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THE HISTORY OF
THE PARISH OF PRESTON.

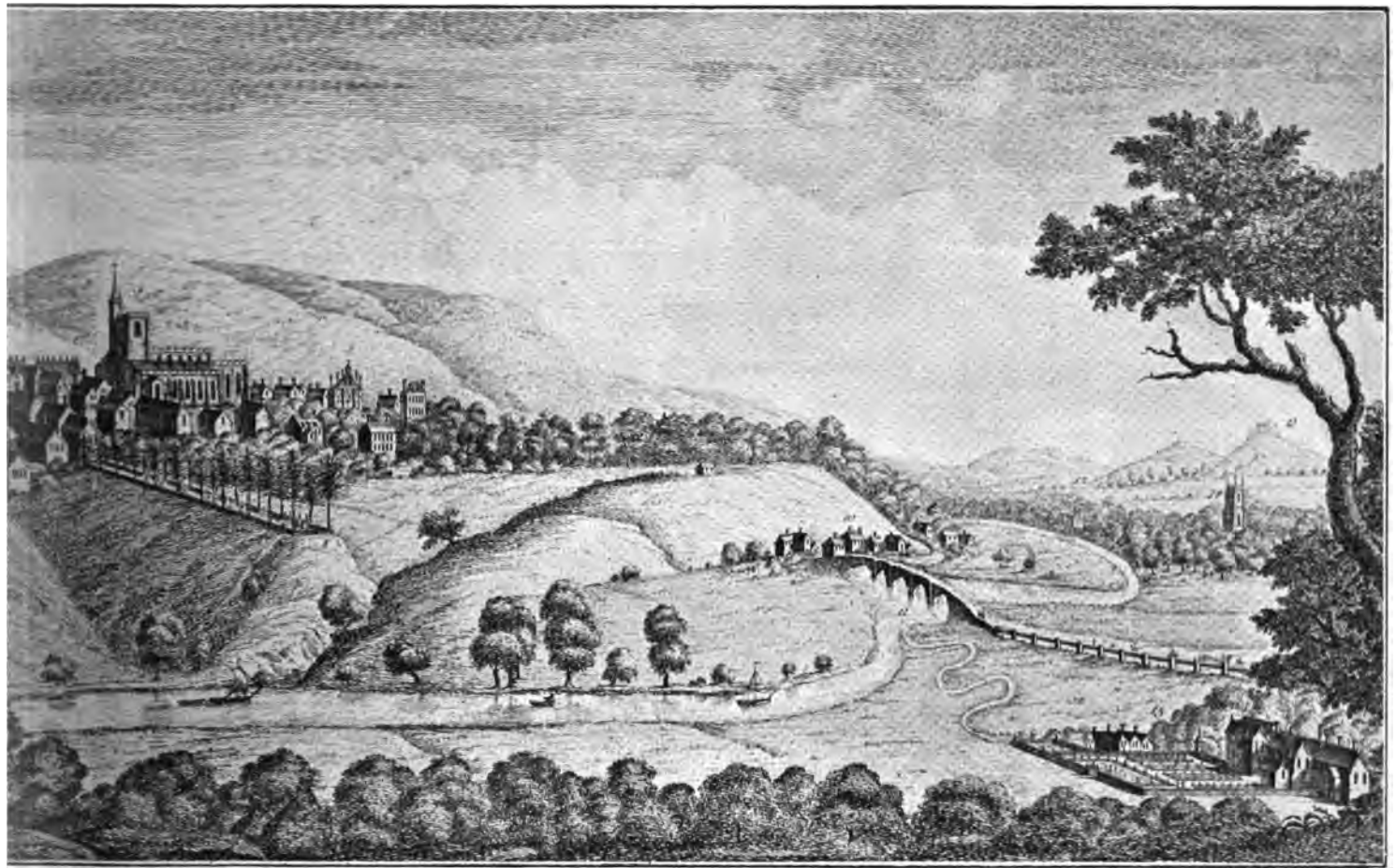
SOUTH VIEW



- 1.—PENWORTHAM, THE SEAT OF HENRY FLEETWOOD, ESQ.
- 2.—TULCHETH.
- 3.—THE BOAT HOUSE.
- 4.—THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
- 5.—ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.
- 6.—THE TOWN HALL.
- 7.—ST. WINIFRED'S CHURCH.
- 8.—AVENHAM WALK.



OF PRESTON



9.—SIR EDWARD STANLEY'S.

DRAWN BY S. & N. BUCK, 1728.

10.—RIBBLE BRIDGE.

11.—THE RIVER RIBBLE.

12.—CUERDALE, THE SEAT OF RALPH ASHTON, ESQ.

13.—HOGHTON TOWER.

14.—WALTON CHURCH.

15.—WALTON HALL, THE SEAT OF SIR HENRY HOGHTON, BART.

©

The History of The Parish of Preston

IN AMOUDERNESS IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY

HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF GOOSNARGH," "THE HISTORY OF KIRKHAM,"
"THE LANCASHIRE LIBRARY," "THE HISTORY OF ROCHDALE,"
"A HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE" (*Popular County Histories*),
&c., &c.

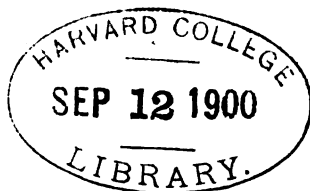
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ROCHDALE:—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES CLEGG, THE ALDINE PRESS.

LONDON:—ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1900.

Br 5224.824
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Minot fund

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Preface.



MUCH has been written about the capital of Amounderness as a town and borough, and several accounts of its Guilds have been printed, but heretofore no history of the original parish of Preston has been written—this volume is intended to supply that want. The history of the old families of Preston and of the ancient Halls they inhabited has never before been attempted, and this alone is a sufficient apology (if one is needed) for the appearance of the present volume.

Probably in no parish in Lancashire were there in the seventeenth century so many families claiming descent from the ancient landed gentry as in Preston. At the Herald's Visitation made in 1664-65, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight, there were twenty-two of these entered their pedigrees, and it is a noteworthy fact that the junior representatives of these families were amongst the leading tradesmen of the town, and probably in no small degree were contributing elements in obtaining for it the title of "Proud Preston."

I have only to acknowledge that I have received much kind assistance from many whose names I need not give, and especially are my thanks due to the Rev. Canon Rawdon, Vicar of Preston, for access to Church Registers, &c.; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, for permission to photograph the Charters, &c.; to the Town Clerk (Henry Hamer, Esq.); the Rev. S. E. Collinson, Vicar of Broughton; the Rev. J. D. Harrison, Vicar of Barton; T. Harrison Myres, of Preston, Esq.; Joseph Gillow of Cheadle Hall, Esq.; and Mr. Anthony Hewitson, not only for information contained in his "History of Preston," but for his courteous help in many ways; and I must not omit to state my indebtedness to the "Historical Notes" which have for many years been appearing in the *Preston Guardian*.

HENRY FISHWICK.

THE HEIGHTS, ROCHDALE,

June, 1900.

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History of the Parish of Preston.

CHAPTER I.

General History.



ALMOST in the very centre of the County, having for its southern boundary the river Ribble, was at some very early period meted out the tract of land forming the original Parish of Preston. This large area containing 16,115 statute acres has for its western boundaries the Parishes of Kirkham, St. Michaels-on-Wyre, and a detached piece of Lancaster; on its extreme north lies Garstang, and on its east Goosnargh and Ribchester, but in the district so circumscribed is the Township of Fulwood which forms part of the original Parish of Lancaster, and which is thus singularly situated being entirely surrounded by land forming a portion of the Preston Parish.

From the southern bend of the river below the town of Preston to the north of Barton is a distance of seven-and-a-half miles, and from the boundary of Kirkham on the west to a little beyond Higher Brockholes on the east is a little short of that distance. The Parish of Preston is made up of nine townships some of which consist of two or more hamlets, and the very names of both the townships and hamlets testify to their great antiquity. As will be seen from the details which follow, seven of these divisions consist of entire townships, but two of them are made up of small sub-divisions or hamlets. The origin of these parochial classifications it is now impossible to trace, but they probably date back to the time when the original parish was formed.

The Ordnance Survey furnishes the following details:—

					STATUTE ACRES.						
					<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
Hamlet of Ingol	}	For parochial purpose	}	these hamlets form one township.	365	0	14				
„ Cottam					518	1	5				
„ Lea					1776	0	28				
„ Ashton					828	1	3				
					<hr/>			3487	3	10	
Township of Broughton	-	-	-	-				2367	1	25	
„ Barton	-	-	-	-				2707	1	39	
„ Haighton	-	-	-	-				1077	3	11	
„ Elston	-	-	-	-				961	2	8	
Hamlet of Grimsargh	}	One township.	}		1183	3	10				
„ Brockholes					753	2	18				
					<hr/>			1937	1	28	
Township of Ribbleton ¹	-	-	-	-				756	3	33	
„ Preston	-	-	-	-				2126	3	32	
„ Fishwick	-	-	-	-				692	2	11	
					<hr/>						
Total area of the parish					-	16,115	3	37			

Geology proves beyond a doubt that the land in the district for some distance north and south of the Ribble was at one period 50 or 60 feet higher than it is now, and that all along the coast line there were large tracks of forests which were subsequently submerged. Of the early neolithic man we find no traces like those discovered on the hill tops in the east of the county, and it may be that these vast forests were for long ages inhabited only by the wild beasts of the period. Of the first human invaders of this primeval solitude very few traces have been found, but this is probably accounted for by the great depth beneath the surface at which they are discoverable. The recent extensive operations in the formation of the new docks at Preston offered a striking example of this, and encourage the hope that still more evidences may at some time be obtained, bearing upon the type and character of the first settlers at the mouth of and on the banks of the Ribble.

¹Ribbleton, 648a. 2r. 18p.; Ribbleton Moor, 108a. 1r.
15p. The latter is land common to the Township

of Ribbleton and the Hamlet of Brockholes.

During the excavation of the 40-acre dock, in a deposit of sand and gravel some 20 feet below the surface, were dug up over sixty antlers of the Red Deer (almost all Royal); nearly a hundred fragments of antlers; forty-three horned skulls of the urus; five horses' heads, with many horses' bones; skulls of sheep, skulls of the pilot whale, a skull of the bottle-nosed whale, and about thirty human skulls. Many of the skulls were found amongst the stumps of the trees which had belonged to the old submerged forest.

These human skulls,¹ in the opinion of Professor Boyd-Dawkins, belonged to a people of fairly intellectual development of a type found all over England, and in the modern cemeteries of the Basques. Along with these skulls were found others of a more recent type, which probably should be assigned to the Basque age; a few implements of this age were found in close proximity, as well as an adze of greenstone of a still more ancient character.

Some of the heads of the urus were surmounted with horns measuring 30 inches across, and belonged to a species which was quite extinct in Britain when the Romans made their first appearance here.

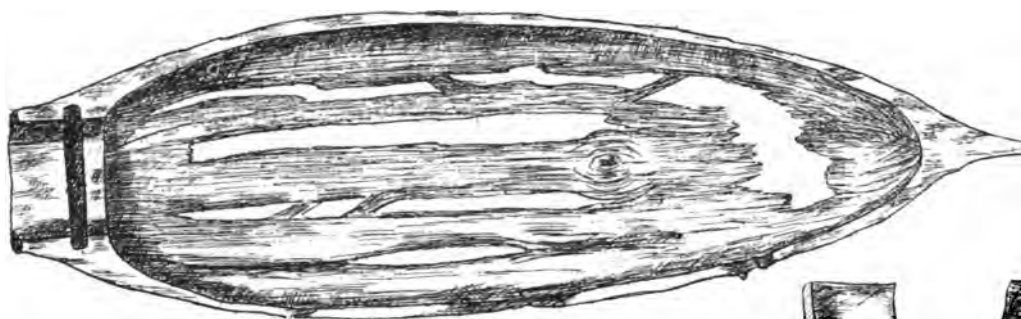
The human skulls are mostly oval, with a cranial index varying from 72·13 to 83·0.

At what remote period the Iberic and Celtic tribes settled at the mouth of the Ribble it is impossible to even give an approximate date, but that they were there in considerable numbers cannot be doubted. To what moving incident by flood or field must be attributed the deposit of this large number of human skulls in the river drift? They give no evidence of death by violence or in warfare, and they certainly were not part of the contents of some ancient burial ground, but here we find them amongst the trunks of the trees of a primeval forest and mingled with them the remains of animals unknown in Britain in historic times. They present to us a problem, which from want of further details we are unable to solve.

Probably to a somewhat later date may be ascribed the two ancient boats which were dug out during the same excavations.

The most perfect of these boats was found in October, 1887, 200 yards to the east of Castle Hill, at a depth of 14 feet below the surface, and 130 feet from the bank of the river; the following is a detailed

¹ All these remains are now in the Preston Museum.



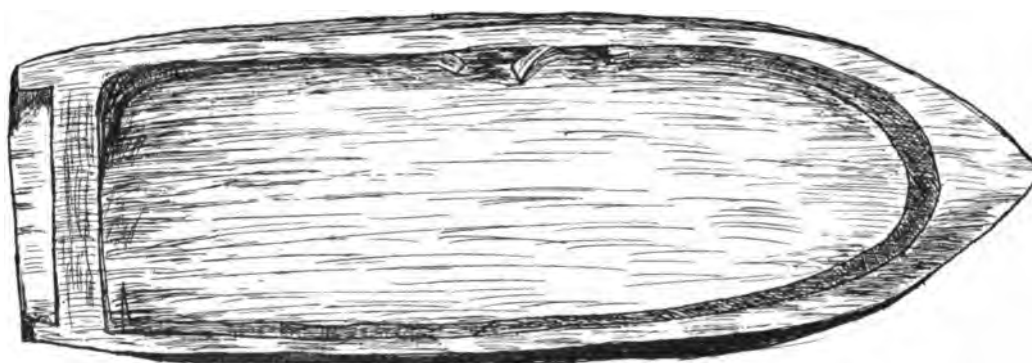
Nº 1 BOAT.



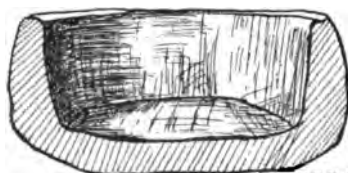
CROSS SECTION OF Nº 1 BOAT.



SECTION OF Nº 1 BOAT.



Nº 2 BOAT.



CROSS SECTION OF Nº 2 BOAT.



SECTION OF Nº 2 BOAT.

BOATS FOUND AT PRESTON.

description of its appearance when first exhumed: "the stern was placed at the root end of a tree, and was closed by a stern board, almost entirely decayed, and which seems to have been composed of two planks, each half-an-inch thick, inserted parallel to each other in a groove at the sides and at the bottom. The length over all is 8 ft. 8 in.; abaft the stern board are two holes, one at each side, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The width at the top of the stern board inside is 1 ft. 7 in. The greatest width is at a distance of 5 ft. 5 in. from the extreme end of the prow, where the boat is 2 ft. 6 in. across measuring from outside the gunwale. At 2 ft. 6 in. from the prow, the boat is 2 ft. 1 in. across, and at 14 in. it is 1 ft. 2 in. The greatest depth being $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. The prow projects 10 in. forward of the dug-out portions in a sort of nozzle, in the under part of which is a round hole $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. In the bottom, which is flat, and at the widest part 1 ft. 8 in. across, are two round holes 1 in. in diameter, one of these is 2 ft. 10 in. from the extreme prow, the other 6 ft. 1 in. The thickness of the sides varies from 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. There is no trace of a rowlock or of thwarts. The boat is scooped out—probably burnt out of a single log of oak."¹

Although most of the known British settlements were either near the coast or on navigable rivers, the boats of the early Britons were for the most part simple coracles made of skin, and it was not until a later period that they used scooped-out logs of wood and planks in the construction of the primitive vessels, which enabled them to cross the rivers and coast along the seaboard.

During the excavation of the Manchester Ship Canal, several of somewhat similar canoes have been exhumed, at depths varying from 12 to 25 ft. below the surface.

In the neighbourhood of Preston—indeed, nowhere in the Hundred of Amounderness—do we find such evidences of early British settlements as have been discovered in Furness,² yet, there are not wanting signs which lead to the conclusion that the district was more or less peopled by the Celtic races, or men of Celtic extraction, amongst which were the tribes of the Brigantes, subordinate tribes of which were the Setanii, or Segantii, and the Voluntii; the former were known as "the dwellers in the country of waters," and to them belonged the haven of the Setanii,³ which is now generally supposed to have been at or near the mouth

¹ Proceedings of Liverpool Geological Society, 1887-8. ³ Ptolemy.

² "Archæologia," (vol. liii., part 2).

of the Ribble, although some authorities place it either at the estuary of the Wyre or the Lune.¹

Many Celtic remains have from time to time been discovered in the district around Preston, for example at Penwortham, Kirkham, Pilling Moss, Garstang, and Walton-le-Dale, but within the actual boundaries of the parish itself, beyond what has already been mentioned, little or nothing which can safely be ascribed to the period has been preserved or recorded, and the absence of place-names in any considerable number which can with any certainty be said to be of Celtic origin, leads to the conclusion that the population here, in Pre-Roman times, was very small. At Walton, however, which is only separated from Preston by the Ribble, there was probably a small British settlement.

As these early settlers lived for the most part in tents or huts, and were always hunting when they were not fighting with hostile tribes, it is no wonder that the vestiges of them are slight, and especially in such a locality as the banks of the Ribble, and the swampy lands stretching out for miles in every direction until they reached the edges of the vast forests which occupied the higher ground.

After the Romans conquered the inhabitants of south Britain in A.D. 62, Petrius Cerealis began to wage war with the Brigantes, but without success, and it was not until A.D. 79, that these hardy northmen were forced to give up their independence.

The conquerer of the Brigantes was Julius Agricola (the father-in-law of Tacitus), who, having personally carefully examined the "estuaries and woods,"² and thus ascertained wherein the strength of his foes lay, allowed them no respite, but wearied them out with repeated sudden incursions and ravages. Amongst the estuaries examined was doubtless that of the Ribble, and its primitive defenders must have had a considerable advantage over the invaders, as to them only was known the pathway through the treacherous moss and fen, which led them into the friendly shelter of the dense and tangled woods.

Not long after the Romans became masters of the land north of the Ribble, they began to establish strongholds in various parts of it. One of the earliest and most impregnable of these was at Ribchester, from whence a road was constructed which crossed Fulwood Moor, intersecting the road to Garstang at Withy Trees Inn, and going over Cadeley Moor,³

¹ Wright—"The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," also
"Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches.," vols. 5, 8, and 10.

² Tacitus—"Vita Agricola," cap. xx.

³ Walton's "Roman Lancashire," p. 70.

and must have then passed through the hamlets of Cottam and Ingol, and probably Lea and Ashton on its way to Kirkham, and finally to the coast or to the haven of the Setanii.

A second Roman road went through a portion of the parish—this was the great highway from Warrington to the north of England, which having passed through Wigan, Standish, Whittle, and Bamber Green, continued through Walton-le-dale, where it crossed the Ribble, and went through the townships of Fishwick and Preston, to Preston Moor, and having crossed the boundary into Fulwood, it there intersected the road from Roman Ribchester at about half-way between the Barracks and the Withy Trees Inn.¹ Its exact course appears to be indicated by the field-names, such as are shown on a map of the parish drawn in 1774 [see *post*], for example: "Great Pathway Field," "Causeway Meadow," and "Pathway Meadow." Dr. Kuerden, writing towards the end of the seventeenth century, states that there were signs of this road "ouer Preston and Fulwood more towards Garstang by Broughton, yet conspicuous to the observations of many learned men as well as vulgar people."

This great north road, which passed through Preston, was probably constructed soon after the foundation of Ribchester as a Roman station, and the minor station at Walton would be needed to protect the workers as the road progressed. This view is rendered more probable from the fact that all the coins discovered there belong to the Higher Empire, and the late Mr. W. Thompson Watkin's theory is doubtless correct, viz.: "that the layers of ashes found over some of the remains at Walton point to its only having been occupied for a short period, and then destroyed by fire."² As the country south of the great Hadrian wall became more thoroughly subdued, and its inhabitants accustomed and reconciled to the Roman rule, these minor stations became useless, and the invaders appear to have concentrated their forces in the larger centres. Portions of this road continued to be used until the construction of the modern highways and consequently every trace of their Roman origin was lost.

Within the limits of the boundaries of Preston few Roman relics have been discovered: the coin depicted on next page was found in the bed of the Ribble, during the construction of the docks in 1886-87. It is a good specimen of a first Bronze of Hadrian (third time Consul). The photograph is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the original.³

¹ A portion of this road is known as Watling Street. ³ In possession of Mr. Harper Gaythorne, F.S.A. Scot.

² "Roman Lancashire," p. 205.



FIRST BRONZE OF HADRIAN.

What subsequently became the Parish of Preston was, after the destruction of Walton until the final withdrawal of the Romans in A.D. 410, probably left almost an uninhabited wilderness, the few scattered people who once dwelt there having taken themselves nearer to the sheltering *castrum* of Ribchester, which was the largest one in the county, and around which there was a considerable population, who enjoyed a degree of security and civilization heretofore unknown to the Brigantes, who, as a tribe, disappeared before the end of the second century, and known by the general name of Britons.

When Honorius, in A.D. 410, declared Britain an independent state and left it to take care of itself, the whole country north of the Ribble at once began to be infested by the Picts and Scots, whose frequent invasions are believed to have laid waste much of the land which had been occupied by the Romans. This state of affairs would be another reason why the few people who may at this time have dwelt within the area of modern Preston, for their own safety made their way to Ribchester, or Lancaster, or some other of the still existing Roman strongholds. In A.D. 449, the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles, won their first battle against the Britons at Aylesford, in Kent, and for the next 150 years from that date these three Teutonic tribes were gradually becoming the masters of England.

The northern portion of the county was taken possession of by the Angles, and near the close of the sixth century what is now known as Lancashire formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria, and a few years later (in 705), Hasmundernes (Amounderness) is said to be¹ first mentioned, lands there near the Ribble being given by the English landowners to the monastery of Ripon.

¹ Baines' "Hist. of Lanc." xi., 434 (2nd edition), but no authority given.

Christianity had at this time been introduced into Northumbria for something like eighty years, and during that period it had been the cause of more than one war between the kings of Northumbria and Mercia, the latter still adhering to the worship of Woden and Thor; indeed, it was the determination of Penda to uphold the Pagan religion which led to the defeat of Oswald, at the battle of Maserfeld, in 642. Shortly after this, Lancashire for a short time was part of the kingdom of Deira. In 655 Penda was slain in a battle at Winwæd¹ in Yorkshire, and to celebrate the victory, Oswi, the king of Northumbria, established twelve religious houses, but none of them were on the western side of the Pennine hills. We certainly find no traces of any such houses within the area of which we are writing, but it is probably in the early part of the eighth century that the church of Preston was founded [see chap. iv.].

York was at this time the great centre of northern civilisation, but after the death of the Venerable Bede, in A.D. 735, the history of Northumbria "was only a wild story of lawlessness and bloodshed. King after king (tributary kings), were swept away by treason and revolt; the country fell into the hands of its turbulent nobles; the very fields lay waste, and the land was swept by famine and plague."²

The dwellers on the banks of the Ribble, and particularly those near its source, must have been terribly harassed by the frequent attacks made upon them by the Northmen or Danes, and possibly were again and again driven from their settlements by these hardy, courageous sea pirates. And thus the whole of the district must have remained in a condition the least favourable to the establishment of anything approaching even a moderate-sized Saxon village. After the conclusion of the treaty, in A.D. 878, known as "Alfred and Guthrum's Peace," the whole of the north of England was practically handed over to the Danes, who, although they did not retain possession for very long, had a sufficient term of tenure to have enabled them to establish settlements, the names of which still bear witness to their Danish origin.

The history of Northumbria until the Conquest it is not necessary to repeat,³ except to state that during the reign of Canute much of the hatred and distrust felt towards the Danes was moderated, but only to be revived after his death, so that in A.D. 1043, after twenty years of

¹ Authorities differ as to the locality.

² Green's "History of the English People."

³ Amounderness is said, about this period, to have been

overrun by the Danes, under a leader called Amund, but this is doubtful.

Danish rule, a king of the old English stock was elected. In the Parish of Preston no remains have been discovered which can with any certainty be set down as belonging to either the Saxon or the Danish periods. We must therefore look for evidence of their occupation in the place-names—and it must also be borne in mind that the parish church was originally dedicated to a saint who died A.D. 709 [see chap. iv.]. In the names of the townships and hamlets into which the parish is divided the evidence of their Saxon origin is too apparent to be misread.

There are seven “tons,” signifying an enclosure; “ol,” or “hol,” in Ingol and Brockholes, meaning a hole; “am,” in Cottam = a dwelling place; “Lea,” or “Leigh” = an open place in a forest, or possibly a meadow; “wic,” in Fishwick = a harbour for ships, a pool, or a bay; all these are pure Anglo-Saxon. In Grimsargh only have we any sign of the Norseman’s occupation: “argh,” or “ærg” being probably an equivalent for a summer farm, or a cluster of wooden huts used for the shelter of cattle in summer.¹ [see *post*]. Amongst the other place-names of the parish, the “bys,” the “brecks,” the “thorps,” and other Danish terminatives which are found in some of the neighbouring parishes are conspicuous by their absence, but on the other hand there are a number of places with a Saxon suffix, such as Beesley, Longley, Sheardley, Tunstead, Lavock.

It is not until the issue of the Domesday Book that we get any definite or reliable information as to the state of the district in which Preston is situated. It will be unnecessary here to enter into particulars as to the preparation of this rather misnamed Survey. Amounderness was included in Yorkshire (Lancashire not being mentioned), and the date of the return was A.D. 1085. It may be well here to relate that in 930, King Athelstan purchased the whole of Amounderness, and granted it to the church of St. Peter, at York, but that subsequently as part of the great Honor of Lancaster, it passed to Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, son of Godwine and brother of Harold. Tosti, in consequence of a revolt of the Northumbrians, fled to Flanders, and William the Conqueror afterwards bestowed the Honor of Lancaster upon Roger de Poitou, third son of Roger de Montgomery, but as he joined in the rebellion against the Norman king his estates were forfeited, and thus at the taking of the Survey were in the possession of the Crown. The following is all that Domesday Book contains concerning Preston:—

¹ *Lanc. and Ches. Ant. Soc.*, viii., 93. Another interpretation of “argh,” is a ploughed field (Swedish).

"In Prestune [Preston], Earl Tosti had six carucates rateable to the gelt¹ and to it these lands belong.² [Places not in Preston are here left out]. Estun [Ashton], two carucates; Lea, one carucate; Brocton [Broughton], one carucate; Bartun [Barton], four carucates; Halctum [Haighton], one carucate; Fiscuic [Fishwick], one carucate; Grimesarghe [Grimsargh], two carucates. All these villis belong to Prestune,³ and there are in [Amounderness] three churches. In sixteen of these villis there are but few inhabitants, but how many there are is not known. The rest are waste; Roger de Poictou had the whole."

In this record there are enumerated sixty-two "vills" or manors in Amounderness, all of which were held with Preston, which was probably the chief town in the Barony of Poictou. It does not of course follow that each of these "vills" were dependents of Preston although some of them in some way have had tribute to pay to it as sub-manors, but it is not likely that either Kirkham or Poulton were not at this time as distinct and as independent communities as the somewhat larger village on the banks of the Ribble. From Domesday Book we get no information as to the population of Preston, but as Ingol, Cottam, Elston, Brockholes, and Ribbleton are not even mentioned, we may conclude either that they had not received their designations, or had fallen back into their primitive uncultivated state. In the entire parish there were eighteen carucates of land under such cultivation as to render them rateable and therefore worthy of recording, and although authorities differ as to the exact area included in a carucate, assuming it to represent 100 statute acres,⁴ we are enabled to arrive at figures which if only for comparison with other places in the Hundred are of considerable value. Thus taking five of the largest and most ancient parishes in Amounderness we get the following result: in Kirkham with a parish area of 31,000 acres, 5,000 acres are named in Domesday; in Garstang with 28,881 acres there are 1,400; in St. Michaels-on-Wyre out of 18,888 acres 2,000 are mentioned; Poulton with 14,289 acres had 2,800 geldable; whilst in Preston there were 1,800 acres out of 16,115. In other words, of the total areas Garstang had only under the plough one-twentieth; St. Michaels and Preston one-ninth; Kirkham one-sixth; and Poulton one-fifth. From this it is clear that there was not only more land under culture in Poulton and Kirkham than in Preston, but that it represented a greater proportion to the whole area, yet notwithstanding this it is quite evident that at this period Preston was the

¹ "Gelt or danegelt:" originally a fee paid to the Danes which was afterwards appropriated by the king.

² "Ibi pertinent hæ terræ."

³ "Omnes hæ villæ jacent ad Prestune."

⁴ A carucate geldable under the Domesday Book is by some reckoned as low as 60 acres, but probably 100 is nearer the figure.

most important place in Amounderness. This position was due to its being situated at the mouth of the river and having for some time been the chief port of these northern districts.

When Domesday Book was compiled, what is now known as the Parish of Preston was but sparsely populated, the greatest number being dwellers near the river on the land on which the town now stands, the rest were mostly settled in the vicinity of Broughton and Barton. Much of the cultivated land around the dwelling-places erected by the earlier Saxon settlers had by the frequent invasions of the Danes been reduced to the original wastes, and on all sides were large forests and tracts of bog and moss.

The population had for the most part embraced Christianity and a small church had been erected. The name of the parish is derived from the "ton" or enclosure of the priest, who probably was sent out from York to teach Christianity to the dwellers in the district long before a church was built, and around the "ton" of the missionary priest gradually arose other dwelling-places which ultimately justified the erection of a small wooden place of worship, which then became the nucleus of the present town.² At what date the various divisions of the present parish were united and placed under one control there is nothing to determine, but it is certain that before the close of the twelfth century Preston had very considerably grown in size and importance, so much so that it was one of the first, if not actually the first town in Lancashire which obtained the royal charter as a free borough.

Henry II. by charter dated 18th September, 1173, granted to the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne certain privileges which he shortly afterwards also granted to the burgesses of Preston. These were that the town should be a free borough, of which the burgesses were to have a gild merchant,² with all its liberties and customs; they were to have the right to pass through all the kingdom with their merchandise, and to buy, sell, and traffic, "in peace, freely, quietly, and honourably," and free from "toll, passage, pontage, stallage, lastage, ulnage, and other customs." It was further provided that the free burgesses were to receive "all manner of

¹ The generally accepted theory that Preston was so called because of the number of priests who lived there is of course absurd. There is however another plausible idea, viz., that *Pres* may have been a personal or descriptive name. In Kirkham is the hamlet of "Pres," which is named in Domesday Book. But

the very frequent occurrence of the place-name of Preston all over the country strongly favours derivation as stated above.

² Full text see "The Charter granted to the Burgesses of Preston," by J. Lingard; also Record Office, Duchy Charter, Transcr. Ant.

security of peace, soc and sac,¹ toll, infangthief, utfangthief,² hang-wyte,³ home-soken,⁴ gryth-bryce,⁵ plyt-wyte, flyt-wyte, ford-wyte,⁶ fore-stall, child-wyte,⁷ wapentake, lastage, stallage, shoowynde, hundred averpenny; and for all treasons, murders, felonies, riots, the chattels of all felons, and other customs and actions throughout the realm."

In anticipation of the expedition to Normandy in 1176-77, an *auxilium* or tallage was levied upon all the crown demesne lands and boroughs, and Preston was called upon to contribute £16 10s., which, considering that the whole of the Honor of Lancaster⁸ only paid £104 14s. 8d., is strong evidence of the growing importance of the borough at that early date.

The grant of the Guild Merchant to Preston was made shortly before Michaelmas, 1179, as on that date "the men of Preston" paid into the treasury 25 marks, as an instalment towards the C. marks they were called on to pay for the privileges such as had been granted to Newcastle-on-Tyne.⁹ Probably many of the privileges then conferred on Preston had been exercised by its inhabitants in Saxon times.

The Gild¹⁰ was an old Saxon institution and is known to have been established in several places in England long before the Conquest. In the thirteenth century there was found in almost every town in the county a Merchant Gild, which includes amongst its members nearly all the chief men of the place. Besides this powerful organisation there were often other Gilds composed of the workers in various crafts, as well as Gilds of a purely religious or benevolent character.

These Gilds differ considerably in the manner in which they were carried on as well as in the object which they very evidently intended to serve, but as a rule the Merchant Gild ultimately became incorporated with the municipal or governing body of the place; so it was at Preston.

The evidence which we have as to its early regulation is contained in a manuscript probably written in the thirteenth century, which is still

¹ Anglo-Saxon soc, hence soca = the liberty to hold a court.

² *Infangthief*, is the right to try thieves for robbery inside the limits; *utfangthief*, for similar crimes though the criminal is taken outside.

³ Discharge of escaped felon.

⁴ House toll.

⁵ Penalty for riotous conduct.

⁶ "Wyte" or "wyte" was a penalty; "plyt," "flyt," and "ford," probably refer to pledges, self-surrender, and some kind of service.

⁷ This was a fine paid to a Saxon lord when his bondswoman was unlawfully pregnant.

⁸ This only includes parts of the Honor which are comprised in modern Lancashire.

⁹ Magnus Rotulus Pipæ, 26 Hen. II., Roll 26, m. 5, in *dorso*.

¹⁰ Often spelt "Guild" but as its derivation is from the Anglo-Saxon *gyld*, *geld*, or *gild*, this is not correct. Its meaning may be, a payment or compensation, and a fraternity. In Preston, *Guild* appears to have been the old spelling.

preserved amongst the Corporation's records. It is in a very dilapidated condition and in many parts the ink is much faded. Though known as the Custumal or Ordinances of the Preston Gild, it may not be and probably is not a copy of the regulations agreed to in the thirteenth century, but a transcript of an older charter even than the one granted by Henry II. Too much reliance cannot be placed on the MS. as its antiquity and authenticity has not yet been absolutely decided. It is written in much abbreviated Latin on a single sheet of parchment which has a seal fold at the foot. The following is a translation of this valuable document :—

"These are the liberties of Preston in Aumundrenesse :—

So that they shall have a Gild Merchant [*Gilda Mercatoria*], with Hanse,¹ and other customs and liberties belonging to such a Gild, and so that no one who is not of that Gild shall make any merchandise in the said town unless with the consent of the burgesses.

If any unfreed bondman [*nativus*] dwell anywhere in the same town and hold land, and be in forenamed Gild and Hanse, and pays lot and scot with the same burgesses for a year and a day, then he shall be reclaimed by his lord, but shall remain free in the town.

The burgesses of Preston in Aumundrenesse shall have soc and sac, tol and theam,² and infangthef, and they shall be quit throughout all our land of toll, lastage, passage, pontage, and stallage, and from Lenegeld³ and Danegeld and Gathewite, and all other customs and exactions throughout our land : and that no sheriff shall intermeddle within the borough of Preston in Aumundrenesse, concerning any plea, plaint, or dispute, or any other thing pertaining to the aforesaid town saving the [pleas of the] king's crown.

If anyone wish to be made a burgess he shall come into court and give to the reeve [*praefecto*], 12d., and shall take his burgage from the bailiffs [or *prætors*]. Afterwards he shall pay to the bailiff's servant 1d. that he may certify in court that he has been made a burgess.

Also when any burgess has received his burgage, and it shall be a void place, the reeve was to admit him so that he end his burgage within forty days under a fine, but if he fails to end it he shall be at the mercy of the court fined 12d.

Also when any burgess shall challenge his burgage against another and prove it to be his, and the tenant who holds it shall prove that it has been held unchallenged for some years and days, and specially for one year and a day, shall in court prove himself to have been possessed by the oath of two of his neighbours or several witnesses, he who has proved by these may also himself make oath and may hold it. Also he who shall by them so prove shall hold for a year and a day without hindrance from the claimant whoever he may be within the sea of England.

¹ Hansa = A Trade Gild, but the exact difference between it and the Merchant Gild has not been clearly defined.

² According to one authority "Theme" or "Theame" is the right "of having all the generations of villeins with their suit and service. — (Wharton's "Law Lexicon.") Another authority defines it as "the

right to compel a person in whose hands stolen goods are found to name the person from whom he received the same." (Stubbs' "Constitutional History").

³ Was a payment of some kind the exact nature of which is not clear.

Also, if any burgess complain of any matter and another challenge him, the plaintiff for judgment shall call two witnesses and shall produce one of them at the day and term, and he may have any person worthy in the law for witness with another burgess; but the defendant against a burgess shall put to his oath at third hand by his peers.

Also the amercement in our court shall not exceed 12d. except for toll evaded which shall be 12d.

Also a burgess shall not be bound to come to more than three port-motes yearly unless he has a plea against him, and unless he attend one great port-mote¹ he shall be fined 12d.

The pretor of the court shall collect the king's farm at the farm terms of the year, and shall go once for the farm [rent], and one other time if he be required, and shall pull down the door of such burgage, and the buyers shall not replace the door until he has paid his debt unless at the will of the pretor.

Also if any burgess shall buy any bargain or merchandise and give earnest [*hernas*] and the buyer shall repent of his bargain he shall double the earnest, but if the buyer shall have handled² the goods he shall either have the merchandise or 5s. from the seller.

Also if any burgess shall have ale [*potum*] to sell, he shall sell it according to the assize fixed by the burgesses, unless it shall be replaced by the tunnel [*tonellus*].³

Also a burgess shall not come to the pretor for any claim after sunset if he is not willing except the claim be made by a stranger.

Also a burgess shall accommodate his lord concerning his bargain, and the lord shall pay for it to him within 40 days; but if he doth not the burgess shall not further accommodate him until he shall pay.

Also no one can be a burgess unless he have a burgage of 12 feet frontage.

Also if a burgess sell for more than the assize he shall be liable to a fine of 12d., and he who purchased to nothing; the burgesses of the court aforesaid shall have duel, fire, and water, to make judgment.

Also if anyone be arrested for theft or breach of trust and condemned, he who is sued shall do justice.

The pretor of the court may take for his toll for a cart or cart-load 2d.; for one horse-load 1d.; and for a pack [*trusselus*] on a man's back $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and for a man's load or burden $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for the sale of a horse 5d.; for an ox or a cow 1d.; for five sheep 1d.; for five swine 1d.

Also if a burgess wound another, and they shall be willing to agree, friends appointed between them may require for every hidden cut of a thumb's breadth 4d.; for every open or visible wound 8d.; and he who is wounded may prove what he has lost by the wound and the other shall pay him, and in like manner he shall repay what the wounded has paid to the surgeon for healing the wound, and the arms shall be brought to him and he shall swear upon his arms that he has been wounded and that such things have been done to him, so that if his friends consent and approve he may take what is offered to him.

¹ The great "port notes" were equivalent to the Court Leet.

² This if the goods were delivered.

³ There were two prices one for retail and the other wholesale, the latter was priced by the "ton." The

ordinances of the Brewers' Company of Hull in the time of Queen Mary refer to the prices of ale "whether it be for the tonne or other smaller vessel."

Also if a burgess complain that another burgess owes him a debt and the other shall acknowledge it, the reeve or mayor shall order him to discharge the debt within eight days on pain of forfeiture of 8d. for the first week, 12d. for the second, and so for every week until he shall pay the debt. But if he deny the debt and the plaintiff lack witnesses the other may deny by third hand upon oath, and then the plaintiff shall be amerced 12d. And if the defendant shall come with his witnesses and the plaintiff shall not appear the defendant shall be quit and the plaintiff at the mercy of the court; and if the plaintiff shall not be able to come and shall put anyone in his stead before the court he may receive the defendant's oath. And that no plaint or forfeiture shall be set on any burgess in the afore-said court in other amercements than 12d., unless he shall be vouched to duel and duel may be adjudged to him; but if duel shall be adjudged to him he shall at the mercy of the court be fined 40s.

Also if a burgess marry his daughter or granddaughter to anyone, he may marry her without the license of anyone.

Also a burgess may make an oven upon the ground and take for his furnace¹ for each load of flour or meal $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the owner of meal and corn shall find wood to heat the oven.

Also the burgesses shall not go to the oven or the mill or the kiln unless they please.²

Also if anyone shall set another kiln on fire and it have one door he shall pay 40d., and if it have two doors half a mark.

Also if burgesses by the common council of the neighbours shall travel for any business of the town their expenses shall be paid to them on their return.

If any one come into our town who ought to pay toll, if he shall withhold it beyond the market day he shall be liable to a penalty of 12d.

Also a stranger may not participate in any merchandise with the burgesses of our town.

Also when any burgess shall desire to sell his burgage, his next of kin is to buy it from him before any other, and when it shall be sold and he hath not another burgage, when the other shall be seised of it, he shall give 4d. from the purchase money, but if he had another burgage he shall not give anything.

Also if a burgess is under a penalty for bread and ale, for the first, second, or third time he was to be liable to pay 12d., but for the fourth time he shall either pay a larger fine or go to the cuck-stool.

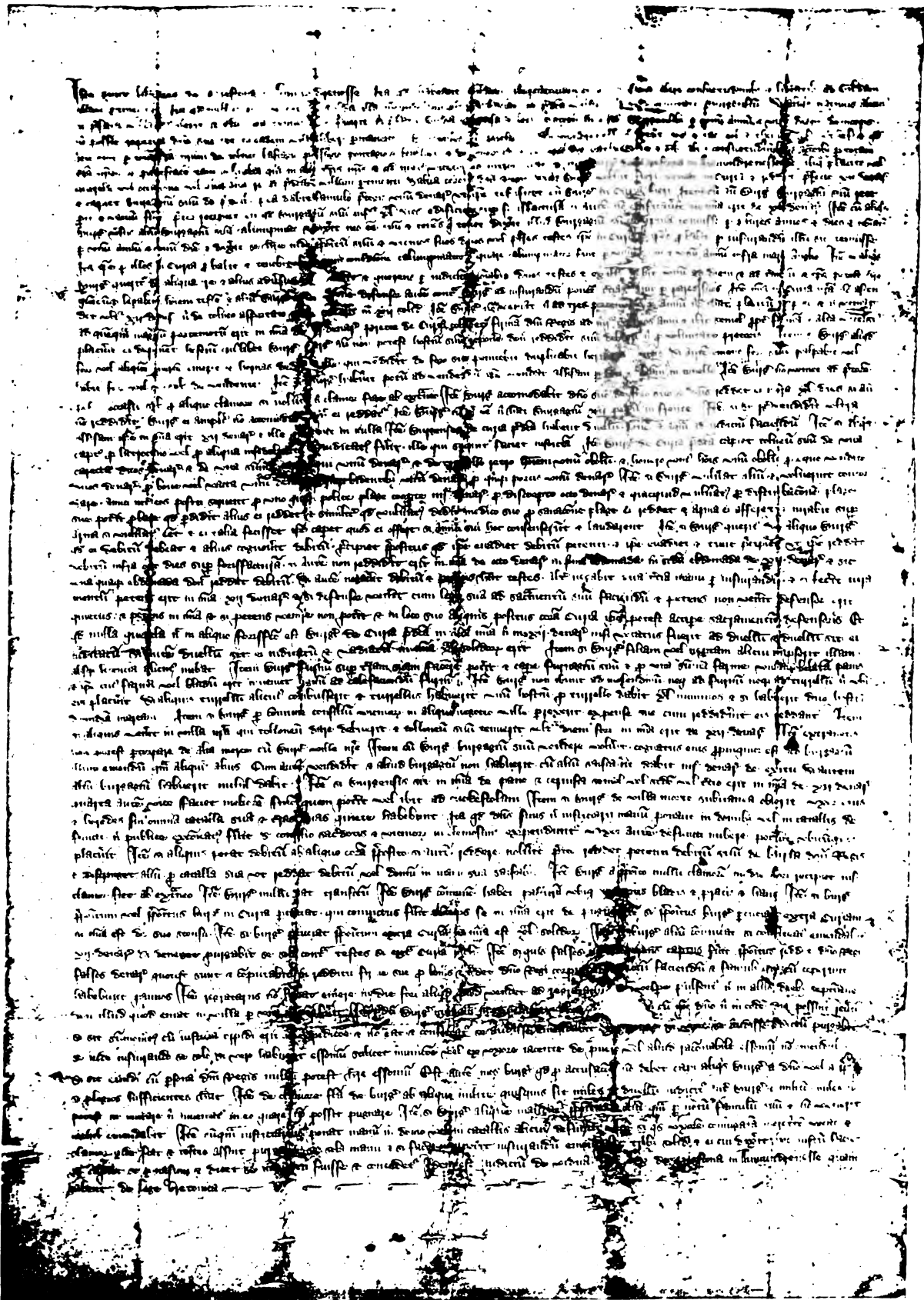
Also if a burgess of the town die a sudden death, his wife and his heirs shall quietly have all his chattels and lands, so that neither his lord nor his justices may lay hands on the houses and chattels of the deceased, unless he shall have been publicly excommunicated, in which case by the consent of the priest and the neighbours they shall be given in alms. Also the wife of the deceased may marry whomsoever she please.

Also if anyone shall demand a debt of another before the reeve, if he will not pay the pretor shall pay to the plaintiff his debt from the king's purse, and shall distrain the other by his chattels that he pay the debt or he shall seize the house into his hands. Also the burgesses shall not receive claim for the reeve on a market-day unless the claim be made for a stranger.

¹ A fee paid to the lord by his tenants for baking bread.

² The old custom was that all the tenants were obliged to go to the oven of the lord, but by this order

whilst burgesses were allowed to charge furnace, no one was obliged to pay it unless he preferred to erect an oven of his own.



FACSIMILE OF THE CUSTUMAL

(VERY SLIGHTLY REDUCED—THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS 11 INCHES LONG AND 7 INCHES WIDE.)

Also a burgess pays no transit.¹

Also a burgess hath common pasture everywhere except in corn-fields, meadows, and hayes.

Also if a burgess shall strike the reeve, or the reeve a burgess in court and shall be convicted he shall henceforth be at the mercy of the court for the offence. Also if the reeve shall strike anyone out of court he shall be liable to 40s.

Also if a burgess shall overcome another, if he confess it he shall forfeit 12d., if he deny it he shall clear himself by his own oath against witnesses, if out beyond court he shall pay nothing.

Also anyone bearing false coins shall be taken and the reeve shall render them to the king, as many as there are, and shall account in the rent of his farm for the goods, and deliver his body to our lord the king for judgment, and his servants take quittance and lave the pledges.

Also it shall not be lawful for regrators² to buy anything sold on a Monday's market to a regrator until after the vesper be rung, nor on any day of the week until that which be bought shall have been in the town for one night.

Also the aforesaid burgesses shall not go on any expedition unless with the lord himself unless they may be able to return the same day.

If he shall be summonsed when the justices of the town shall be on circuit and shall not appear, and shall acknowledge to have received the summons, he shall pay a fine of 12d., if he denies to have heard the order he shall clear himself on oath, but if he shall have an excuse [*essonium*] to wit, by seige or his wife being in childbed or other reasonable excuse he shall not pay. If he is called upon to go with the person of our lord the king he can not make an excuse.

Also it is the custom of the borough that no burgess ought to be taken for an accusation by the lord or the reeve if he has sufficient pledges. So of a claim made of a burgess by any knight, if duel be adjudged between the burgess and the knight, the knight may not change [*i.e.* find a proxy] unless it be found that the knight ought not to fight.

If the reeve summons any burgess by another than his own servant and he shall not come, he shall make no amends.

Also no justice shall seize the house or chattels of any deceased.

Also if anyone call a married woman a whore and complaint be made thereof but witnesses do not appear he may clear himself by his own oath, but if he cannot make oath he shall pay 3s., but he by whom it was said shall be pardoned if he shall take himself by the nose and say that he hath spoken a lie. There is the same judgment as to a widow. This is the Law of Preston in Aumundrenesse which they have from the Breton law."

The Breton law is the law of the Marches,³ by which term the border lands between England and Scotland and England and Wales was known at an early date. In the fourteenth century the frontier between England and Scotland was divided into East, West, and Middle Marches, to each of which wardens were appointed who each held courts,

¹ (?) Toll.

³ Jacob's "Law Dictionary, &c."

² A Regrator [*Regratarius*] is one who buys and sells in the same market.

the laws and usages of which were clearly defined.¹ In these courts amongst other things pleas of debt or damages, and many matters referred to in the Preston Custumal were tried and determined. Shakespeare has a reference to the dwellers in these districts:—

“They of the Marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.”²

But the poet's idea was not realised, as even to the banks of the Ribble frequent inroads were made by the Scots, and sometimes with dire results.

The various ordinances comprised in this document, though in many particulars not differing from other records of the same age and kind, throw much light on the position of the inhabitants of Preston under Norman feudalism.

From all these early Gilds both in this country and on the Continent the poor man or the humble craftsman was universally excluded, it was the merchant and the holder of land or burgages who enjoyed the privileges, whilst as in some of the Belgian Gild Statutes those “with blue nails,” “with dirty hands,” or “who hawked their goods in the streets,”³ were left amongst the unenfranchised and practically were still little better than bondsmen. Craftsmen were only admitted on relinquishing their trade for a year and a day and on their obtaining the necessary property qualification.

Nevertheless at this early date something had been done towards the breaking down of the rule of tyranny which oppressed the people. Thus burgesses were now allowed to find husbands for their daughters without the consent of anyone, but the inference of course is that non-burgesses were not to enjoy that privilege. Unfortunately we have no means of ascertaining what was the area included in the original Borough of Preston, but it would doubtless be circumscribed and would not include those living far distant from its centre, who therefore unless they obtained the necessary burgage would be left under the yoke from which the dwellers in the town had become liberated, the effect being to concentrate the population in the district to within the prescribed limits, and we may look to the granting of its first Charter as the beginning of the development of the town of Preston.

King John in the first year of his reign, by Charter dated 10th October, [1208], confirmed to Preston all the rights and privileges which had been

¹ “Hist. of Liddesdale and the Debateable Land,” by R. A. Armstrong, 1883; also Scott's “Border Antiquities.”

² Henry V., Act i., Scene 2.

³ “English Gilds,” E. E. T. Soc., vol. 40, p. cvii.



(THE ORIGINAL CHARTER MEASURES 8½ INCHES BY 7½ INCHES.)

granted by Henry II.,¹ and added thereto the tolls of the Hundred or Wapentake of Amounderness, and the right to hold an annual free fair to commence at the Assumption of St. Mary (15th August), and to last eight days; and also a fair of three days commencing on the eve and day of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October). The same Charter gave the burgesses the right of pasturage in Fulwood forest and to take out of the forest such timber as they required for building the town.

The Lordship of Preston on the forfeiture of the estates of Roger de Poitou in 1102, became vested in the Crown and in the reign of Richard I. it was held by Theobald Walter, as part of the Honor of Lancaster.²

In 3 John [1201-2], we find Alexandre de Preston paying 8s. for a "toft" in Preston which had been held by Roger de Leicester.³ Henry III. in the second year of his reign, by Charter dated at Westminster 27th November [1217], confirmed the right to hold the fair (but for five days only), and granted the right to hold a market every Wednesday.⁴ We now find other indications that the town of Preston was fast becoming a place of importance in the north, and facilities were given to the inhabitants for obtaining timber to erect houses with. Thus in 7 Henry III. [1222-23], the King issued his mandate to Roger Gernet that the tenants of the Parson of Preston [see chap. x.], were to have liberty to take such wood as they required for their purpose out of the "haye" of Fulwood, and in confirming [in 1252] the right of pasturage on Fulwood Moor granted by King John, he added the privilege of taking therefrom such land as might be required for enlargement of the town. The perambulators of the forests of Lancashire in 2 Henry III, [1226-27], reported that in addition they were also entitled to fuel and pasture for their cattle.⁵

In the reign of Henry III. the borough was fined five marks [£3 6s. 8d.] for without warrant putting a man to the water ordeal.⁶ This was a heavy sum to pay, although Preston was then the richest community in the county. From the returns of tallage (another word for taxes) of the period we are enabled to ascertain with some degree of certainty the relative positions

¹ Duchy Charter, Transcr. Ant. and Rot. 1 John, m. 4. n. 29. That it was to Henry II. and not to Henry I, that Preston owes its first Charter is also corroborated by an *Escheat of Preston*, taken 28 Hen. III. Bundle of Escheats, 28 Hen. III. [1244], m. 18; also Kuerden's MS., Herald's College, v. fol., 104 b.

² Pipe Roll, 3 John, Memb. 20.

³ Pipe Roll, 3 John, Memb. 20.

⁴ Duchy Lanc., chap. xi., ni. fol. 115 b.

⁵ Rot. claus, 7 Henry III., p. 1, m. 18, and 11 Henry III., m. 18.

⁶ Litt., vol. iii., p. 124., see also Chet. Soc., lxxxvi., 73.

of some of the towns which were then rising. In 3 Henry III. [1218-1219], Liverpool was called upon to pay half-a-mark [6s. 8d.], Lancaster one hundred shillings, whilst Preston contributed ten marks [£6 13s. 4d.].¹ A few years later [1226-27], the King wishing to cross the sea to make an attempt to receive his inheritance abroad caused all cities and boroughs to be assessed for tallage, when Lancaster was taxed for £4 9s. 4d, Liverpool £2 19s. 4d., and Preston £4 10s. 6d.²

By Charter given at Windsor and dated 29th October, 37 Henry III. [1252], the King granted further privileges to Preston. From this grant it appears that a special inquisition having been held it was proved that 324 acres of land "as well of old as of new purpresture,"³ which the burgesses of Preston had made under the haye of Fulwood belong to the Borough of Preston and not to Fulwood, and it was thereupon granted to the said burgesses and their heirs for ever, that they might have the said purprestures and be at liberty to break up and cultivate as much of the moor as they wished within the bounds set forth, without let or hindrance of the royal forester, providing that they did not attain to the cover of the wood by 40 perches, saving always to the burgesses their turbary, pasture, and brushwood. The limits of the purprestures were described as following the river "Euesbrouk at Rybelton Scales up to the place the same river falls into the water of Savek and following that water to the ancient ditch which is the division between Preston and Tulkyd."⁴

An early Charter without date but *c.* 1230, whereby William, the son of Richard Cross grants in perpetuity to William de Kirkham, Clerk, certain lands in Preston and in the town fields, furnishes some interesting ancient land-marks, *i.e.*, "one burgage between Adam, son of Seward's; burgage and the house of Thomas, son of Ralph; the third part of a loft between the house which was formerly Hugh Cross's; and the house formerly William the physician's; the land between Astin's assart and Great Tulketh; land upon Sickling moor lying between John of the Chapel's land and Richard son of Vghtred's; half-an-acre upon Aldfield between the land of William the armour-smith [Lorimer] and that of Geoffrey the clerk's; land in Platford dale between land of Richard son of Vghtred and land which belonged to [the hospital] of St. Mary Magdalene.

¹ Pipe Roll, Rot. 1, m. 2.

² Pipe Roll (63), 3 Henry III.

³ Purpresture is an encroachment on the King's rights.

⁴ Duchy Lanc., chap. xi., n. 1, fol. 115 b.

Another Charter of about the same date gives the following local names: Richard son of Malbe, Hugh de Sposage, Robert Forester, and Richard Hellbole. Two other Charters are quoted in the Chartulary of Cockersand, both being without date but which were executed between 1230 and 1255, by which lands in Preston were granted to Master William de Kirkham, "with the common assent of the whole town, the burgesses confirming the same by affixing the common seal of the town." One of these grants referred to "lands within the ditches in Dustysargh field," and the other "within the ditches called Aldfield;" for the former beside the usual rent and service two marks of silver and a cloak were given by the grantee.¹

This Master [Magister] William de Kirkham, appears to have lived in Preston as by Charter [between 1230-55]. Henry, the son of Baldwin de Preston conveyed to him in fee a "toft" in Preston, which is described as being "opposite the said Master William's house in the St. John's quarter."² About the same date he had several other grants made to him. Adam, son of Agnes de Preston, conveyed to him land in Preston between the ditches of Gildhouse, which the said Adam had received from Beatrice de Bentley; Robert, the son of Alexander de Preston, granted to him an acre-and-a-half of land in Woodholme which is thus described: "half-an-acre between the land that was formerly Walter the dean's and the land of Henry de Grimsargh on the eastern side of the pool; one perch between the land of Roger, son of Roger and William Shepherd's; one perch between the land of William Shepherd and the land formerly belonging to William Blundell; and one perch between Henry de Grimsargh's and Robert Forester's land; and Seynte, daughter of Ralph Poyneur of Preston, "in her pure virginity having full power and being of lawful age," quitclaimed to him all her right in the third of a toft which her father Ralph had by the gift of William Blundell of Preston, in marriage with Constance formerly wife of the said Ralph: the consideration paid was one silver mark.

The early Patent Rolls sometimes furnish striking examples of the singular names by which (in the absence of surnames) the early inhabitants were distinguished. Thus in 1275, John de Rygal and William de Northburgh were appointed to take assize of novel disseisin arraigned by Alice Nochode of Preston, against Roger de Kirkestyhull (Kirkstyll), and Robert Attetunesheade (At-town's-head), touching a tenement in Preston.³

¹ Cockersand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxxix, 218 and 221 (n. s.)

² Cockersand, Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxxix., 220 and 223 (n. s.)

³ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edward I., No. 3, m. 6d., 79.

Henry de Lacy second Earl of Lincoln, was at this time a great power in the county, and from his castle of Clitheroe was wont to issue orders to his tenants in all directions—with the people of Preston he was more than once at variance; somewhere in the town was a pond of water, and in 3 Edward [1274-75], Guichard de Charrun and William Northburgh were appointed to take assize arraigned by the bayliffs and commonalty of Preston against Henry de Lacy, and in the same year the stopping of a way in the town was laid to the Earl's charge.¹ About the same time the bailiffs and commonalty laid claim to the right of fishing in the Ribble, by license granted by Henry III., when Adam son of Ralph, and Robert the son of Roger, bailiffs, and other men of the town gave evidence to the effect that the Earl of Lincoln held one half and Preston the other; William Inge, who appeared for the crown admitted that this was so and the case was thus settled.²

For nearly a century Preston had exercised the right of holding its annual fair, but although two or three of the neighbouring towns (such as Clitheroe and Kirkham), had in the meantime obtained a similar privilege, at the close of the 13th century Preston fair was still the occasion of the greatest gathering in the north of Lancashire. So great was the reputation of the fair that on the 10th August, 1283, application was made for protection and safe conduct until the Nativity of the Virgin Mary [8 September], for Adam de Bacford, Hugh his brother, and Richard de Moster, who on behalf of the Abbot of Chester were setting out on a journey to Preston fair for the purpose of buying oxen and other animals.³

This fair and market would be held somewhere in the vicinity of the Parish Church, for here it was in medieval times the people assembled together on feast days to buy and sell.

In 1291, one of those riots took place here of which the details if they had been preserved would have been of interest, as it is, all we know is that on the 14th January in that year, a commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued to Robert Brabazon and John de Byrun, touching the persons who at Preston assaulted Richard Puncharder so that his life was despaired of.⁴ Richard Puncharder was a man of position living at Little Mitton, his daughter and heiress, Loretta married Allen de Catterall of Mitton.⁵

¹ Pat. Rolls, 3 Edward I., No. 1, m. 29 (21) and m. 29 (31.)

² *Plac. de Quo War.*, Rot. 12 d.

³ Patent Rolls, Edward I.

⁴ Do. do.

⁵ "History of Kirkham," Chet. Soc., cv. 236.

The following list of Preston Jurors called upon to serve at the Assizes 20 Edward I. [1291-92], is of interest:—

Thomas de Singilton, ¹ Bailiff,	Roger son of Anote,
Adam de Bery,	Robert son of Adekoc,
Adam de Lancestre,	Adam son of Ralph de Preston,
William son of Roger son of Amiarde	Robert son of Roger de Preston,
Richard de Wyck,	Hugh son of Hugon ²
Henry de Chaler,	Hugh Terel. ²
William son of Nicholas,	

Notwithstanding the undoubted fact that a fair and market had at the time long been held, in 20 Edward I. a plea of *Quo Warranto* was moved before the itinerant justices, between the king and the burgesses of Preston, and they were called upon to prove their right not only to the holding of these fairs and markets, but of having free gallows, infangthef, tumbrel, pillory, and assize of bread and beer, and to be free from tolls, fines, amercements, and stallage. The Charter of King John, granted when he was Earl of Moreton, was produced and also the confirmation made in 1299. The weekly market and the right of gallows and infangthef was claimed by ancient usage and not by Charter, and they paid for the exercise of them £15 a year to Edmund the king's brother. The decision as to these rights went against the bailiff and commonalty but as usual in such cases the payment of a fine of 10 marks into the Royal treasury put the matter right.³ The Manor of Preston was in 1292 claimed by Edmund the king's brother, by Charter from Henry II., it was however disputed as belonging to the crown. In the year 1265, in addition to the knights of the shire two burgesses from each town were summoned to Westminster, to assist at the National Conferences held there, and in 1290 these representatives were formally called to Parliament.

The earliest return of the members from Lancashire is for the year 1297, when Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, and Liverpool, each sent two. The Sheriff in his return stated that there was no city in the county. The members for Preston were William Fitz Paul and Adam Russell [see chap. xiii.]

At the beginning of the fourteenth century, Preston if not the chief town in the north of Lancashire was second only to Lancaster. In addition

¹ The Singletons held the hereditary office of bailiff for the hundred.

² Assize Rolls. *Placita Corone*, 20 Edward I., m. 3.

³ *Plac. de quo Warranto*, 20 Edw. I., 12 d., Rot. 13 d., and 22 Edw. I., *Plac. corem Rege an.* 21, incipiente 1 Rot. 59 a.

to its Parish Church now many centuries old, it had its Grey Friars Convent and its Hospital for Lepers [see chaps. viii. and ix.], whilst its markets, fairs, and Guild Merchant added to its importance and prestige, and while its navigable river afforded ready means of access to the surrounding district, the large forest of Fulwood provided fuel for fires, and timber for building purposes. Edward I. probably passed through Preston in 1306, on his way to Scotland, at all events two Royal proclamations issued in that year were dated at Preston, one of these was the appointment of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield to act as his wardens, the other was addressed to the Pope.¹

Many Preston people joined the King's forces and took part in the Scottish wars, and some of these in acknowledgment for their services obtained free pardon for causing the death of His Majesty's subjects. On 22nd August, 1303, Nicholas the son of Emma de Preston was pardoned for causing the death of Roger, the son of William the Provost of Fishwick, and on 10th November following, John *Emmesne* [son of Emma] was acquitted of the same crime. The year before this [23rd February, 1302], Emma de Preston was slain by Aveyse de Preston her husband, but "for service in Scotland" he was pardoned the murder. John de Merske on 10th November, 1303, for the same cause was pardoned for causing the death of Henry Gogard of Preston; and Robert Rudde of Preston was forgiven certain robberies, &c.²

During the reign of Edward II. the town of Preston continued to increase. It was now not only a free borough but had also its Guild and thus offered an attraction to *villeins* or serfs who in the districts outside the town were still working under their feudal lords, but who having once lived for a year and a day in a chartered community became free citizens. The rapid increase in population and the frequent influx of strangers soon made it necessary to pave the streets of the town and the cost of this was so great that the burgesses applied for Royal Letters Patent empowering them to raise money for that purpose.³ Accordingly the King at York on 5th October, 1314, granted "to the mayor, bailiff and good men of the *vil* of Preston," in order to assist them to pave their streets the right for five years next ensuing to lay a tax on the various kinds of goods and merchandise brought for sale within the town. The long list of the articles liable to pay toll is of considerable interest as showing that even at this

¹ Patent Rolls, 34 Edward I., m. 5.

³ Patent. Rolls, 8 Edw. II., p. 1, n. 16.

² Patent Rolls, 34 Edward I., m. 10, &c.

early date the wants and requirements of the Prestonians were such as could only have been used by a community in a prosperous and advanced state of civilisation.

The following are the principal articles named and the rate of duty paid—this varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 2d., viz.:—A horse load of corn $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; horses, cows, and oxen $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hides of horses, cows, or oxen, fresh, salted, or preserved $\frac{1}{4}$ d.;¹ any kind of carts bringing flesh, fresh or salted 1d.; hogs $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; two small pigs sold before Easter $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; lamprey sold before Easter $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ten sheep, goats, or pigs $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ten skins $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; ten skins of sheep's wool $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ten skins of stags, hinds, or fallow deer 1d.; skins of hares, rabbits, cats, wolves, and squirrels 1d.; a cart load of salt 1d.; a horse load of salt $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; cloth $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1 cwt.² [100 pounds] of flax 1d.; a quarter of canvas 1d. of Irish cloth 1d.; cloth of silk [*panno de serico*] with gold, samite,³ diaper, and baudkin 1d.;⁴ silk cloth without gold $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a bale of silk and a cart load of sea fish 2d.; a horse load of sea fish $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hogshead of wine 2d.; a horse load of cinders $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a sack of wood 2d.; bundles of cloth per cart load 3d.; per horse load 1d.; a cart load of iron or lead 2d.; grease and oil 1d.; a quarter of warde;⁵ 1000 lb. alum and copperas 1d.; 1000 onions $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1000 herrings $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; cart load of timber $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1000 shingles $\frac{1}{4}$ d.;⁶ 100 laths $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; grist mills $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; hand mills, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; 1000 nails for house building 1d.; 100 horse shoes and wheel tires for carts 1d.; other kind of nails $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; all kinds of merchandise coming to the town and exceeding the value of five shillings $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; hoops for brewers' casks $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; a cart load of tanned leather $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; a cart load of firewood or underwood per week $\frac{1}{2}$ d.;⁷ half-a-dozen cheeses $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; a horse load of butter $\frac{1}{2}$ d. [*Duodena caseorum.*]

The five years during which the tax was in force was scarcely ended when the northern part of Lancashire was invaded by Bruce, whose victorious army laid waste almost the whole district north of the Ribble in July, 1322. But there is no evidence to support the statement so often repeated that Preston was either razed to the ground or totally destroyed by fire, whilst there are many indications that such was not the case. The *Inquis. Novarum* taken in 1342, refers to destruction by the Scots and states that the value of the ninths of sheaves, wool, and lamb, which in the

¹ "*frisco, salita, aut cannato.*"

² *centenarian.*

³ Samite is a rich kind of silk with gold or silver thread in it.

⁴ Baudkin, material introduced into England in the thirteenth century.

⁵ Warde was a coarse kind of cloth.

⁶ Scindula=small pieces of wood for roofs of houses.

⁷ The original is "*buscano per (H.) Ebdomedam,*" evidently this was a kind of weekly contract.

Parish of Preston was in 1291 worth 100 marks, had in consequence become reduced in value by 28 marks, as in the parish were lands lying waste and uncultivated. The following is the taxation of the various townships:— Assheton £1 16s. 8d., Lee £2 6s. 8d., Broghton £3 13s. 4d., Barton £2 6s. 8d., Halghton £1 8s. 4d., Grimsargh £1 10s., Brockholes £1 1s. 8d., Ethelston £1 8s. 4d., Ribbleton £1 1s. 8d., Fysshewyk £1 1s. 8d., It is scarcely likely that a town which in 1322 was destroyed could in six years afterwards obtain a Royal Charter, giving the burgesses power to hold a weekly market (on Wednesdays), and a fair every year to last five days, viz., on the Vigil and Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October), and on the three following days, yet this grant was made by Edward III. and dated 22nd May, 1328. Not only did the burgesses get this privilege but at the instance of the Earl of Lancaster, on the 20th May, 1328, letters patent¹ were again given to the "Mayor, Bailiff, and Goodman," of the town to levy a rate on merchandise, &c., for two years, towards paving the streets, and this not proving sufficient a grant for three years more was issued on 17th May, 1333.² A further proof of the continued prosperity of the town is that in 1328, was held a "Grand or Gild Court," of which some particulars have been preserved.

The regulations made at this Gild are given by Dr. Kuerden³ in English, which being modernised and abridged are as follows:—

GUILD MERCHANT 2 EDWARD III., 1328.

A Mayor's Court holden at Preston, in Amonderness, before Aubrey son of Robert, mayor, William son of Roger de Paulin, and Roger del Wych, bailiff of the same town, on Monday next, after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 2 Edward III. [27th June, 1328].

I. It is ordered by assent and consent of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, with the whole commonalty of the said town of Preston, divers points and ordinances for the profit and welfare of the same town, to all manner of burgesses in our Guild Merchant to have and use them and their successors as it is after written.

II. Also the mayor, &c., have ordered that it shall be lawful to the said mayor, &c., to set a Guild Merchant at every twenty years end or earlier if need be to confirm Charters diverse[?] that belong to our franchise.

III. Also the mayor, &c., have ordered that no mayor for the year being in time of our Guild Merchant holding, nor other officer shall have no manner of fees, but they shall go wholly to the mayor for the renewing and refreshing of our town.

IV. Also that no burgess' son, whose father is made burgess by our Court Roll and out of our Guild Merchant, that it be not lawful to none born to be free in other freedoms

¹ Rot. Char., 2 Edward III., n. 6.

² Patent Rolls (Record Office), 2 Edward III., p. 1, m. 3, n. 37.

³ Kuerden's n. &c., vol. iv., p. 23 (Herald's College).

The full text is printed in Baines' Hist. of Lancashire.

or liberties that belong to the franchise of our town, nor his oath to be taken in our courts until he has purchased his freedom at our mayor-court as his father did before: and if he be sworn [elsewhere] his freedom be of no value.

V. Also that all manner of burgesses who are made burgesses by Court Roll and out of the Guild Merchant shall never be mayor, nor bailiff, nor sergeant, but only the burgesses whose names be in the Guild Merchant last made before: for the king gives the freedom to the burgesses that are in the Guild and to none others.

ORDERS OF A PRECEDENT GUILD.

VI. Also the mayor, &c., have ordered in the time of our last Guild Merchant that all those who have no freedom by Guild Merchant be fined by the mayor and by the twelve of the commonalty whose names are in the previous Guild.

VII. Also if there be any burgess in our town that taketh part with any man to help him or strengthen him against the peace and will not come to the mayor and help him and strengthen him to make peace—then it shall be lawful to our mayor to discharge him of his freedom for ever and his toll to be taken daily from him as a false, untrue, and fore-sworn burgess.

VIII. Also that all bailiffs of our town make up their accounts duly and truly within the year: and after the day of the making of their accounts they shall have forty days respite to gather in the common gelds.¹ That it be lawful for our mayor, &c., to attach their [the bailiffs] bodies until they have brought in all the common gelds with the arrearage.

IX. Also the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses [have ordained] that all manner of burgesses that have been mayors or bailiffs beforetime, shall not intermit them nor mell [meddle] them amongst the twenty-four during the time of our elections, but they rest upon the bench with our mayor and aldermen. If any of them do so or mell among the twenty-four [he shall forfeit] his liberty to the commoners or else to pay a fine of 20s.

X. Also that the mayor, &c., have ordained [that] if it happen that any of our burgesses fall in age and in necessity of goods that he may not hold house nor craft, nor buying, nor selling, that he may not be of power to pay his freedom by the year, yet he shall be free in all our liberties that belong to our town and franchise as he was before that he be fallen into that great necessity of poverty.

XI. Also the mayor, &c., have granted at our fair time that every potter and panner an he big² a booth in our pavement that their toll be 20d.: every pewterer 10d.; every bow maker 10d.; every saddler 10d.; every cutler 10d.; every packer 4d.; also every occupation that pays 1d. toll on Saturday [shall pay] double at the fair time.

XII. Also the mayor, &c., have ordained that there shall be no manner of burgesses free to buy nor sell cante trippys of schepe,³ nor harras of horses, nor no manner of beasts if they be not used at his house or in his plough.

XIII. Also the mayor, &c., have ordained that no burgess nor other man shall no sheep nor gayte,⁴ nor scabbed horses in our fields, nor in our common pasture, on pain of 1d. [per sheep], as oft as they are taken; a gayt 40d.; a scabbed horse to be burnt.

Given and ratified under our common seal the place and day and year above said.

¹ Taxes.

² If he build.

³ Cant is to sell by auction. Trip=a flock. Kuerden has probably misread the original, the prohibition

was intended to apply to diseased sheep or goats as well as hares.

⁴ A gayte=a goal.

At this date the governing body of Preston was a mayor and two bailiffs. As early as 1328 it was customary for the mayor to be chosen by a body of twenty-four men who were annually elected for that purpose, the mode of doing this was peculiar: the mayor appointed one *elisor* and the burgesses and what were called capital burgesses elected another, and the two thus appointed selected the 24 men, who after taking an oath that they would forthwith elect mete and proper persons proceeded to elect the mayor, a bailiff and sergeant. The capital burgesses were afterwards described as aldermen, and the three senior of them were styled seneschals or stewards in the Gild years. In 1459 we find mention of the "mayor and the 12," but it is not clear whether it refers to twelve aldermen or that the body of twenty-four had been reduced by one-half, if the latter then it was only for a time as for long afterwards the original number was regularly elected. The mode of electing the mayor was several times changed and in the sixteenth century was the cause of much disruption [see *post*]. It does not appear that the twenty-four discharged any other municipal duties.

In 1361 John of Gaunt held the Manor of Preston, but all the manorial rights gradually merged into the municipal government of the town; at which date the Court Leets were first held we have no record.

In 6 Edward III., the laity of the boroughs were called upon to pay "tenths" in aid of the war against the Scots, the following is a detailed return for the Parish of Preston.

WAPENTACHIN DE AMOUNDERNESSE.

Burgus tax ad x^m

PRESTON.—De Adam de Bury	- - - - -	v. s.	
„ Robto de Horwich	- - - - -	iiij. s.	
„ Albred fil Robte	- - - - -	iiij. s.	
„ Johe del Wych	- - - - -	iiij. s.	ob.
„ Galfr de Hacounshou	- - - - -	iiij. s.	
„ Wilto faſr	- - - - -	iiij. s.	
„ Johe de Asshfon	- - - - -	ij. s.	
„ Alex Marescaſt	- - - - -	ij. s.	
„ Johe fil Tille	- - - - -	iiij. s.	
„ Agn relicſ Johis de Preston	- - - - -	iiij. s.	iiij. d.
„ Wilto Pali	- - - - -	iiij. s.	
„ Wilto de Holand	- - - - -	iiij. s.	iiij. d.
„ Heſr de Shermon	- - - - -	iiij. s.	viiij. d.
„ Albred fil Ade	- - - - -	ij. s.	ob.

PRESTON, *continued*—

„ Rog ^s del Wych	- - - - -	xij. d.
„ Wiſto fil Mirre	- - - - -	ij. s. vj. d.
„ Adam del Wych	- - - - -	xviiij. d.
„ Niſto fil Galr	- - - - -	xvij. d.
„ Joſe de Laylond	- - - - -	xviiij. d.

Sm^a - - liij. s. iiij. d. pñ.

BARTON.—De Wiſto del Erlesgate	- - - - -	ij. s. vj. d.
„ Adam fil Dode	- - - - -	v. s.
„ Rog ^o Wawayn	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Gilſto del Halle	- - - - -	iiij. s.
„ Wiſto le Coudeler	- - - - -	iiij. s.
„ Roſto de Walton	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Joſe le Coudeler	- - - - -	ij. s. ij. d.
„ Henr de Singelton	- - - - -	xvj. d.
„ Hugoe de Holughford	- - - - -	xij. d.
„ Roſto de Skipton	- - - - -	xij. d.
„ Hugoe de Billesburgh	- - - - -	xij. d.

Sm^a - xxiiij. s. pñ.

GRIMESARGH

cū BROKHOLES.—De Wiſto de Grimesargh	- - - - -	xx. d.
„ Thom de Hide	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Adam de Brokholes	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Wiſto de Brokholes	- - - - -	xviiij. d.
„ Ric de Eccleshull	- - - - -	xvi. d.
„ Adam del filde	- - - - -	xiiij. d.
„ Wiſto Piscator	- - - - -	xiiij. d.
„ Raſo Albyn	- - - - -	xij. d.

Sm^a - - xj. s. x. d. pñ.

LEE.—De Ricō de Hoghton	- - - - -	v. s. iiij. d.
„ Adam fil Agñ	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Joſe fil Amol ^p	- - - - -	xv. d.
„ Roſto ffraunceis	- - - - -	xiiij. d.
„ Heñr de Chernok	- - - - -	xij. d.
„ Roſto fil Roſte	- - - - -	x. d.

Sm^a - - xj. s. vj. d. pñ.

ASSHTON.—De Laurenç Trauers	- - - - -	iiij. s.
„ Edo de Haidok	- - - - -	iiij. s.
„ Thom fil Dauyd	- - - - -	xviiij. d.

ASSHTON, *continued*—

„ Johe fil Riči - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Johe fil Alan - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Johe de Sunderlond - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Heñr fil Elie - - - - -	xij. d.

Sm^a - - xj. s. vj. d. pñ.

RYBBELTON.—De Raðo fil Riči - - - - -	ij. s.
„ Walfo de Wresdale - - - - -	xx. d.
„ Adam Albam - - - - -	xviiij. d.
„ Rog ^o Hulesone - - - - -	xiiiij. d.
„ Rogo de Ribbelton - - - - -	ij. s. j. d.
„ Heñr fil Simon - - - - -	xviiij. d.
„ Witto fil Gilbti - - - - -	xiiiij. d.
„ Adam de Bole - - - - -	xij. d. q ^a

Sm^a - - xij. s. j. d. q^a pñ.

BROUGHTON.—De Thom de Singelton - - - - -	xxiiij. d. q ^a
„ Wit del Halle - - - - -	xvj. d.
„ Wit de Prees - - - - -	ij. s. ij. d. o. q ^a
„ Adam de Singelton - - - - -	ij. s. iiiij. d. q ^a
„ Thom de Whitacre - - - - -	xvj. d.
„ Wit de Singelton - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Riço de Ingolhed - - - - -	ij. s. ij. d. oñ. q ^a
„ Wit de la More - - - - -	iiij. s.
„ Wit de Bolroun - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Johe de Walton - - - - -	ij. s. iiiij. d.
„ Ad fil Rog ^o i - - - - -	ij. s. viii. d.
„ Adam de Whitarr - - - - -	iiij. s.
„ Wit de Sik - - - - -	ij. s. iiij. d.

Sm^a - - xxvj. s. viij. d. pñ.

FISHWICK.—De Simoñ fil Ade - - - - -	xij. d. oñ. q ^a
„ Witto [fil] Riči - - - - -	ij. s. oñ.
„ Cristiana relictā Nicñi de Burgh - - - - -	xviiij. d.
„ Riço de ffishwick - - - - -	xiiiij. d. oñ.
„ Riço fil Alani - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Hug de ffishwick - - - - -	xiiiij. d. q ^a

Sm^a - - viij. s. pñ.

HALGHTON.—De Johe de Bolton - - - - -	xiiij. d. oñ.
„ Johe de Blakeburn - - - - -	xij. d.
„ Witto de Etheleston - - - - -	xviiij. d. oñ.
„ Cecil relictā Henr - - - - -	xij. d.

HALGHTON, *continued*—

„ Wiſt fil Galfr	- - - - -	xij. d.
„ Wiſt fil Am ^o ie	- - - - -	xvij. d.
„ Johe fil Walti	- - - - -	xv. d.
„ Gilſto fil Walti	- - - - -	xx. d.
„ Riſto Cissor	- - - - -	xij. d.

Sm^a - - xj. s. p^b.

ETHILISTON.—De Wiſto de Etheliston	- - - - -	ij. s.
[ELSTON] „ Petro de Dodhuſt	- - - - -	ij. s. ij. d.
„ Wiſto de Grinehurst	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Thoñ de Broghton	- - - - -	ij. s.
„ Henr de Querndoun	- - - - -	xx. d.
„ Wiſt de Halghton	- - - - -	xx. d.
„ Wiſt de Akeshagh	- - - - -	xiiij. d.
„ Roſto fil Riči	- - - - -	xij. d.
„ Ričo de Ingoll	- - - - -	xii. d.

In the middle of the fourteenth century the county suffered very severely from the effects of the pestilence known as “the Black Death,” and in the Hundred of Amounderness over 13,000 people are said to have died from it between 8th September, 1349, and 11th January, 1349-50. The two towns which lost the greater number were Kirkham and Preston, in each of which 3,000 men and women are reported to have died.

In Preston there were amongst the victims 200 who had goods worth £5 but died intestate, and 300 who having goods of a like value had made wills, upon which the Dean of Amounderness claimed a fee of twenty marks, and it is owing to this claim being disputed by the Archdeacon of Richmond that the records of this plague have been preserved. The chapel of St. Mary Magdalene was for seven months without a chaplain. A few of the names of the deceased are given, viz.:—William Mirreson and his wife, Thomas Marshall and his wife, Robert Litester, John Tilleson, and William Wrotchol.¹ These figures of course refer to the entire parish of Preston.

On the 12th March, 13 Edward I. [1284-85] an Act was passed regulating the seals for the Statute Merchants. In 23 Edward III. [1349], the privilege of using such a seal was granted to the town of Preston, in order to “preserve the quiet and tranquility of the commonalty and the

¹ Treasury of the receipt $\frac{21a}{3}$ Record Office.

merchants and others who met there." This seal was ordered to be in two pieces, the larger part to be in the custody of the mayor for the time being and the smaller part to be in the hands of a clerk to be appointed by the Crown. It was deputed to the clerk to write out all obligations and recognizances of debts according to the form promulgated for merchants.¹ Unfortunately no impressions of this early seal have been preserved. It would be interesting to find on either of these pieces any traces of the emblems which are on the much more modern seal now in use. The town of Preston had a common seal a century before this [see p. 21].

The great anxiety manifested to maintain the regulation prices of articles sold in the town affords another example of the efforts made towards local government. At an assize held at Preston on Monday, the morrow of the Feast of St. Mary Magdalene, 1358, presentments were made that a flask of ale could be purchased in the town for 1d.; three loaves for 1d.; and a flagon of wine for 10d.; whilst those who bought and sold cattle only got 6d. for their trouble; fishermen sold a salmon² for 16d.; that William de Wygan sold a hogshead of wine or certainly a flagon of wine for 12d.; all these it is urged were done contrary to the statute, and in contempt of the Duke of Lancaster and his Justices and to the great injury of the people.³

The fishing in the Ribble near to Preston was now of considerable value and in 1359 was leased to Adam de Skillycorn, coroner for the county, for six years, and one of the consequences of the exercise of this right was that certain justices were appointed to enquire (in 1360), into the stoppages of the passages in the Ribble which not only injured the fisheries, but impeded ships on their way to the port of Preston.⁴ Though the ships were probably small in tonnage and not very numerous, still there is direct evidence that Preston was at this time a well-known port.

In 13 Richard II. [1389-90] a Statute was passed appointing a close time in the Ribble and other Lancashire rivers; this was amended by another Act passed in 1393-4 whereby the justices of the peace were made conservators of the preceding Statute.

Possibly as in some measure a set-off against the heavy taxes levied upon the people to defray the costs of the wars with France certain towns obtained confirmations of their old Charters by Richard II., amongst these places was Preston. But the new Charter dated at Westminster 27th April,

¹ Patent Roll, 23 Edward III. p. 1., N. 23. ³ Assize Roll, 32 Edward III. m. 439 (Record Office).

² *Vñ salmonen calowär.*

⁴ Duchy Pleadings (32 Report of Public Records, p. 344).

2 Richard II. [1379], really conferring no new power but for confirmation and inspecting the old Charters of Edward III., Henry II., John and Henry III., a fee of 40s. had to be paid into the "hanaper."¹ Before the close of the century Preston celebrated another Guild the original Roll of which is still preserved amongst the archives of the Corporation, the heading of which [translated] reads "A Gild Merchant of Burgesses of the town of Preston in Amondernes held there the Monday next after the Feast of the Ascension of the Lord the twentieth year of the reign of King Richard II. after the Conquest of England [31st May, 1397], William Ergham the Mayor of the said Gild; and by Geoffrey de Meles, Thomas de More, John de Haconshowe, seneschals of the said Gild; Richard Blundell, Henry le Sumnor, Symonde Preston, John le Marisshall, Richard de Bretherton, William de Gany, John de Alston, William de Walton, merchant, William Grymbald, and John Lumbard, the clerk of the said Gild, which persons had paid their fees and fines as appears below and were aldermen of the said Gild and received as is underwritten on the right side of this Gild [Roll] for their fines as is shewn." Then follows a list of "those who are in the forenamed Gild and whose fathers were in the forenamed Gild;" these are the "In-Burgesses." After this there is the list of "Foreign Burgesses," and lastly "the names of those of whom the fathers were not in the forenamed Gild and they made their fine," and odd enough the first on the list is the mayor who paid 40s. for his freedom, his pledges or sureties being Symon de Preston and John de Haconshowe. Upwards of a hundred names are included in the first list but in only a few instances are their descriptions given, we find amongst them however a chaplain (who heads the list), a wright, a herdman, a miller, drapers, mercers, chapmen, tailors, and butchers; there are also over a hundred foreign burgesses, but the greater number of these were representatives of the families living in Amounderness, such as the Houghtons, Banastres, Botillers, Haconshowes, Haydoks, and Cliftons.

But a very significant feature in this early Guild is that over one hundred persons now became free of the Guild whose fathers were not on the list and who had consequently to pay a fine varying from 3s. to 40s. These new settlers were drawn to this northern centre by the inducement it offered for successful trading, thus we find an influx of tailors, masons, mercers, shoemakers, barbers, glovers, saddlers, websters, and ropers. On

¹ Patent Rolls, 2 Richard III., n.

the back of this Roll are inscribed the names of eighteen females who were daughters, wives, or widows of former burgesses.¹ At a later date (1562), an ordinance was passed whereby widows of deceased burgesses were allowed the liberties and freedoms accorded to their husbands.

Just below Preston the river becomes fordable and at Penwortham there was a ford at a very early date, above this was a ferry and probably even in Saxon times a rude bridge of some kind crossed the river. Letters Patent were granted on 12th November, 2 Henry IV. [1400] for pontage on a bridge near the town of Preston. The order was addressed to Robert Beswick, Knight, Ralph de Langton, and Roger Drauer of Walton-le-Dale, and recites that whereas that owing to the great overflowing of the water² and the inroads made by the floating masses of ice and frost, the bridge had become so much broken and partially destroyed that it was difficult and unsafe for travellers to cross it, and that in consequence it was intended to erect a stone bridge near to the old one, and for this end the right to charge certain tolls for the next three years was granted. The tolls to be paid on crossing the river were:—for horses, oxen, or cows, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; hides of all kinds fresh or tanned, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; ten sheep or pigs, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a horse load of cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a hogshead of wine, 1d.; trusses of cloth carried in a coil, 1d.; 1,000 herrings, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a horse load of sea fish, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 100 planks, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., millstones, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1,000 faggots, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a quarter of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; a quarter weight of cheese or butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and iron, pewter, copper, lead, and wool all paid toll of similar amounts.³

Seven years elapsed but the stone bridge had not been erected, and representations were made to the effect that the danger to passengers was now greater than ever, and that a stone bridge was absolutely necessary, but the great expense of such a structure had prevented the work being done. In response to this appeal another three years' right to charge tolls was granted. Amongst the articles to be taxed were:—Irish cloth (Galway) and worsted, honey, pairs of wheels, tree trunks, coal [*carbonum*], small vessels or boats coming to the bridge, river boats [*terricelli*] laden with mussels, crops of reeds and the like. The grant was dated at Gloucester, 11th November, 1407.⁴

It may be noted here that on the 29th May, 1405, the Prince of Wales visited Preston with a portion of the army which was by forced marches going on to join the king at York.

¹ The full lists of burgesses at this and all the Guilds up to 1682 are given in vol. ix. of the Lanc. and Ches. Record Society's publications.

² In this year great damage was done in many parts of the country by the overflowing of the sea, particularly in Leicestershire and Yorkshire.

³ Patent Roll, 2 Henry iv., p. 1, m. 32.

⁴ Patent Roll, 9 Henry iv., p. 1, m. 27.

At the beginning of the reign of Henry VI., Preston appears to have for a time at least been more fortunate than the other towns in the north of the country, as in 1423 a Precept (dated 24th June) was issued to the sheriff ordering a proclamation to be made to the effect that the Assizes were to be adjourned from Lancaster to Preston, because the king had learned "by vulgar report and credible testimony of honest men" that in Lancashire and especially in the town of Lancaster there was raging so great a mortality that a large portion of the people there, from the corrupt and pestiferous air infected with divers infirmities and deadly diseases were dying, so that much of the land was untilld. At the same time all the Rolls, Writs, and Records were removed to Preston.

Henry IV. by Charter dated 21st February, [1401], and Henry V. in the first year of his reign by Charter dated 17th February, [1414], confirmed all the previous grants to Preston¹ and "to show still more abundant favour" to the burgesses he added that if they or their predecessors had by chance "not hitherto fully used one or some of the liberties, acquittances, free customs, or grants" before granted to them, they were henceforth for ever to fully enjoy the same. In the next year a further confirmation was given by Henry VI.² [1415]; a Guild was held although it was not quite 18 years since the last. The reason for this can only be conjectured, but probably the good men of Preston thought that by this means they might bring money into their exchequer, which would recoup them for the heavy tribute they were called upon to pay upon the renewal of the war with the French. The Guild was held on the Monday in the Feast of Pentecost [the 21st May]. Henry Johnson was the mayor and William Blundell the clerk; there were three seneschals and thirteen aldermen. The burgesses who were previously in the Guild or who claimed by inheritance numbered 188; that is nearly double the number enrolled in 1397, but the new applicants for admission were only fifty-two whilst the foreign burgesses were only twenty-one, representing the families of Hoghton, Southworth, Fleetwood, Bottiler, Harryngton, Balderston, Barton, and Walton. Amongst the trades there are cutlers and nearly a dozen "corvisers" or "corbisers,"³ and the school-master now finds his place amongst the freemen. At this Guild the vicar heads the list of freemen [see chap. x.].

The next Guild would fall due in 1435 but there is no record of its having been held,⁴ possibly the heavy drain upon the county in support

¹ Rot. Chart, 1 Henry V., p. 3, m. 3.

² Exact date not known. The Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth merely recite that such a grant had been made.

³ Corvisers are shoemakers.

⁴ Kuerden states that it was held in that year but as he gives the names of mayor, steward, and alderman as identical with those of the Guild of 1459, it is clear that he has confused the two.

of the prolonged French wars prevented its celebration, in any case it is clear that between 1415 and 1459 the commonwealth of Preston considerably declined, as in the latter year the Roll of the Guild showed that the in-burgesses of the town were reduced from 188 to 72, and the number of these admitted on payment of a fine (their fathers not having been on a previous Roll) was not much in excess of the list of 1415.

On the back of this Roll are the Guild Orders which are a confirmation of the old rules, but to them is added "that no bouchor ne Barker ne no other burgess concele, delayed, hide toll or any other tolles that now longys to the ffraunchese of Preston on payn of forfeiture of his libte." To this Roll is attached the seal of the Borough which differs but slightly from the one in use. The arms as here displayed are the Holy Lamb *passant regardant* bearing a cross-crosslet staff with a pennon, having on the sinister shoulder a heater-shaped shield bearing three lions *passant* flanked by the letters P.P.



Fac-simile OF SEAL [1415].

The seal of the Corporation was mentioned in a Charter of the thirteenth century [see p. 21]. It will be noticed that in the preceding *fac-simile* there are three P's which entirely refutes the idea that their meaning is *Princeps Pacis*. There can be little doubt but that the letter P. simply stands for Preston and is repeated for ornamentation or to render the design more artistic. In later years the third P. was disused and the remaining two were sometimes said to stand for "proud Preston," a joke which was probably justified by the fact that in the 17th century many of the tradesmen in the town were junior members of old county families and claimed the right to bear arms and entered their pedigrees at the herald's visitation.



PRESTON ARMS FROM A SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY PRINT.



PRESTON CORPORATION SEAL
AS NOW USED.

There is no record of any other Guild having been held in the fifteenth century. The town was now and had for several centuries been granted to the mayor and burgesses in fee farm subject to an annual payment of £40. In the time of Edward IV. the king only had (besides the £40) three half burgages which had "long time laien in decay."¹

Lancaster was again visited with the plague in 1466 and in consequence Letters Patent were sent to the Justices that the Sessions were "for this time only" to be adjourned to Preston.²

The Roll of the Guild held on the Monday in the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist [31st August], 16 Henry VII. [1500] has not been preserved but Kuerden has recorded a list of the officials,³ viz., W. Marshall, mayor; H. Preston, W. Ergham, Laur. Houghton, and

¹ Duchy Decrees and Orders, Lib. Edward IV., f. 142a.

² Letters Patent 2nd June, 6 Edward IV.

³ Kuerden's MSS.

Ri. Aynsworth, stewards; W. Tipping, Laur. Whaley, Ri. Tipping, W. Sadler, Ri. Arrowsmith, Tho. Allcock, Tho. Durel, Gilbert Arrowsmith, William Bouk, Tho. Wainwright, aldermen; Richard Walton, clerk. It was at this Guild that we find the first reference to the procession which afterwards formed a great feature in the ceremony. At the Guild of 1542 it was quoted as a precedent that in 1500 it was ordered "that all burgesses shall be raydy at the Gyld Marchaunt for to go with procession from the Maudlands throughout the towne as the procession is wont to be of old tyme, that is to saye the first daye of the foresayd Gyld," and after the procession "a mass with solemnytie of the Holy Ghoyste solemnly to be held with the mayor and burgesses."¹ As the proceedings of 1500 are quoted and no reference made to any Guild between that date and 1542, and as there is not the smallest scrap of evidence concerning the holding of such a Guild we may safely assume that it was not held. It would fall due in 1522 at a time when war had just been declared against France, and the king was claiming a tenth part of the moveable goods of his subjects who were worth a hundred pounds. Shortly after this time there arose great disputes amongst the burgesses as to the manner and right of voting for the election of the mayor and other officers. The ancient custom of appointing twenty-four men to select the mayor appears before this date to have fallen into disuse. In 19 Henry VIII. [1527-28], Henry Farrington and other burgesses began an action in the Duchy Court against Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, on this subject,² and in the following year the suit was renewed by James Walton late mayor of Preston. This case furnishes some details of interest. The plaintiff complained that during his "Meralte" to wit on 7th October, 1527, he had, through his sergeant, Alexander Banaster at the "mase" warned the burgesses to assemble at a Court Leet to be held on the 10th of the same month in the "mote hall" to elect a new "Meyre, Bayley and Sergeant" according to their statutes "olde and ancye[n]t ladabyll custome and vsage," whereby no "forenor" such be present but only the burgesses living in the town,³ and whereas the mayor was accustomed to appoint two "indifferent" men being priests dwelling there to be sworn to take the examination of the burgesses "for the gift of their voices" but not to discover to whom the votes were given, but only to declare what persons have the greater number of voices. But

¹ Corporation MSS.

² "Pleadings" 19 Henry VIII., xii., f. 1. (only a portion of this has been preserved).

³ Inhabitants of the outlying township of Preston were considered "foreign."

notwithstanding this Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, who was a man of great possessions and dwelt near the town, hearing the warning given sent Sir Thomas Bostoke his chaplain and Thomas Wood his servant to the greater part of the burgesses, commanding them to meet in the night at an alehouse where one John Fydeler lived, where they would be told whom he wished to have for mayor. The burgesses being in great fear of Sir Richard did as they were told, and then John A' Powell his servant and Henry Clifton who had married a near kinswoman of his, informed them that it was Sir Richard's orders that Nicholas Banastre was to be mayor, John Kelet his tenant was to be bailiff, and Robert Grexon sergeant. On the day of the election (10th October), Sir Richard came to the meeting to elect a new mayor "at his own pleasure," and with a "heygh voyce and angry cowntenance" declared that Sir Thomas Bostocke should be one of the priests to examine the votes and desired those who support his chaplain to hold up their hands. Whereupon the plaintiff "for fear of murder" asked Sir Richard in the king's name not to meddle or interrupt, but he answered "scornefully and yn dyrysyon commandest thou me in the kinges name, gett the hom to thy soper," and then he called him a "falles knave." The plaintiff fearing what the angry knight might do departed with about sixty burgesses who were amongst "the most substantial and honest people there," whereupon John A' Powell said "lett hym goo for we wyll chose a meyre spytt of hys face." The ex-mayor fled out of the town being in fear of his life, and the following evening Sir Richard with about eighty others elected Nicholas Banastre (at whose house they met) to be mayor, Richard Kelet bailiff, and Robert Gregson sergeant. Whilst the ex-mayor was away the town clerk was removed from his office and John A' Powell appointed in his place, which "was contrary to the law, he being a Welshman born." Thomas Typping a household servant of Sir Richard's was made a bailiff, and John Hoghton "appointed to sit as mayor, which John and the seyd Sir Richard being bretherne chylderne." The plaintiff laid his case before Henry Farryngton, Thryston Tylsley, Esquires, and Sir Alexander Osbalester, Knight, justices of the peace, and they bound over Sir Richard Houghton to keep the peace. The plaintiff prays that a day may be fixed for the election of mayor, bailiff, and sergeant. In reply to the answer of John A' Powell, James Walton denied that he had "arranged to make William Wall, mayor" against the wishes of the majority of the burgesses, or that Sir Richard Houghton was invited to come to the town

in order that there might be a free election. Sir Richard Houghton denied that he or his servants persuaded anyone to go to the house of Genet Fydeler, but at their request he met them there in order to avoid the "dissencion and debate which James had sparkled and sowed amongst them by his own neglygence and wyfulness." He also denies that he sent to "Warberton the painter to set his arms upon two shields on the cross, but the said painter did it of his own accord." John A' Powell answered that the bill was brought by James Walton "out of pure malice," because he was anxious to have William Wall for mayor, who was "a man who had got many into trouble." When James Walton found he could not get Wall elected he "suddenly rose from the bench in the mote hall saying there should be no mayer chosen that day, and departed leaving the chief burgesses behind him." As the mayor was chosen for one year only and that time had elapsed on the feast of St. Wynyfride¹ they proceeded to elect a mayor. He further states that the burgesses had intended to apply to the chancellor of the duchy but that James Walton kept the chest wherein was the common seal.² John A' Powell also asserted that he never heard that any arms were painted above the "boll" of the cross, "howbeit now a part of his master's arms are painted upon a shield graven in stone above the said boll but to what intent he knew not." On the 12th October, when Nicholas Banaster was elected mayor, William Walton who was the clerk refused to act, and John A' Powell was (so he deposes) requested by the burgesses to act in his "rombe" [room] as he had often done in times past. A' Powell further states that when they assembled in the mote hall [on the 12th October] the priests from the church were sent for to act as "markers," but part of them dare not come, some for fear of the vicar who was brother to Wall's wife, and others because they were "commanded in the name of the Earl of Derby, by whose gift they occupied their chantries" not to come, whereupon they appointed William Bostoke and Thomas Typpling late bailiffs of the town, which office of "baily was most of authority next the mayor," and to act with them they elected one "Henry Clyfton a gentleman of sadde and good conversacon." After his election the mayor chose Thomas Typpling to be his bailiff. A' Powell's account of the election it will be seen differs

¹ The Feast of St. Wilfred is 12th October. St. Wilfred junr. Archbishop, 5th October, but *St. Winifred* is not until 3rd November. It is clear that St. Wilfred is what the scribe intended.

² "Lanc. Pleadings," vol. 8, 20 Henry viii., w. 9, 9a, 9 b, and 9 c.

materially from the account given by Walton — he deposing that when Walton refused to come to the mote hall and “eloynd hymself away,” John Hoghton who had been mayor before being present, “by authority granted to the burgesses by the king, sat on the bench and conducted the election.”¹ At one stage of these proceedings the interposition of Matthew Standish was called in but ultimately he declined to act, his evidence on the matter has however been preserved.

INTERROGATORIES TO EXAMINE MATTHEW STANDISH.²

Mathew Standysse says that on the Friday next after St. Wilfrid's day last past, Sir Richard Hoghton sent for him to go to Preston the same day, and when he (witness) arrived, told him of the variance among the burgesses of the said town about the election of their mayor, and desired him to be there again the next morning “be tymes” when Mr. Farrington would meet him as he had been sent for and would not fail to come, and as we were both justices of the peace we might “putte our helpyng handes” so that a “fesible” election might be had. So³ I departed and rode that night to a brother-in-law of mine one William Browne “wheche” dwelt a mile without the town. The next morning when I arrived the said Sir Richard Hoghton desired me and the said William Browne, as Mr. Farrington was “seke” and might not come to take the “payn,” to speak with the mayor James Walton, and desire him and such of the burgesses as took his part to meet the other burgesses at their common hall, and that they might all go together to the election of a mayor as they had been accustomed to do, and that he (the said Sir Richard) “wolde not medle with them in no wise,” and if he or any of his fellow burgesses “dowted them selfe of bodily harme” he would before me put in sureties for the peace on pain of £100. When we came to the dwelling place of the said mayor, his servants told us that he had gone over the water to Penwortham to meet Mr. Farrington, and this we told to Mr. Hoghton. Then John Powell and Henry Caston two burgesses of the said town, desired me in the name of all the burgesses that as I was a justice of the peace I would go with them to their common hall so that a peaceable election might be had. To this I answered: “brother Powell ye speke in the name of all the burges and I se well

¹ “Pleadings” xix., w. 2, 19 Henry viii.

³ Here the deposition goes on in the first person.

² Vol. 10, s. 6a. (no date). M. Standish died in 1528-29.

that the grettes parte of the Auncien burges be away." Forsomuch as I have not to meddle with the election of the mayor of Preston I would not do so only that I had a commandment so to do from Mr. Chancellor, and also to keep you from your common hall until the said Chancellor knows of this variance amongst you. The said Powell then said: then shall we lose our ffraunches and liberties for if we have not a mayr elected this day affore noon we lose our ffraunches. I told him there would be less danger for their liberties and franchise if they "spared" the time of the election and told the Chancellor about their variance, than if they proceeded to an election while part of the burgesses were away, but if he could bring the mayor and all the burgesses together and willingly and "lovingly" go to an election I should be glad to do the best I could in the matter otherwise I would not meddle therein.

After all this communication Mr. Hoghton desired me and the said William Browne to go to Penwortham to speak to the mayor and to Mr. Faryngton if "inadventure" we could entreat them to go peaceably to election with the other burgesses according to their old custom, but when we arrived they were both gone, so I went home and "wolde no more medle."

This dispute was settled by the Chancellor of the Duchy declaring that the election was "contrary to the ancient usages and customs of the town by the favour and maintenance of Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, and his servants and adherents who ought not to have meddled therein and who had committed divers affrays and breaches of the peace," and it was therefore ordered that "James Walton and Nicholas Banaster (which said Nicholas was last nominated to be mayor by unlawful means)" from henceforth should not meddle with the office of mayor, but they and all the burgesses and inhabitants should "suffer Christopher Haydoke who is appointed by the Chancellor, peaceably to occupy in the name of the mayor and governor" of Preston during the king's pleasure. It was further ordered that the burgesses of the town should at the Easter term send up to the Chancellor, "two discreet honest burgesses with such patents, grants, and ordinances as they may have in writing concerning the liberties, usages, and customs of the town, and to authorise them in the name of the whole town to treat and conclude upon such final orders and directions as may be taken." At the same time Sir Richard Houghton was bound over in £200 to keep the peace "against all, but especially James Walton, until the

Feast of All Saints next coming," and also to abide such orders as might be taken against him concerning the bill¹ laid against him by James Walton. John Powell, gent.; Thomas Bostok, clerk; Alexander Clayton, yeoman; Robert Coventre, Thomas Typping, yeoman; and James Walton, were also all bound over to keep the peace. Certain articles and ordinances for the "good rule, tranquility, and restfulness of the kinges town of Preston," were drawn up and bore the date of 30th November, 20 Henry VIII. [1528].² The following extracts are from this source:—

Articles and ordinances concerning the good rule, tranquility, and restfulness of the king's town of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, with a special declaration of the manner of elections hereafter to be had of the mayor and other officers within the said town, ordained 20th November, 20 Henry VIII. [1528], by Sir Thomas More, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy, with the consent of James Walton and Henry Clyfton, authorized under the common seal of the said town to conclude with the said Chancellor in the name of the whole commonalty.

First it is ordained that every burgess dwelling in the said town and all other "fforiners," burgesses, and strangers, repairing thither shall give place and pre-eminence in all markets, fairs, and assemblies, to the mayor and "hym reverens as aperteynithe," &c., &c.

Item it is devised that no burgess or other person of whatever degree he be shall attempt to proceed to any election of any mayor, bailiff, or other officer within the said town except in the presence of the mayor and with his consent, upon pain of £40 and more at the discretion of the said Chancellor.

Item it is ordained that no burgess shall make any secret labor or conspiracy with any of the said burgesses "to advance himself" to be mayor or bailiff upon pain of £10. And that no "forren" burgess or anybody not dwelling in the said town shall attempt to meddle in the election of the said mayor or bailiff upon pain of £20.

Item that no burgess shall make any assembly out of the common hall of the said town to the intent to "trete or comen" for the election of any mayor or other officer upon pain of 100s.

Whereas divers burgesses of the said town have contrary to custom unlawfully assembled themselves together and attempted to elect a mayor, bailiff, and sergeant, it is ordained that the said election shall be utterly void and that such person so chosen shall in no wise occupy any of the said offices upon pain of £100.

It is ordained that Christopher Haydok shall occupy the "Rome of Mayraltie" by the name of governor appointed by his Majesty for this present year until the feast of St. Wilfryde the bishop next, and that he and all succeeding mayors shall have power to name the bailiff and the sergeant. Richard Curedale to be bailiff and Alexander Banaster sergeant until the said feast: the said mayor, bailiff, and sergeant, to enjoy such fees, profits, &c., as though they had been chosen and elected according to the usages and customs of the said town.

James Walton the younger, who is appointed by an unlawful election to be bailiff shall deliver to the said Ric. Curedale all such sums of money as have come to his hands by reason of the said office, upon pain of £10.

¹ This Decree was made on the Pleading of Walton *versus* John Powell, 19 Henry viii. [1527-28], the case against Sir Richard was taken the year following.

² "Pleadings," vol. vi., w. 11, Henry viii., n. d.

For a final order in all elections it is devised that the mayor and his successors shall appoint one day yearly in the week next before the said feast of St. Wylfryde, and thereupon to give warning to the burgesses of the said town to assemble in the common hall to choose a new mayor, bailiff, or sergeant, when these present articles shall be read to them: this done, the said mayor and those of his brethren who have been mayors shall name an honest burgess, "sad and dyscrete" living in the said town, and the residue of the burgesses assembled shall appoint another honest, sad, and discrete burgess: if all the residue of the said burgesses cannot agree in their nomination then the greater number and voices to take place: which two persons so named shall take a solemn oath that they with the said mayor, without favor or corruption shall "except and take by scruteny and serche" the voices of all the said burgesses, and thereupon declare which person "hathe moste noumber of voyce to be newe Mayr," and to be bailiff and sergeant, without any concealment, and that such persons shall enjoy the said offices with all profits, advantages, &c., first taking a solemn oath truly to occupy the same in the manner accustomed.

All future elections to be made according to the tenure of these articles.

No burgess shall attempt any breach of the peace during the said election upon pain of roos., but shall behave in peaceable wise without "rumor or exclamaçon."

If any mayor happen to decease mayor, then the burgess who was mayor before him shall occupy the mayoralty until a new mayor be chosen as above.

No person shall be chosen mayor who has not first been bailiff of the said town.

On this side Christmas the Mayor shall assemble all his brethern and read to them all these articles and thereupon cause the common seal of the said town to be put to the label "annexed" thereto.

To one part of this indenture remaining with the said mayor the seal of the County Palatine has been put, and to the other part remaining with the king the said mayor and burgesses have caused the common seal of the town of Preston to be set.

Given the last day of November, 20 Henry viii. [1528].

John Powell the Welshman appears to have been somewhat of a turbulent fellow, and given to abusing the brief authority with which he was invested. One Henry Robinson of Preston, who described himself as being "of the age of 80 yeres and above and in god's peas and ye Kinges" going into the parish churchyard "thinging no harme to ony creature" was met there by John Powell, who was then bailiff and who came "unto him without any maner of cause," and although he (Robinson) had "no maner of wepon," there and then made "an affraye upon hym, he (Robinson) being so aged and impotent and not hable to defend hymself, and in such wise bette and hurte him and strake out one of his Ieen [eyes] whereby he was not only in grete daunger and jeobardie of his life but also maymed and blinded to his vttre vndoing in this world." John Powell was then also servant to Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, "and gretely maistred and frended,"¹ In reply to this charge Powell deposed

¹ "Duchy Pleadings," Henry viii., n. d., 6 r., 30.

that he did not "strike Robinson whereby he lost one of his eyes," but by reason of the "froward words" used by him he intended to put him in the stocks, but when he "laid hold of him he did byte hym by the thombe whereupon with his dagger he (Powell) brake his head and for the same gave him 4s. to mender."¹

Half-a-dozen years later James Walton the elder is again mayor, and his old enemy Sir Richard Houghton is again accused of interfering with the freedom of election. This time it appears that the Knight "received divers persons burgesses of the town, to the intent to have all the rule there for the nomination of mayor, bailiff, and sergeant;" the persons so "received" were Lawrence Banaster and Henry Preston, who are said either to have married or were going to marry "two bastard daughters of Sir Richard;" William Arram, Richard York, James Walton, junior, gentlemen; Thomas Tippinge, late mayor; Alexander Clayton, bailiff; Ewyn (Evan?) Wall the younger; and John Warberton, sergeant of the town: these all lived in Preston, but William Singellton, Gilbert Haydocke, Esquires; Henry Singellton, gent.; and divers others dwelt outside the borough but held tenements within it. It appears that Sir Richard Houghton also interfered with the election of the member of Parliament, to which dignity James Walton the elder had been raised, and he complains that "since he left Preston and came to London to serve the king as burgess of Preston, Sir Richard Houghton has caused his retenewers to elect a new burgess to wait upon the Parliament—to make out a common seal and to send it by Alexander Clayton the bailiff, to the intent to exclude him" (Walton). It appears that Sir Richard bore "malice against the mayor because he had given evidence as to the amount which the town had to pay its member, which was fixed at 16d. a day whilst Parliament sat." The mayor further alleges that Sir Richard "of long time hath and yet doth kepe in adowtry [adultery]" his (the Mayor's) wife's daughter.

It appears that Sir Richard Houghton, Richard Keverdall yeoman, and John Paskyn, were all indicted at the Sessions held at Eccleston to answer to a charge of having on 3rd October, 26 Henry VIII. [1534], and several times afterwards with some thirty or forty others assembled together to elect a mayor about ten or eleven o'clock at night, "to the great disturbance of the king's subjects."²

¹ "Duchy Pleadings," vol. xix., w. 2, 19 Henry viii. ² "Pleadings," vol. vi., w. 11, Henry viii., n. d.

The Guild Merchant of 1542 was held on the Monday after the Feast of the Ascension (24th May), Thomas Typpling being the mayor; there were over 200 burgesses and 122 foreign burgesses, the latter list being headed by the Earl of Derby.

Philip and Mary by Charter dated 30th June, in the fourth and fifth year of their reign [1558], confirmed the previous grants but conferred no additional privileges.

In 1 Elizabeth [1558], the right of the mayor to imprison burgesses for certain offences was challenged by Edward Gregson, who it appears had "obstenatlye and evill vsed himself as well in words as otherwise" towards Oliver Breres then mayor, for which misbehaviour he was sent to prison and retained there for some time, whereupon he appealed to the Duchy Court alleging false imprisonment. The Chancellor decided that it appeared plainly by "fair ancient grants" made to the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses, that they had power to take surety of peace, that therefore Gregson should not be released without finding good and sufficient sureties to be bound in a sum to be fixed by the mayor to keep the queen's peace against all her liege people, and to be of good behaviour against the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses.¹

Notwithstanding the right of pasturage on Fulwood moor granted by Henry III., and several times renewed, the mayor and bailiffs had in 1 & 2 Philip and Mary [1554-55], to appeal to the Duchy Court against Robert Singleton and others who had enclosed 50 acres of this waste and erected a kiln thereon. The defence set up was that Edward VI. had leased the common to John Carell, Esq., from whom they had acquired the rights. The mayor ultimately got a decree and the defendants were ordered to remove the kiln, &c.

The Guild Roll of 1562 shows an increase of about 75 per cent. of burgesses and foreign burgesses, the latter including members of most of the leading families of the district, amongst them the Stanleys, Houghtons, Langtons, Sotheworths, Heskeths, Fleetwoods, Cliftons, Bartons, Farringtons, and Newshams. We now find indications that the making of gloves was one of the industries of the place, that websters and flax-sellers had increased in number, and amongst the Stallingers² were a girdler³ and a minstrel.

¹ Duchy Decrees and Orders, Elizabeth, vol. xii., f. 104, [Easter term 1 Elizabeth].

² Stallingers were non-burgesses but allowed to live in the town and set up stalls.

³ A Girdler=a maker of girdles, which were small iron plates for baking on—hence "girdle cakes."

One of the burgesses William Hodgekinson, described on the Roll as a webster was in 7 Elizabeth [1565], a defendant in the Duchy Court in a matter referring to the sale of 100 "bayles of flax."

It appears that Robert Blackledge citizen and merchant tailor of London, came to Preston and there bargained and agreed to sell to William Hodgekinson (now stiled chapman) 100 bales of flax to be delivered in two months for the sum of £21 14s., and as a "suertie" of the bargain he paid on account one gold angel, whereupon the vendor at "great costs and troble and paynes" brought the flax from London to Preston, and delivered it within the specified time — but he having discovered that Hodgekinson being of "a hard conscience — nothing regardinge nor consideringe his faithful promise and agreement," refused to pay and denied the bargain. The plaintiff urges on the court that as Hodgekinson was of "great wealth and greatlie frended," and he is a poor man living in London, he [Hodgekinson] should be made to pay. The result has not been preserved.¹

The Charter granted to the town by Queen Elizabeth bearing date 24th August, 1566, was in reality little more than a confirmation of the rights which had long been exercised by the inhabitants, although in none of the previous Charters had the various privileges been so clearly defined. For centuries before the days of Elizabeth, Preston had elected in its moot hall its mayors, bailiffs, and twenty-four burgesses as a common council; it had enjoyed its rights of assize of wine and ale, its markets, its fairs, and its Guilds. Probably now for the first time the mayor became Her Majesty's "justiciary." In addition to the customary fee charged for the royal grant, the crown reserved itself the right to appoint the first mayor and bailiff and one half of the council.²

One of the privileges twice mentioned in Queen Elizabeth's Charter is that the corporation was to receive all the fees for alnage and sealing of cloth within the borough, yet in less than ten years afterwards the alnager appointed by the crown obtained a decree to the effect that the Corporation of Preston should pay the duty of alnage "notwithstanding their Charter of Henry III.³ It seems singular that the old Charter should have been quoted instead of the new one. The dispute as to the payment of alnage was from time to time renewed although in 26 Henry VIII.

¹ "Duchy Pleadings," xxii., b. 17, 7 Elizabeth.

² Rot. Pat., 8 Elizabeth, p. 4.

³ Record Office, Decrees and Orders, Lib. Dec., 13-14 Elizabeth, fol. 23 a.

an order had been made in the Duchy court against James Walton then mayor. William Banestre mayor in 1571, in his reply to the complaint of the Thomas Leigh of High Leigh, Esquire, the aulnager for the county, states that the "clothes commonly maid nere about Preston and which be comonlie sold in the said towne are narrow white kearses of which no mencon is made in any statute as touching any aulnage."¹

From 1542 to the present time the Guild has been kept at regular intervals of twenty years: the Roll for 1582 shows again a considerable increase in the number of in-burgesses and foreign burgesses, the former being now over 500 and the latter 340. Edmund Hopwood in a letter to the Archbishop of York, dated 23rd February, 1590-91, describes Preston as "a very great markette toune as any within Lancashire."² The question of tolls and stallage of the market and fairs of Kirkham in 41 Elizabeth [1598-99], became the cause of a suit in the Duchy Court between the Corporation of Preston and William Singleton, James Fraunce, and others of Kirkham. The case for the plaintiff was that by the Charter of King John confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, the borough of Preston was free of all tolls, &c., payable for goods or chattels, wares, or merchandise, taken by the burgesses to the fairs and markets of Kirkham, the same being within the Wapentake: it was also alleged that the defendants had got into their possession the aforesaid Charters and combined together to defraud the borough of Preston.³ Leland who visited Preston in the time of Henry VIII. dismissed the town with the remark, that it "hath but one Paro. Chirch: the market place is fair."⁴ Camden a few years later described the town, as "large, handsome, and populous for these parts." Taylor (the Water Poet) referring to a visit made in 1625, writes:—

"Vnto my wayward lodgings often did repair,
Kind Master Thomas Banastre the mayor,
Who is of worship and of good respect,
And in his charge discreet and circumspect;
For I protest to God, I never saw
A town more wisely governed by the law."

Drayton in his "Polyolbion," published in 1622, mentions Preston as the greatest town on the banks of the Ribble. On the 15th August, 1617, James I. paid a visit to Preston, and on arriving at the cross he was received by the Corporation, presented with "a bowll," listened to an address

¹ "Pleadings," vol. 43, L. 6, 14 Elizabeth.

² 14th Report Hist. MSS. Com., p. 601.

³ "Pleadings," 41 Elizabeth.

⁴ Itin., vol. iv., fol. 84, p. 91.

from Mr. Breares the Recorder, and then went to a banquet in the Guild hall. The Guild Rolls of 1602, 1622, and 1642, show longer lists of foreign burgesses than in-burgesses, at the latter date the excess was over 200; at the Guild of 1662 the two classes were nearly equal; in 1682 there were in the alphabetical list 1,400 in-burgesses, and 1,200 foreign burgesses.¹ The governing body of the town in the early part of this century, as owners of the manor, exercised many of the functions which in other places were exclusively dealt with by the Court Leet: thus alehouse keepers were forbidden (in 1616), to sell the best ale they brewed for more than 1d. a quart; householders were to shut all their doors opening on the streets during Divine service and sermons on the Sabbath and Festival days, and they were not to allow servants or children to play in the streets, nor sit at the doors (during the Divine service) under a penalty of 4d.² Many parts of Lancashire were visited by the Plague in 1630, and no town seems to have suffered more from its effects than Preston. A memorandum of the Guild Order Book records "that the great sickness of the plague of pestilence wherein the number of eleven hundred persons and upwards dyed within the town and parish began about the tenth day of November in Anno 1630 and continued the space of one whole year." The number of burials recorded in the Parish Church Register between the above dates is a little over eleven hundred (of which more than one-half were in July and August), to this must be added the interments at Broughton (of which we have no record.) The average number of burials at the parish church for a few years before the plague was about eighty per annum. The Rev. Edward Burghall, minister at Acton, Cheshire, recorded in his diary that at Preston the plague "so raged (in 1630) that the town was depopulated and corn rotted upon the ground for want of reapers." The most graphic description of the effects of this visitation is given in a petition to the Privy Council by the local company of drapers, mercers, grocers, salters, &c., which sets forth that "your petitioners at the present doe consist of very neere 80 poore persons which doe bear Scott and Lott with their neighbours, &c. But nowe so it is that the said Burrough having beene visited with the plague and pestilence which infec'on continued amongst them for a whole yeare, and thereby your petitioners and others of the surviveing inhabitants for that time were altogether barred from the exercise of their trades, and so are become very much impoverished and weakened in their estates,

¹ Nicholas Ashton's Journal, Chet. Soc., xiv., 36. ² The White Book or Council Book.

and divers persons boarding in the × × have sett up and do take upon them to exercise and employ themselves to your petitioners' several trades having never served any apprenticeships to the said trades and misteries &c. × × to the general impoverishment and discountenancing of the inhabitants of the borough which since the late visitation amongst them (through the usages aforesaid), lost a great part of their former trading and their marketts are become small × × × Your petitioners pray &c., your Honors to direct some speedy course for suppression." This petition was presented in 9 Charles I. [1633-34].

This Company of Drapers, &c., was founded 14th October, 1628, under an order of the Corporation which gave its members the privilege usually employed by the trade Guilds.¹ The petition just quoted resulted in an enquiry and subsequently a prosecution at the Lancashire Assizes against certain parties for selling flax and linen cloth in and around Preston, and thus it was maintained injuring the interest of the Fraternity. The final result is not made clear except that one of the defendants, John Cutler of Ribchester, yeoman undertook not to buy or sell either cloth or flax for himself contrary to the law. Another trade company was the "Skinners, Whitlawers,² and Glovers," which complained to the judges of Assize, 18th December, 1633, that their trade was interrupted by persons for the most part such as have run away from their masters before serving their full time.³ Ultimately (in December, 1635), an order was issued to the mayor and the justices, to call before them such persons as should be named by the petitioners, and to take bond for them not to offend in future.⁴ In 1642 the usual Guild Merchant was held.

The history of the Civil Wars in Lancashire has been so often written that it will only be necessary in the present volume to refer to those portions of it that were enacted in the immediate neighbourhood of Preston. The very first outburst in the county arose out of a meeting called by the high-sheriff, 20th June, 1642, but as there were according to one authority 20,000 people⁵ present, it was adjourned to Preston moor. This meeting appears to have been a turbulent one—the sheriff riding about with some

¹ The MSS. containing these particulars were for many years lost, but in 1849 they were discovered in a tin box during the pulling down of a house in "Taylor's Nursery Grounds." Some lengthy extracts from these papers were published in the *Preston Guardian*, in May, 1895.

² A Whitlawer was a collar maker—anciently the term was also applied to a tanner of white leather.

³ State Papers, Dom. Sur. ccliv.

⁴ State Papers, Dom. Sur., cccliii.

⁵ Seacombe. This number is probably exaggerated.

400 others, crying out "For the king! for the king!" whilst Alexander Rigby vainly endeavoured to get the sheriff to listen to his message from the Lords and Commons. Whilst this meeting was being held on the moor, William Sumpner servant to William Farrington, Esq., conveyed away in packclothes upon packhorses, six barrels of gunpowder and a quantity of match which had been secretly hidden in a private house in Preston.¹ Another meeting of Royalists was held in Preston, 29th December, 1642, when it was agreed to raise £8,700 in the county, to be used for the payment of 1,000 foot and 400 horse soldiers, and for the provision of a magazine; it was also resolved that Sir John Girlington, Knight (high-sheriff), Adam Morte mayor of Preston, and William Farrington be the treasurers.²

Adam Morte was elected mayor in 1642, but declining to act was fined 100 marks.³

Preston was now the headquarters of the Royalists, and having fortified itself by erecting around the town outworks of earth within which were rough brick walls, stood waiting the turn of events. Here, during the winter of 1642, resorted most of the Roman Catholics of the district as the town was garrisoned, and in addition to the fortifications, "engines maid of timber" were placed in the streets as a protection against horse-soldiers.⁴ In the beginning of 1642-43 Sir Thomas Fairfax made Manchester his headquarters, and it soon became apparent that an effort would be made to get possession of Preston, and with this in view early in February, Sir John Seaton the major-general of the Parliamentary army marched out of Manchester, and receiving additional forces on his passage through Bolton and Blackburn arrived at Preston on the night of Wednesday, the 8th February,⁵ 1642-43. The forces having "quited Ribble Bridge," drew up on the fields near the footway from the bridge to the town. The Parliamentary forces were about 1,000 firemen, horse and foot, about 600 billmen, halberdiers, and club-men. Early on the Thursday morning the assault began. Some of the companies led by men who knew the town well made their way towards the House of Correction, so as to enter at the "Fryars Gate Barrs," whilst the main body went up the lane to the "East Barres" where the water voides the town." The outworks

¹ Civil War Tracts, Chet. Soc. iii., 328.

² Civil War Tracts, Chet. Soc., ii., 66.

³ Corporation Records.

⁴ A Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire, Chet. Soc. lxii., 20.

⁵ One authority says 7th February.

and brick walls were soon scaled, one of the first to get over was Captain John Booth, who called to his soldiers either to follow him or give him up. The garrison (on the evidence of the invaders) "fought it out stoutly keeping their inner works with push of pike and also the breach they kept with their swords." One stronghold of the Royalists was the church steeple from whence they were driven by Sir John Seaton. The fight appears to have lasted two hours when all opposition ceased, and as the soldiers passed along they broke the glass windows on both sides of the streets. The Parliamentary party alleged that they had very few killed and wounded—the Royalists however lost some of their best men, amongst them Adam Morte,¹ Captain Radcliff Hoghton, Dr. Westby; amongst the prisoners taken were Lady Hoghton, Lady Girlington, and Mrs. Townley; amongst the spoils were "three pieces of ordnance, a murdering piece, a great quantity of musquets, and many horses, with two or three colours."²

A strong body of soldiers was left in Preston, and its fortifications were repaired and a stronger sconce erected on the marsh outside, but notwithstanding this on 21st March, following, the Earl of Derby [according to one account], after a smart fight of some two hours' duration recaptured the town, and the next day people from the surrounding districts paraded the streets shouting "God bless the King and the Earl of Derby." Another account states that the Royalist forces approached the town by the Friars' gate, where they discharged a "litle peece of ordinance divers times into the town, the clubmen shouting vehemently." The discrepancies between the accounts of this siege are many but all agree that if there was any fighting it was of short duration and not very sanguinary. After the victory there was no doubt a considerable amount of plundering, of which the following is an example: Major Hugh Anderton, whilst under examination before the commissioners for compounding with delinquents,³ states that Colonel Tyldesley came to him and told him that Preston was taken by the Earl of Derby, Captain Connie (who lodged with Henry Taylor of Preston), was about to make profit of all his goods for his own use, and he therefore commanded him (the deponent) to seize them for the benefit of the forces, and all the goods were thereupon taken to Mr. Mort's house and left in custody of Captain Thomas Whittingham. The goods

¹ He was reported to have gone round saying "I will fire the town ere I give it up and begin with my own house."

² Civil War Tracts, Chet. Soc., ii., a Discourse of the Warr in Lanc., lxii.

³ Royalist Comp. Papers, Lanc., 1 Series, iii., No. 55, fol. 439, and Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., xxiv., 61.

consisted of broad cloth, kerseys, baizes, and other wares. As to Mr. Werden's house the Earl of Derby told him (deponent), that Mr. Werden was the treasurer to the Parliamentary forces, whereupon he and William Sumpner—with the Earl's warrant—went to his house and seized a little trunk full of plate and some gold "lapd in a paper," and also "one watch in a wooden case." Henry Taylor's version is that Hugh Anderton broke open his house and shop and "did thence plunder and carry away all ye goods and wares therein," and that afterwards he got "a judgment at law and execution against him," whereupon he (Anderton) surrendered himself prisoner to the gaol at Lancaster, where he continued until 1651, when he was released by Charles Stuart and his army.

The Royalists do not appear to have considered it worth while to garrison Preston, but after destroying such of the ramparts and fortifications as they considered dangerous they left the town.

After the battle of Marston Moor (2nd July, 1644), Prince Rupert passed through Lancashire, and on the 1st September marched into Preston, and whilst there arrested the mayor (William Cottam), and the bailiffs, and sent them for safe custody to Skipton Castle where they were kept in durance vile for three months. After their release the Corporation as a compensation ordered £10 to be paid to the mayor and £5 each to the bailiffs. For the next four years Preston was left in comparative peace and quietness, but in 1648 it was again destined to form the field of action.

The cause of the king had in the meantime become almost hopeless, and it only remained for one final struggle to complete the long series of disasters. General Sir Marmaduke Langdale handed over his army of men collected in the northern counties together with the Scotch forces to the Duke of Hamilton, who crossed the border with them, 4th, July, 1648, *en route* for Manchester. In the meantime Cromwell had set off for the north, and on the 16th August he reached Stonyhurst having considerably augmented his forces on the road. The Duke of Hamilton's army consisting of 15,000 foot and 6,000¹ horses was now at Walton-le Dale, and on the opposite side of the Ribble, on Ribbleton moor, was that of Sir Marmaduke Langdale; of the engagement which followed we have a graphic description in a letter from Cromwell to the Hon. William

¹ Burghall gives 32,000 as the number, "Civil War in Cheshire," Lanc. and Chesh. Record Soc., vol. xix. ² Civil War Tracts, Chetham Soc., ii., 259.

Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons,¹ of which the following is an extract:—"Very early next morning 17th August, 1648, we marched towards Preston, having intelligence that the enemy was drawing together thereabouts from all his out-quarters, we drew out a forlorn of about two hundred horse and four hundred foot, the horse commanded by Major Smithson, the foot by Major Pound; our forlorn of horse marched within a mile where the enemy was drawn up in the inclosed grounds by Preston on that side next us: and there upon a moor about half-a-mile distant from the enemies army met with their scouts and outguard and did behave themselves with that valour and courage as made their guards (which consisted both of horse and foot) to quit their ground and took divers prisoners, holding this dispute with them until our forlorn of foot came up for their justification and by then we had opportunity to bring up our whole army. So soon as our foot and horse were come up we resolved that night to ingage them if we could: and therefore advanced our forlorn and putting the rest of our army into as good a position as the ground would bear (which was totally inconvenient for our horse being all inclosure and miery ground) we pressed upon them. The regiments of foot were ordered as followeth. There being a lane very deep and ill up to the enemies army and leading to the town, we commanded two regiments of horse, the first whereof was Col. Harrison's and next was my own—to charge up that lane and on either side of them advanced the battel which were Lieut.-Col. Read's, Col. Dean's, and Col. Pride's on the right; Col. Bright's and my Lord General's on the left; and Col. Ashton with the Lancashire regiments in reserve. We ordered Col. Thornhaugh and Col. Twisleton's regiment of horse on the right, and one regiment in reserve for the lane, and the remaining horse on the left—so that at last we came to a hedge dispute, the greatest of the impression from the enemy being upon our left wing and upon the battel on both sides the lane, and upon our horse in the lane, in all which places the enemy was forced from their ground after four hours dispute, until we came to the town into which four troops of my regiment first entered and being well seconded by Col. Harrison's regiment charged the enemy in the town and cleared the streets.

"There came no hands of your foot to fight that day but did it with incredible valour and resolution, amongst which Col. Bright's, my Lord General's, Lieut.-Col. Read's, and Col. Ashton's had the greatest work,

¹ Civil War Tracts, Chetham Soc., ii., 259.

they often coming to push of pike and to close firing and always making the enemy to recoil: and indeed I must needs say God was as much seen in the valour of the officers as soldiers of these before-mentioned as in any action that hath been performed: the enemy making very still and sturdy resistance. Col. Dean's and Col. Pride's outwinging the enemy could not come to so much share of the action: the enemy shaging down towards the bridge and keeping almost all in reserve x x at the last the enemy was put into disorder, many men slain, many prisoners taken; the Duke with most of the Scots horse and foot retreated over the bridge where after a hot dispute betwixt the Lancashire regiments, part of my Lord General's and them—being at push of pike they were beaten from the bridge, and our horse and foot following them killed many and took divers prisoners, and we possessed the bridge over Darwent and a few houses there, where we lay that night.

“In this posture did the enemy and we lie most part of that night: upon entering the town many of the enemys horse fled towards Lancaster, in chase of whom went divers of our horse who pursued them near ten miles, and had execution of them and took about five hundred horse and many prisoners. We possessed in this fight very much of the enemy's ammunition: I believe they lost four or five thousand arms. The number of slain we judge to be about a thousand; the number of prisoners we took were about four thousand.” The writer of this letter put his own forces down as 8,600 and the enemy's as 21,000 men.

Captain Hodgson says the Royalists were reported to be 46,000 strong, and he gives the following account of the part of the fight that he was engaged in:—“I met Major General Lambert and coming to him I told where his danger lay, on his left wing chiefly. He ordered me to fetch up the Lancashire regiment and God brought me off, both horse and myself. The bullets flew freely, then was the heat of the battle that day. I came down to the muir when I met Major Jackson that belonged to Ashton's regiment and about three hundred men. A sergeant belonging to them asked me where they should march. I shewed him the party he was to fight and he like a true-bred Englishman marched, and I caused the soldiers to follow him, which presently fell upon the enemy and losing that wing the whole army gave ground and fled. Such valiant acts were done by contemptible instruments x x The Lancashire foot were as stout men as were in the world and as brave firemen. I have often told them they were as

¹ Cap. Hodgson's narrative. Original Memoirs of the Great Civil War, by W. Scott, p. 118. Also Auto-

biography of Cap. Hodgson (J. Ilorsfall Turner), 1882, p. 31.

good fighters and as great plunderers as ever went to a field." He also states that there was "a long dispute before the bridge was gained x x a matter of six or eight horsemen commanded by Captain Pockley kept a gapstead of their whole army."

The battle of Preston was also described by Sir Marmaduke Langdale, in what he called "an impartial relation of the late fight,"¹ and in no material point does it differ from Cromwell's account.

Amongst the archives of the Corporation is a curious memorandum dated 17th August, 1648, to the effect "That Henry Blundell gent., being mayor of the town of Preston, the daie and yeare aforesaid, Oliver Cromwell, lieutenant-general of the forces of the Parliament of England, with an army of about 10,000 men at the most (whereof 1,500 were Lancashire men under the command of Colonel Raph Assheton of Middleton), fought a battaile in and about Preston aforesaid and overthrew Duke Hamilton, general of the Scots, consisting of about 26,000, and of English Sir Marmaduke Langdale and his forces joined with the Scots about 4,000; took all their ammunition, about 3,000 prisoners, killed many with very small loss to the Parliament army; and in their pursuit towards Lancaster, Wigan, Warrington, and divers other places in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire, took the said duke and Langdale, with many Scottish earls and lords, and about 10,000 prisoners more, all being taken [or] slayn, few escaping, and all their pleasure and plunder taken. This performed in less than one week."

One little incident of this fight is not mentioned by any of the authorities quoted, viz., that the invaders running short of lead for bullets took the lead off the roof of the chancel of the church for that purpose, and on 9th November, 1649, a petition from Preston was presented to the commissioners at Whitehall, praying that "as much lead may be returned out of that taken off Lancaster castle as will recover their chancel,"—this was granted.² In September in the same year the people of Warrington claimed £900 due to them for quartering soldiers wounded at the battle of Preston.³

After this siege Preston must have been in a most unsettled state—some of her inhabitants had fled before the battle, others had been driven out by the besiegers, and of those that were left some were firm Royalists whilst others were just as staunch in their support of the Parliament.

¹ Civil War Tracts, Chetham Soc., ii., 267.

³ State Papers, Dom. Sur., Calendar, vol. ii., p. 297.

² State Papers, Dom. Sur., I. 94, p. 525.

The mayor of Preston (Evan Wall), in 1651-52, was well affected to the then ruling powers, as the Council of State gave to him "a bark with her tackle," which he with Edward French and Edmund Werden had captured from Captain Cotterell, his pilot and seventeen other "pirates," whom they had conveyed to York as prisoners. The reward was a long time coming as the capture was made when the Earl of Derby entered the town.

The old moot hall was probably one of the buildings damaged during the siege, at all events the Court Leet ordered it to be repaired in October, 1653, especial mention being made of the "glasse windows." In the same year the bailiffs were presented by the jury to repair the Butts and "sett rayles" about them: in 1655 the Butts on Spittle Moss were reported as "in decay" so that the "exercise of artillery" could not be used.¹

The jury now seem to turn their attention to the cleansing out of the town wells which were called Goose Well, Mainspritt Well, Friargate Well, and Market Street Well, there was also a well at the schoolhouse.²

Charles I. did not grant a renewal of the town's Charter, though in 1635 a subscription was raised to pay the expenses of a deputation to London to make an application. It was not until 22nd March, Charles II. [1662] that a new Charter was obtained. About this Charter there was some disagreement as to the names inserted therein. Touching this matter the king took counsel of the Earl of Derby who advised the removal of the names of sundry disloyal persons and the substitution of others, whereupon James Hodgkinson (mayor in 1661) sent up to London a list of persons whom he asserts the Earl contrary to the king's warrant is endeavouring to insert. A little later and James Hodgkinson with "most of the burgesses" again apply for the removal from the corporation of persons who "bore arms against the late king and sided with the government and who turned out the loyal members and now engross all the places in the corporation."³ Of course these kind of charges were not likely to be all on one side, so accordingly we find an injunction laid against James Hodgkinson "late mayor," to the effect that having interest with Lieut.-General Fleetwood to get possession of "a piece of commonwealth gold w^{ch} he boasted was made out of the late king's crown, and he wanted a day of thanksgiving for the victory over the rebels," and as to his bailiffs one (James Abbot)

¹ Court Leet Records. *Artillery* here means bows and arrows.

³ Cal. of State Papers, Dom. Sur., xxvi., 29, 30, xlviii., 125.

² Court Leet Records, 1653-70.

was a parliamentary soldier and the other (Richard Hodgkinson) broke open the town chest and carried away the Charter to London. It is clear that in the Preston of those days there were not wanting men imbued with the spirit of the Vicar of Bray,¹ and not a few of those who welcomed Cromwell's invaders were amongst those who on 11th May, 1660, assembled in the market place to celebrate the news just received of the proclamation of Charles II., on which occasion "the mayor in his formalities, serjeants with their maces and halbards, the bayliffs in their gowns, and white slaves going before him, the aldermen in their furre gowns, &c., with a great number of people" together three troops of horse and a company of foot of the Irish brigade "expressed a great deal of alacrity and loyalty." After some "volleys of shot, drums, trumpets and bells," the mayor entertained the whole company "at the common hall with musick, trumpets, and other expressions of cordial reality."²

Things having now become more settled the town authorities decided to build a workhouse, which was intended to be a place where the destitute but able-bodied might find employment, and with this view a building was erected near the Free School, about the year 1674-75. Kuerden says its special object was to enable the poor, particularly women and children to work "in a worsted trade of yarn." This house was fitted up with "wheeles, spindles, whorles, combs, and cards, and a man from Oswaldtwisle appointed as teacher."³

The Guild Merchant of 1662 was held on the 1st September in that year, being the Monday next after the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist. At this Guild the statutes or regulations appear to have been completely revised and are of a very varied character. The Guild Merchant for 1682 was held 4th September, 1682, and the manner of its solemnization is of interest 4:—

"About eight in the morning all the Company of Trades with the wardens of each company in their gowns and long white rods ranged into two fyles, the flags of each company displayed and variety of musick x x marche regularly up and down the street singing, wayting for the Guild

¹ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., xlv., 55.

² MS. Note (the late J. E. Bailey's paper) "Preston Guardian," *Queries and Answers*, lxx., 344.

³ Taylor's [Kuerden's] "Description of Preston," p. 15.
This workhouse is named in the Corporation Records

in 1674-5. In 1788 a workhouse was built at Preston Moor, this was converted into dwelling-houses. In 1834 "Preston Union" was formed which included 27 other townships.

⁴ Kuerden's MSS., Herald's College, probably written in 1685.

Mayor's attendance. And the young men within the town not being as yet free to trade of themselves have a captain and leftenant of their own, their ensign been the town's arms, a flagg with the Holy Lamb, and they marche and attend in like order with their drums and music. After the marche a proper man bearing the great banner with the King's arms: and after that following in rank, the mayor's pensioners or guard before the banner with partezans,¹ and those after with halberds, after which singly the black sargeant with his halberd, and then the two sergeants with their maces, the two balives with their white rods, and the aldermen in their robes, and after them the Guild Mayor with his great staff of authority, and attended on each side with nobility and gentry of the country as well as with the gentry of the town." Then followed the procession from the mayor's house to the town hall, from whence "with sound of trumpet they march to the High Cross" in the market place, where proclamation was made "that the Guild is now to be opened." From the market place they go to the church, where after prayers "a learn'd sermon was preached by the Guild Mayor's chaplain." After this the mayor with "his guard of soldiers and Companys of Trade" go to the Churchgate Barrs, where a speech is made by one of the scholars of the school: "a barrel or hogshead of nappy ale standing close by the Barrs was broached and a glass offered to Mr. Mayor," who drinks the king's health, &c., at each health the "musketiers attending" fire a volley: the procession then goes to Fishergate Barrs, where another scholar makes a speech in Latin, and another hogshead is broached, and so on to Friargate Barrs, where a similar ceremony takes place. On returning to the High Cross the schoolmaster "entertains them with a learned speech," then follows the broaching of a hogshead of wine, and toasts and volleys follow. Finally each trade repairs to its respective hall and "nobly entertains each its own society." The mayor with his "noble attendants" enter the Guild Hall, where they have a sumptuous dinner, with "store of pipes and Spanish tobacco." The ladies are entertained to a ball and supper. The second day, attendance at church and feasting is repeated, as also on the following days to the end of the Guild.²

The Charter of 1662 not being in some respects quite what the mayor and council wanted, in 1684 they petitioned the king for a new one containing the amendments required, this request being granted in accordance

¹ Partisan=a short pike.

² For full extract of Kuerden's description see Abram's "Memorials of the Guilds," p. 63, *et seq.*

with a resolution passed 10th August in that year. The old Charter was delivered up to the Lord Chief Justice of England.¹ The new Charter was prepared with little delay and received the Royal Seal at Westminster 14th January, 1685. The powers granted by the new Charter did not differ very greatly from the old one. Amongst them were the right to hold a three days' fair commencing on 16th March, an additional weekly market on Wednesdays, and the increase of the limit of the powers to acquire lands for the yearly value of £200 to £500.

Kuerden has preserved an elaborate but rather verbose description of the town as it was in his days. This has been often printed and need not be here reproduced—from it we glean the following:—the “Burrough was adorned with its larg square or market place.” There was a “well beautified gylde or town hall, a toll bothe,” and a council chamber. In the town hall was held the court of chancery for the Duchy and the quarterly sessions for the Blackburn and Amounderness division.

Under the market hall were two rows of butchers' shops. The cattle market was held in Church Street and the horse market in Fishergate—the pig market being “over against the church.” The streets were “spacious, good hansom buildings on either side, here and there interwoven with stately fabricks of brick building after the Modish maner extraordinarily adorning the streets.” The streets and alleys named by Kuerden are Fenkell Street, Church Street, Fishergate Street, Alms House Lane, Salter Lane, Minspitt or Pettycoat Lane,² Vicarage Street or “Alley,”³ St. John's Street, Fryergate (Street), a short street called Fryers' Weind,⁴ Gin Brow Entry; a passage leading from Churchgate Bars to the Ribble Bridge was known as Cokerhole; another foot-road through the churchyard and passing the public school and the “antient place called Chappel of Avenham,” over the “Swibrook” southward was called Stoney Gate.

At this date what remained of the Grey Friars' Priory was used as a House of Correction for this part of the country—and here occurred a somewhat singular scene: It appears that the Justices of the Peace at the quarter sessions ordered the removal of William Higginse as governor, appointing in his place William Tomlinson; and Sir Richard Standish, Bart., Alexander Rigby of Layton, and others were requested to put him in possession, but on their presenting themselves at the House of Correction [13th September,

¹ Hardwick and others have assumed that Preston was deprived of its Charter in 1684, such was not the case.

² So called says Kuerden, “by reason of frequent carrying of water from the well by women.”

³ Near here was the ancient vicarage then “in dilapidation.”

⁴ Afterwards Anchor's Weind.

1690] they found the doors locked and bolted and admission refused—and within the house was “an armed rable,” one of whom when the Justices had “but a little way gone” fired off a gun.¹

About the year 1695, Celia Fiennes, sister of the third Viscount Saye and Sele, visited Preston, and thus describes the town:—“Preston stands on a hill, and is a very good market town, Satterday is their market, w^{ch} day I was there and saw it provided with all sorts of things: leather, corn, coales, butter, cheese, and fruite, and garden things; there is a very spacious market place and pretty church and several good houses. At ye entrance to ye town was a very good house w^{ch} was a lawyers, all stone work, 5 windows in ye front and high built according to ye eastern buildings near London: the ascent to ye house was 14 or 15 stone stepps large, and a handsome court with open iron pallasadoes in the gate, and on each side of the whole breadth of ye house w^{ch} discovered the gardens on each side of the house, neatly kept flowers and greens; there *was* also many steps up to ye house from ye court—it was a complete building. There *was* 2 or 3 more such houses in ye town, and indeed the generality of ye buildings, especially in 2 or 3 of ye great streets were very handsome, better than in most country towns, and ye streets spacious and well pitch’d.”²

The first Guild in the next century was begun 3rd September, 1702, amongst the strangers on that occasion was Ralph Thoresby (the author of *Ducatus Leodiensis*), who left a short description of what he saw, he arrived too late to witness “the formalities of the several Companies in their order attending the mayor to church,” but was in time enough for the “appendices, the pageant, &c., at the bringing in of the harvest, ushered in by two gladiators in armour on horseback.” × × he was pleased he adds with “a good Providence which attended a fellow clad with bears’ skins, &c., who running among the mob in Low Street by the churchyard, happily chaced them away before the wall fell, &c.” He afterwards went to witness “the posture master,” a kind of acrobat who performed “several uncommon feats.”

On the second day he was made free of the borough, which he does not appear to have valued, as he writes I thought myself more free without it, and he complains that on the two nights he slept in Preston he was disturbed by “the music and Lancashire bagpipes.” Thoresby describes the river as “broad and shallow” and not much used for commerce: in the town he says there are “no merchants or manufacture,” but it depends “chiefly upon the quill, here being kept all the Courts relating to the county.” He also paid a visit to the church, and was surprised not to find there monuments to Sir Richard Houghton, “nor for good Mr. Isaac Ambrose.”³ The

¹ Hist. MS. Com., 14 Report, appendix iv., p. 247.

³ Thoresby's Diary, edited by the Rev. Joseph Hunter.

² “Through England on a Side-Saddle in the time of William and Mary,” (London, 1889), p. 155.

diarist is not quite correct as to the trade of Preston, for on 31st January, 1704, the mayor and bailiff of the town presented a petition to parliament against the exportation of Irish linens, &c., and they urged that linen cloth-making had for a very long time been the settled trade of the borough.

At this date the roads outside the town were bad, especially the one to Wigan, which was so bad that Lady Celia Fiennes was four hours in travelling twelve miles. Another testimony to the good appearance of the town at this time, is furnished by Dr. Edmund Calamy, who passed through it in 1709, he mentions it as "a very pretty town with abundance of gentry in it, commonly called Proud Preston."¹

Dr. Pococke in 1750, noted that the town subsisted chiefly by its being a great thoroughfare, and by many "families of midling fortunes who live in it—and it is remarkable for old maids—because these families will not ally with tradesmen, and have not sufficient fortune for gentlemen."²

The road, to Wigan some years later, was not much improved, for Arthur Young records that he could not find in the "whole range of language terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal highway,"—where he found ruts four feet deep.³

In the rebellion of 1715, the Roman Catholics of Lancashire were all on the side of the Pretender, consequently amongst his adherents in Preston and its neighbourhood were many of the oldest and leading families who had not forgotten the bitter persecutions to which their ancestors had been subjected, and to this was added a strong feeling against the attempts made by King William to conciliate the Nonconformists, and the determination of King George to continue the Toleration Act.

The breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland was hailed with delight by the Jacobites in Manchester, who promised to raise an auxiliary force of 20,000 men.

On 7th November, 1715, the Scottish army entered Lancaster, where the Pretender was proclaimed king, and elated with this success, on the 9th November the forces set out on their march to Preston, which they reached on the following day—they went at once to the cross in the market-place, and again the Chevalier de St. George was proclaimed. As this army was something like 4,000 men, the town was in no position to oppose its advance even had it been inclined to do so, and consequently many of the inhabit-

¹ "Historical Account of my own Life," 2nd edition, ii., 221.

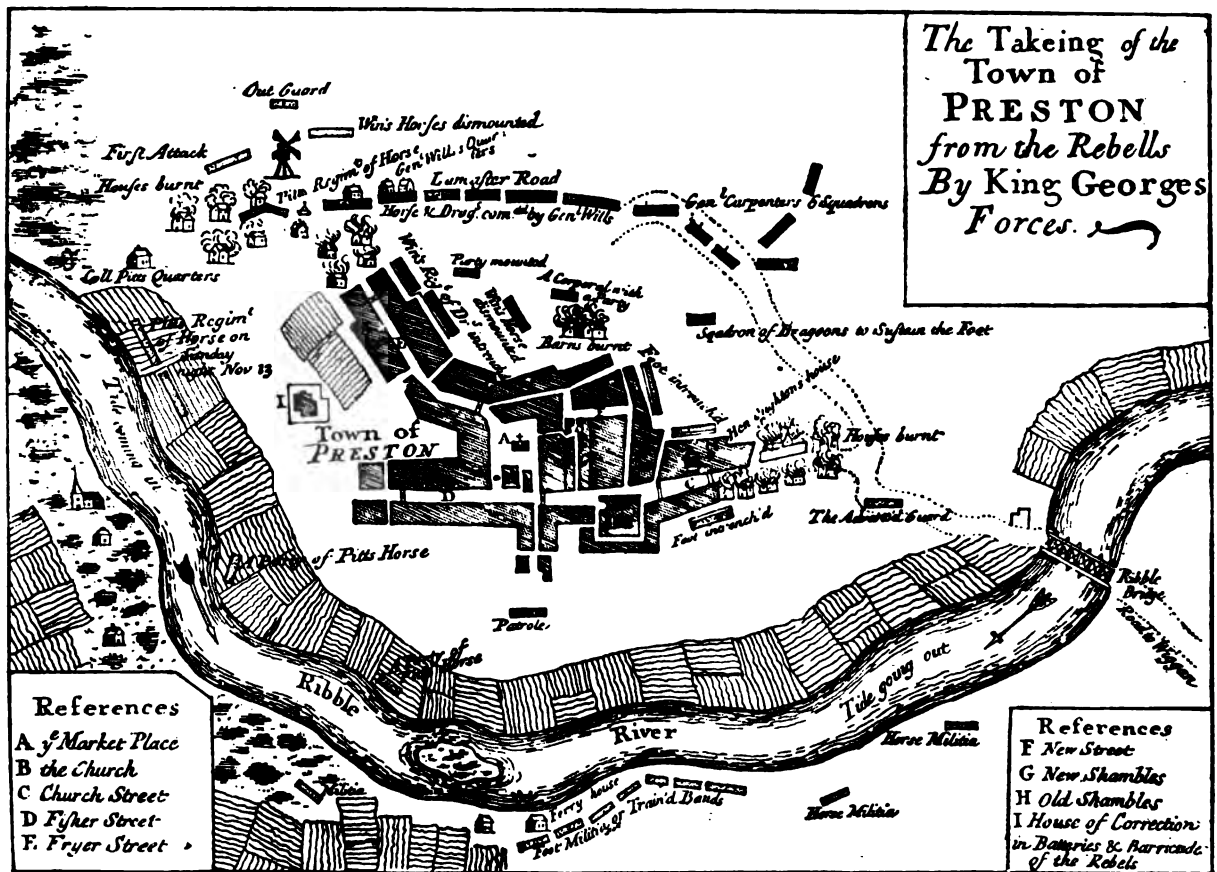
² "Journey into Europe from Dublin," Camden Soc., xlii., 16.

³ "A Six Months' Tour through the North of England."

ants fled taking with them what they considered most valuable: the vicar (Rev. Samuel Peploe), had the courage to read the prayers for the Brunswick family in the parish church whilst the invaders occupied the town. The rebels appear to have been so certain of carrying all before them that probably Peter Clarke¹ is right in saying, that "the gentlemen soldiers" found the ladies of Preston "so very beautifull and so richly attired," that from the Wednesday to the Saturday they "minded nothing but courting and feasting." Whilst at Preston "there was a sound of revelry by night," General Carpenter was advancing through Clitheroe with 2,500 horse, and General Wills was already on the banks of the Ribble. In the meantime Sir Henry Hoghton was appealed to to raise recruits, and he at once wrote to the Rev. James Wood, pastor of Chowbent, asking him to meet at Preston next day (the 12th), and bring with him all the force he could of "lusty young fellows and to draw them up on Cuerden Green." Wood, with the assistance of John Walton, pastor of Horwich, and John Turner, pastor of Preston, got together a considerable number. It was not until Friday, the 11th November, that the insurgents became aware of their danger and when the news reached them the enemy was at their gates. General Foster was in bed and for some time failed to grasp the situation, ultimately the streets were barricaded and two cannons mounted in each of the chief thoroughfares. On the next day Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson was sent with 100 men to defend the Ribble bridge, but afterwards he and his men were withdrawn as it was thought to be safer to meet the invaders near to the town, or even in its streets, where the barricades and cannon could be utilised with advantage. These barricades were placed respectively: a little below the church—on the outside of a hedge which flanked a road from Sir Henry Hoghton's garden—and in Fishergate street. On Saturday (the 12th), about two o'clock, General Wills, having found the Ribble undefended, entered the town by Churchgate with 200 men, but the Highlanders firing at them out of "cellars and windows" compelled a retreat with a loss of 120 men; another party was sent to burn the houses and barns near Churchgate Street, in which were stationed Highland forces—this order was duly carried out. Several other attacks were made but with similar results; the government troops were driven back with considerable loss. During Saturday night (the 12th) except a few shots fired now and then there was no fighting. About ten o'clock

¹ See his "Journal of Several Occurrences," from 2nd of November, 1715; the Insurrection began in Scotland,

and concluded at Preston, in Lancashire, on 14th November, 1715, *Chetham Soc.*, v.



the next morning, General Carpenter arrived with his dragoon regiment, and joining the forces of General Wills they soon had the town completely surrounded. Finding themselves in this position the insurgents made overtures for a surrender, but General Wills declined to "treat with rebels," but he promised on their laying down their arms he would "prevent the soldiers cutting them to pieces." The bare suggestion of a surrender was received with great dissatisfaction by the Scottish forces, and the disruption that ensued probably prevented any distinct line of action being decided on, so that about three o'clock, Colonel Cotton, attended with a single dragoon and drum in advance beating a "chamade,"¹ arrived at the Mitre Inn, where the chiefs of the rebels were stationed. To Colonel Cotton it was explained that a difference had arisen amongst the insurgents, the English being willing to capitulate whilst the Scots refused to do so, and under these circumstances they requested to be allowed until the following morning to arrive at a decision—this was granted on condition that hostilities were to be suspended,

¹ A signal for a parley.

and the Earl of Derwentwater and Colonel Mackintosh were given up as hostages. These conditions were accepted, and on the following morning Preston was surrendered to the government forces, and the rebel army of about 14,000 laid down their arms.



SURRENDER OF THE REBELS.

[From the "History of England," published in the year 1807].¹

Upon the day of capitulation General Carpenter took his regiments to Wigan, and left General Wills to bury the slain and take charge of the prisoners. The victorious soldiers are said to have committed much plunder, breaking open with force of arms, doors and closets, and carrying away plate and other valuables. The principal prisoners were taken to Wigan, and

¹ This plate has a special interest, because if the artist was not drawing from his imagination we have here

the picture of Preston Church tower as it was in the eighteenth century.

thence to London, others were sent to Lancaster and Chester. Four of the officers after being tried by Court Martial were shot at Preston, and five others were hanged on Gallows hill.¹ The Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure were executed for high treason.²

The following is a list of natives of Preston who were attainted by impeachment, Acts of Parliament, &c., for taking part in the rebellion³:—Nathan Allen carpenter, Anthony Barlow gent., Thomas Barron gent., Alexander Binnie labourer, Thomas Birches joiner; John Bleasdale gent., Grimsargh; Miles Boggs labourer, James Bow labourer; Thomas Brierly hatter, Fishwick; Thomas Briers gent.; James Burne, Fishwick, tailor; Richard Butler Esq.; James Caton, Grimsargh, labourer; George Clifton gent., George Collingwood gent.; Richard Coop, Ribbleton, labourer; George Cowling labourer, Andrew Davison labourer, Edward Duckworth goldsmith, William Ferguson mariner, Joseph Fidler labourer, Lea Ashton, Richard Gascoigne gent.; John Gregson gent., Ribbleton; William Hardwick gent., Gabriel Hesketh gent., Cuthbert Hesketh gent., Thomas Hesketh surgeon, Luke Hodgkinson junior, gent., Henry Hodgkinson gent., Albert Hodgson gent.; Thomas Holderness labourer, Ribbleton; James Hume *alias* Holme gent., John Jackson junr., surgeon, Thomas Jackson butcher, Thomas Jackson builder, John Kitchen silversmith, John Laburne, gent.; Henry Newsham, Grimsargh; Henry Oxborough, Esq., James Pleasington apothecary, Richard Postlethwaite barber, Joseph Rigby labourer, Allen Sanderson carpenter, Lawrence Shorrock labourer, Thomas Shaw labourer, Richard Shuttleworth, gent., James Singleton gent., Thomas Stanley, Esq., James Swinburne, Esq., Inglesby Thorpe gent., Christopher Trappes gent.; William Troutbeck, labourer, Ribbleton; William Tunstall, Thomas Walmesley gent., Thomas Walton gent.; Richard Withrington labourer, Ribbleton.⁴ Some of these men were not natives of Preston but took part in the rebellion there, as for example:—Gabriel and Cuthbert Hesketh, who were both of Whitehill in Goosnargh.

Defoe in 1727 paid a visit to Preston and describes it as “pretty, full of people, but not like Liverpoole or Manchester.” The people he says “are gay,” and here in the winter the gentry resort and hold “assemblys and balls in the same manner as York.”

¹ Now covered by the Church of the English Martyrs and other buildings. In 1817 two coffins were dug up here—each containing a headless body.

² For full details of this siege of Preston see Chet. Soc. v.

³ Report of Commission appointed to enquire of Estates of certain Traitors, 1717.

⁴ Where no place is given they are described as of “Preston.”

In the rebellion of 1745, although Prince Charles Edward marched through Preston at the head of the Insurgents' army, the town took no part in the strife but remained true to the government.

The Ribble at Preston was crossed by a bridge at a very early period [see p. 34], since which we find frequent mention of it. Leland describes it as "the great stone bridge of Rybill, having five great arches," and Kuerden a century later calls it "one of the stateliest stone bridges in the north of England." The present bridge was built in 1782. There were anciently fords across the river at Penwortham and Walton-le-Dale. Kuerden writing two centuries ago says that when the river was not fordable boats were ready "to waft" passengers across. The bridge at Penwortham was built in 1755,¹ but one of the piers of the middle arch giving way it fell down and was reconstructed in 1757.

The following is the preamble to the Act for building this bridge, 24 Geo. II. [1751].

Act for building a bridge over the river Ribble between the townships of Preston and Penwortham, near a place called the Fishhouse, in the county of Lancaster.

"Whereas the fords through the river Ribble between the townships of Preston and Penwortham are by reason of the great freshes and tides which have of late years happened therein, so much worn and become so deep and foundrous [*sic*] that his majesty's subjects even at low water, especially in the winter season, cannot pass the same on horseback or with carts and carriages without imminent danger, and several persons have lost their lives in endeavouring to pass the said river: and although the fords or places of passage have in late years been shifted, changed, and removed from one part of the river to another, as hath from time to time been thought most save and convenient: yet from the force of the current and the nature of the soil the new fords are as foundrous and unpassable as the former, so that it is apprehended the passage through the said river will in a few years in all probability be intirely lost and rendered impracticable. And as the great and common road leading to Leverpoole, Prescot, Ormskirk, and other places on the south-west parts of the said county Palatine unto Preston, Lancaster, and other of the north and north-west parts of the said county and so on to Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Scotland, lies through the said towns of Penwortham and Preston, it would

¹ Tour through Great Britain, iii., 251.

be of great use and advantage to all persons travelling the said road that a bridge should be built to cross the Ribble. To be built between the call or weir near the Fish-house and a dwelling house called the Boat-house, in Penwortham, to the opposite shore in Preston."

Until 1730 the town had been supplied with water from the various wells already referred to [p. 57], but in this year Robert Killett carpenter, and Robert Abbat chapman, made the first waterworks which were near Avenham Gardens—this was a private undertaking; the pipes for conveying the water were of wood, and machinery turned by horses forced the water into the higher parts of the town.¹

The main road from the cross in Friargate Street over Preston Moor, through Fulwood, Broughton, and Barton, was turnpiked by force of an Act of Parliament passed in 1751, the preamble of which sets forth that in the winter season carriages could pass along without great danger and difficulty.

At this period Manchester had enjoyed its Public Library for upwards of a quarter of a century, and in 1761 a worthy burgess of Preston decided to do for Preston what Humphrey Chetham did for Manchester. Richard Shepherd, M.D., was a native of Kendal, and believed to have been the son of Thomas Shepherd of Syzergh near that town, if this is correct he was baptized there 2nd October, 1694.² For many years he practised as a physician in Preston, where he was elected an alderman in 1746, serving the office of mayor in 1747-48, and in 1755-56. He married Margaret, the daughter of William Appleton, Esq., whose wife was a daughter of Christopher Nowell, Esq., of Little Merley, near Clitheroe. Through his wife, Dr. Shepherd became the owner of Little Merley Hall.³ Dr. Shepherd died 28th November, 1761, and was buried in the graveyard of St. George's Church, Preston. His wife pre-deceased him; he left no issue. Dr. Shepherd had Jacobite proclivities, and was a member of the Walton-le-Dale "Mock Corporation." By his will dated 18th June, 1759, he bequeathed to the Corporation his valuable library; £200, the interest of which was to pay a librarian's salary; and the residue of his estate (which amounted to about £1,000), to be invested and the interest used to purchase books. This library was first located in Shepherd Street, but in 1851 it was removed to the Avenham Institute; it now forms a section of the Free Public Library.

¹ Early in the century other schemes were started which led to the formation by Act of Parliament in 1832, of the Preston Waterworks Company. In 1853 the works became the property of the Local Board of Health. For further details see A. Hewitson's "History of Preston."

² Hewitson's "History of Preston," p. 294.

³ Do. do. do. p. 295.



MASONS COMP.

The Guilds held regularly now every twenty years call for no special notice; of the one held in 1762 two accounts¹ were published, giving the order of the processions, and a full list of nobility, gentry, and ladies who attended the festivities and balls.

The two illustrations of portions of the procession in 1762 are from an account of the Guild Merchant published in 1822, but the plates themselves were drawn in 1762.

The exact date of the erection of the first theatre here is unknown, but one is referred to in a pamphlet relating to the Guild of 1762, as "the old theatre in Fishergate Street;"² in 1771 General Burgoyne, member of Parliament for the borough, took part in a performance for the charities of the town. In 1791 this theatre was leased for twenty-one years by Thomas Woodcock architect, of Preston, to Stephen Kemble, of the Theatres Royal, Edinburgh and Newcastle, at a rental of £31 10s. a year;³ it was ultimately abandoned and a new one built in 1802.

¹ One printed by Harrop & Newton, and the other by —. Stuart; both of these are scarce. Full details are also given in Abram's "Memorials of the Guilds."

² J. Moon's.

³ P. Whittle says the theatre was in "Woodcock's yard," off Fishergate. In 1781 performances took place in the "New Cock Pit," [see chap. viii.], when the minister of the Independents, who occupied the upper room, arranged with the players not to perform on the same evening as they had service. [See the Rev. B. Nightingale's "Lancashire Nonconformity."]



SKINNERS & GLOVERS.

Preston as a port had now considerably fallen off, the annual tonnage according to Kuerden only being about 6,000 tons. The same author adds that "a vessel of reasonable burden with a knoweing and well-skilled pylot" could be brought up to Preston. In the early part of the next century several schemes were brought forward to improve the port; in 1841 a dock was built and in the next year a new quay was erected. In 1826 Preston was called a "creek" of the port of Lancaster; in 1836 it formed a part of the port of Fleetwood; but in 1843 it became again an independent port. In 1827 the inward tonnage at Preston was 28,080 tons; in 1834 it was 33,857 tons. The first steamer which appeared on the Ribble was floated in 1829. Of the more modern attempts to further develop the river navigation at Preston we do not propose to treat.

The Rev. William MacRitchie passing through Preston in 1795 describes it as a "larger town than Lancaster; neat streets and fine walks." It had in it "six windmills for grinding corn, and cotton manufacture was its chief trade." After dining in a "suberb room at the Bull Inn" he took a walk on the bank of the Ribble, which he found "a stately navigable stream."¹

¹ Diary published in 1896.

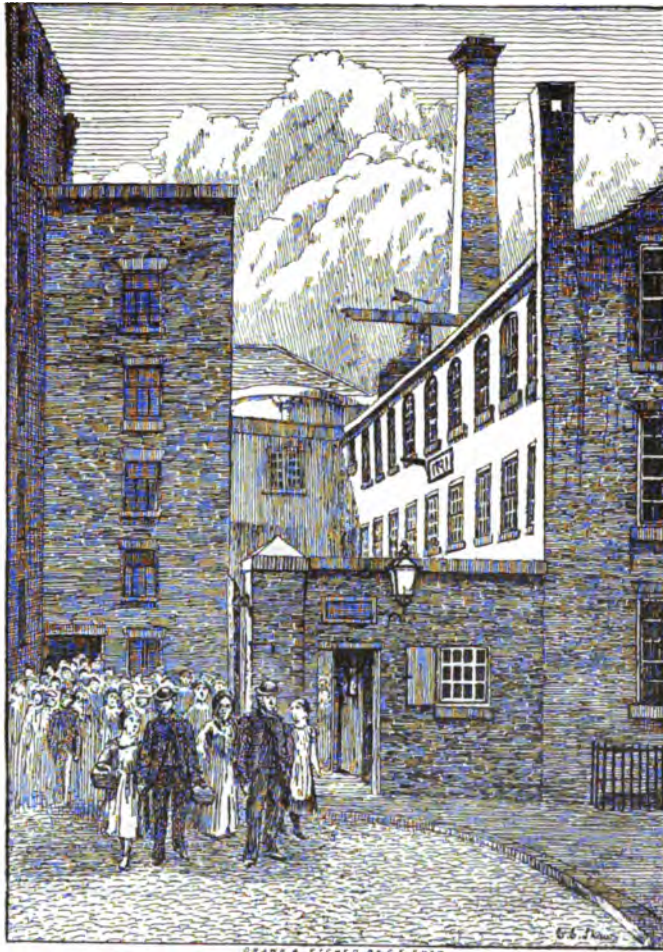
The threatened invasion of the country by Napoleon called forth a display of patriotism all over the kingdom, and Preston though not one of the first towns in Lancashire to rise to the occasion, in 1795 established its "Royal Volunteers," over whom Nicholas Grimshaw was the Captain Commandant in 1804; this corps was afterwards amalgamated with the local militia.¹



TOWN HALL AND GUILD HALL, 1860.

The ancient moot-hall has been several times referred to. Kuerden describes it as being "an ample ancient and yet well beautified gylde or town-hall or toll booth to which is annexed at the end thereof a counsell chamber for the capital burgesses at their court days;" this building fell down on the 3rd June, 1780, a few hours after a race ball; it was rebuilt in 1782. In the new building the Guild hall was on the south-western side. Above the town hall was a cupola, but in 1814 this was pulled down and a new one erected in which was placed a clock. In 1862 the present town hall was erected on the same site as the old one. The total cost of which was nearly £70,000. The foundation of the present handsome building was laid 2nd September, 1862:

¹ Extracts from the Minute Book of this corps were published in the "Preston Guardian's" Notes & Queries, No. clviii. (697).



Yellow Factory (First Mill built by John Horrocks)

[From a plate lent by Mr. A. Hewitson].

Before the close of the eighteenth century Preston, like many other towns of Lancashire, had become a centre of the cotton industry. The first cotton-spinning mill here was built in Moor Lane Brow, by Messrs. Collinson & Watson in 1777, and their factory was furnished with Arkwright's machinery, and of course worked by water-power. John Horrocks in 1791, erected what was known as the "Yellow factory," in Church Street, and subsequently the "Moss factory," "Frenchwood factory," "Canal factory," and others. The result of the introduction of this industry raised the population from a little over 6,000 to 12,000 in less than twenty years.

The early part of the present century witnessed a rapid development of the town of Preston, new mills or factories as they were called arose in every direction; in their wake came other trades and industries. Canals and railways followed, and as a necessary consequence whilst great material progress was made, many of the old time-honoured customs fell into disuse or were superseded: thus in 1835 the Court Leet ceased to hold its meetings, but the Guild continues to be celebrated with its accustomed surroundings,¹ although the passing of the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 abolished many of its ancient trade privileges.

¹ Of the 1822 Guild, accounts were written by J. Wilcockson (with illustrations); of the 1842, a similar account

was published by W. Pollard, of Preston; of the 1862, several accounts were printed.



PRESTON FROM THE NORTH, ABOUT 1830.

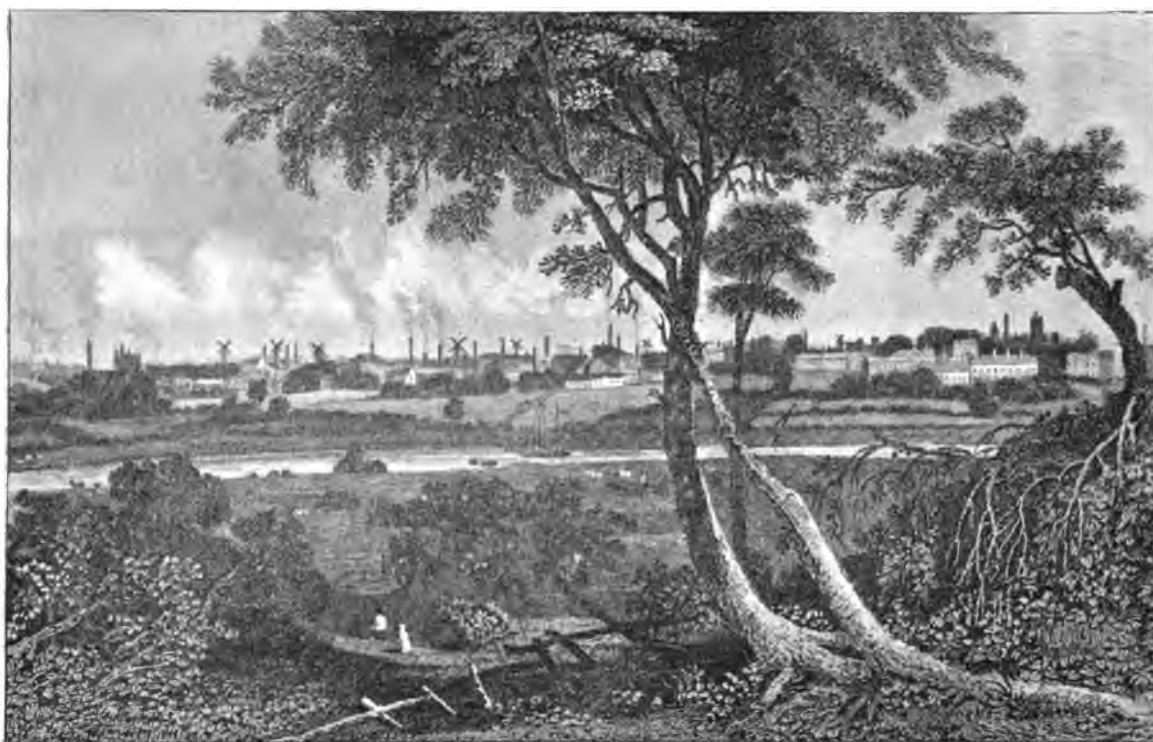
Preston was the first town in Lancashire to establish public gasworks which were opened in 1816, the price of gas being 15s. per 1,000 feet. In 1809 a dispensary was established, and in 1866 was built the "Preston and Lancashire Royal Infirmary."

The Act of Municipal Reform of 1835 entirely altered the government of Preston and like other corporate towns it became managed by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. The parliamentary and corporate boundaries are now co-extensive. The borough was divided into six wards, viz.: St. John's, Trinity, Fishwick, Christ Church, St. George's [Maudland], and St. Peter's.

The first public park opened here was Moor Park, which was enclosed by the corporation out of Preston Moor in 1834: Avenham Park and Miller Park were subsequently opened. The Preston Union (for Poor Law purposes) contains many townships not in the ancient parish.

In 1891 the population of the county borough was 107,573; this excludes Broughton, Barton, Haighton, and Elston.

The ecclesiastical parish of Broughton had 885 inhabitants, and that of Barton 1,015 in 1891.



PRESTON FROM PENWORTHAM HILL, ABOUT 1832.

The population of the parish and its townships, as furnished by the census returns, shows the rapid increase of inhabitants, especially in the parts where the town stands.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881
Preston Parish	14,300	19,528	27,300	36,336	53,482	72,136	85,699	89,323	99,026
TOWNSHIPS.									
Preston	11,887	17,065	24,575	33,112	50,131	68,537	81,101	83,515	91,578
Broughton	545	548	615	620	695	685	709	601	590
Barton	348	344	414	422	413	370	343	338	601
Lea, Ashton, Ingol and Cottam...	594	590	658	687	710	743	911	2,081	2,913
Haighton	167	193	184	192	212	193	222	219	215
Elston.....	58	59	76	64	56	54	53	53	43
Grimsargh and Brockholes ...	262	279	343	310	331	360	301	357	369
Ribbleton	152	155	151	170	178	189	175	247	575
Fishwick.....	287	295	284	789	756	1,005	1,884	1,912	2,142

CHAPTER II.

The Mayors of Preston.



THE following is as complete a list of the mayors of Preston as we have been enabled to obtain from various sources:— The year given may be taken as the date of election to office (anciently the mayors served from October to October), but this rule will not always apply as many of the names are taken from ancient Charters.

1327 Aubrey son of Robert,¹ Guild mayor.
 1329 Roger del Wich [see Subsidy Roll, 1332, p. 26, and chap. i.]
 1331 to 1334 Nicholas de Preston.
 1336 to 1339 William son of Paulinus.
 1340 Nicholas de Preston.
 1341 Nicholas son of William son of Nicholas.
 1342 Nicholas de Preston [see chap. xiv.].
 1343 William son of Paulinus.
 1344 and 1345 Albr. son of Robert.
 1346 and 1347 Henry Banestre [see chap. xiv.].
 1348 Roger del Wich.
 1349 W. de Haconsal.
 1350 Roger del Wich.
 1351 to 1357 John Banestre.
 1358 William de Haconsal.
 1360 John Banestre.
 1361 to 1363 Roger de Wich.
 1366 John Raton.
 1368 John Banastre.
 1369 Roger de Wich.
 1370 John Banestre.
 1371 and 1372 Adam de Hocton.
 1373 Nicholas de Mels.
 1374 and 1375 Adam de Hocton.

1378 William de Walton.
 1379 Adam de Hocton.
 1381 Rich. Skillicorne.
 1382 Adam de Hocton.
 1383 Thomas More.
 1384 Adam de Hocton.
 1385 Richard Blundel de Walton.
 1386 and 1387 William de Walton.
 1388 William de Ergham. Patten's house in Preston, is said to have been erected on the site of "Ergham's Manor House," and Ergham on the authority of "Nicoll's Researches," was mayor in 1328 [probably a mistake for 1388].
 1389 William de Walton.
 1391 Richard Blundell.
 1392 Thomas More.
 1395 Geoffrey Mels.²
 1396 to 1398 William de Ergham was the Guild mayor in 1397; all that is known concerning him (see above) is that his father not being of the Guild he paid for admission a fine of 40s.³ There was at the same Guild a John Ergham.

¹ Kuerden's MSS., Herald's College.

² To this date this list is given on the authority of the late W. Dobson and John Harland who quoted

Kuerden and Corporation records—the greater part is from the former and we cannot vouch for its accuracy.
³ Guild Roll.

- 1400 John Marshall was alderman of the Guild in 1397, and his son John was on the Roll.
- 1401 Thomas del More; he was admitted on payment of 20s. fine to the Guild of 1397, and was one of the stewards (seneschals).
- 1402 William Ergham.
- 1403 and 1405 Geoffrey Meles was a steward of the Guild of 1397; he was the son of John de Meles and he had two sons, Robert and William, admitted.
- 1406 John Blundell; amongst the burgesses in 1397 were John and William Blundell, the sons of Richard Blundell and William the son of John.
- 1408 William Ergham.
- 1411 H. de Hoghton. Probably Henry the second son of Sir Adam de Hoghton, he was the progenitor of the Hoghtons of Pendleton, knight of the shire in 9 Henry IV. [1407-8], and died in 1425.
- 1413 William de Ergham.
- 1414 Henry Johnson, Guild mayor in 1415; on the Roll were his sons William and John.
- 1416 to 1419 William Ergham.
- 1420 Henry Johnson.
- 1423 John Breton;¹ his name was entered on the Guild Roll of 1415 as alderman, but it was afterwards erased, his son Robert is amongst the in-burgesses.
- 1424 John Blundell.
- 1425 William Ergham.
- 1426 John Blundell.
- 1428 Geoffrey de Meles.
- 1429 John Breton.
- 1431 Hugh de Langton.
- 1435 and 1436 Hugh Banastre.
- 1438 Robert Hoghton.²
- 1444 Roger del Wich; he was an alderman in 1415.
- 1447 to 1449 Henry Banastre; amongst the in-burgesses in 1415 was Henry the son of John, the son of Henry Banastre of Walton-in-the-dale.
- 1451 Robert Hoghton.
- 1457 Roger de Wich, son of John de Wycke and Johanne his wife [see chap. xiv].
- 1458 Robert Hoghton, Guild mayor in 1459.
- 1461, 1465, and 1467 James Marshall; died 28 August, 1483, and from the Inquisition taken at Preston we find that he held lands in Wiswall, Bolton-in-Lonsdale, Heysham, and other places in Preston and Barton, he also held with Grace his wife certain lands and tenements. Richard, his son and heir, was at the time of his father's death aged 23 years.³
- 1468 Nicholas Preston, the son of Richard, an in-burgess in 1459.
- 1470 Richard Banastre.
- 1471 James Marshall.
- 1475 Richard Banastre.
- 1479 James Marshall.
- 1481 John Clayton.
- 1482 James Marshall.
- 1484 Thomas Park.
- 1485 and 1486 Richard Banastre.
- 1487 to 1490 Henry Preston; alderman in 1500.
- 1494 William Marshall.
- 1496 James Walton; James, son of Richard Walton, was on Guild Roll of 1549.
- 1497 H. Pool.
- 1498 W. Preston.
- 1499 William Marshall; according to Kuerden he was mayor of Guild in 1500.

¹ In Harland's list, (Beeton).

² This is on the sole authority of P. Whittle, who gives this name as Guild mayor in 1429, but if a Guild

was held between 1414 and 1459 it would not be held before 1435.

³ Lancashire Inquis., Townley MSS., Chet. Soc., xcix., 119.

- 1507 or 1508 Robert Coventry draper; in 1515 he was aged 54, and giving evidence in a Pleading in the Duchy Court said, that seven or eight years ago he was mayor of Preston.¹
- 1524 John Hoghton.
- 1525 William Wall, he is mentioned in a Pleading in the Duchy Court (16 Hen. VIII.)²
- 1526 James Walton [see chap. xiv.].
- 1527 { Richard Banastre
Christopher Haydock
Banastre was elected but his election declared irregular and the Chancellor of the Duchy appointed Christopher Haydock [see p. 42].
- 1529 Christopher Haydock mayor, and the burgesses of Preston were plaintiffs in the Duchy Court against Richard Smith, *re* seizure of goods and execution for debt in this year (Trinity term);³ steward at Guild of 1542.
- 1532 and 1533 James Walton [see p. 42]. In 1542 James Walton senr. and junr. were aldermen.
- 1534 Thomas Typpling [see p. 40]; he was bailiff before 1527.
- 1541 William Arram, occurs in a Pleading, 33 Henry VIII., where he is charged by William Bolton and others, of Salford, with having "of his own covetous mind without any just cause at a fair held in Preston, about the Feast of St. Simon & St. Jude, not only taken divers goods of one Adam Byrome, to wit a brass pan, price 10s., but refusing to give the same up without a gage."
- 1542 Thomas Typpling, Guild mayor in 1542.
- 1545 James Walton the elder, named in Pleading⁴ as being mayor in this year.
- 1551 James Walton, disputed title to a horse-mill, &c., against Alice, widow of James Walton, decd.⁵; he was the son of Richard Walton.
- 1552 Lawrence Banastre; in 1542, he appears as a foreign burgess.
- 1554 Lawrence Banastre; he appears as plaintiff in dispute as to school lands [see chap. xii.].
- 1558 Oliver Breres [see chap. xiv.]; an alderman at Guild of 1562.
- 1560 William Hodgkinson; is named in a Pleading *re* ulnage, in 1572.
- 1561 Thomas Wall, Guild mayor in 1562.
- 1566 Evan Wall, appointed by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth; he was a steward at the Guilds of 1542 and 1562 [see chap. xiv.].
- 1568 William Banastre.
- 1569 William Hodgkinson.
- 1570 Evan Wall.
- 1571 William Banastre; his name appears in a Pleading respecting ulnage of cloth, in February, 1571-72.
- 1572 William Banastre.
- 1580 Henry Preston, gentleman.⁶
- 1581 George Walton; Guild mayor in 1582, he was the son of Alderman James Walton.
- 1582 Henry Preston.
- 1583 William Hodgkinson.
- 1587 Lawrence Wall [was also mayor between 1561 and 1586].
- 1592 and 1593 Richard Tayler; who was probably the Richard Tayler, draper, admitted by Court Roll as a freeman in 1582.
- 1594 Anthony Wall.
- 1595 Henry Catterall.
- 1596 Edmund Lemon [Lemon family see chap. xiv.].

¹ "Pleadings," vol. vii., A. 2 (see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., vol. xxxii., 55.

² "Pleadings," vol. ii., O. 3.

³ "Pleadings," vol. v., H. 7 (see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., xxxii., 180).

⁴ "Pleadings," 5 Edward VI., W.

⁵ "Pleadings," Elizabeth, xliii., l. 6, and xvi. l. 239.

⁶ "Duchy Pleadings," Elizabeth, xcvi., w. 9.

- 1597 Henry Catterall.
 1598 Henry Preston.
 1599 Henry Hodgkinson.
 1600 } Richard Blundell.
 } Henry Hodgkinson (9th November,
 1600).
 1601 Henry Catterall, Guild mayor, 1602.
 1602 Edmund Lemon.
 1603 John Chorley, as a stallinger was admitted in 1602, on payment of 46s. 8d.
 1604 Richard Hodgkinson.¹
 1605 Roger Langton, son of Edward Langton, of Leyland [see chap. xiv.].
 1606 Thomas Banastre.
 1607 Henry Hodgkinson.
 1608 Richard Blundell.
 1609 Henry Catterall.
 1610 Thomas Banastre.
 1611 Henry Breres, draper [see chap. xiv.].
 1612 John Croke, the son of Richard Croke ; he was admitted to the Guild of 1582 as a stallinger on payment of £3.
 1613 John Hind.
 1615 Henry Hodgkinson.
 1616 Roger Langton.
 1617 Thomas Banestre.
 1618 Henry Breres.
 1619 John Croke.
 1620 William Preston ; Guild mayor in 1622, he was the third son of George Preston of Preston [see chap. xiv.].
 1622 Richard Shaw.
 1622 Richard Blundell.
 1624 William Lemon.
 1625 Thomas Banestre [see p. 48] ; Water Poet's description of Preston.
 1626 William Sudell.
 1627 Henry Breres.
 1628 John Hynd.²
 1629 Henry Blundel.
 1630 William Preston.

- 1631 Henry Sudell.
 1632 Roger Langton.
 1633 William Lemon.
 1634 William Sudell.
 1635 Henry Breres.
 1636 Henry Blundell.
 1637 William Preston.
 1638 Henry Sudell.
 1639 Roger Langton.
 1640 James Wall.
 1641 Edmund Werden, mayor of the Guild in 1642 ; was the son of James Werden ; he was an alderman in 1602.
 1642 Adam Morte was elected but refused to serve, whereupon Edmund Werden was appointed to continue in office, but ultimately Adam Morte accepted the position [see p. 51].
 1643 William Cottam [see p. 53].
 1644 William Shawe.
 1645 Matthew Addison ; the son of William, who was on the Guild Roll of 1602 ; his grandfather, Thomas Addyson, haberdasher, was admitted as a stallinger in 1582.
 1646 Thomas Sumpner, the son of John Sumpner, who was admitted by Court Roll in 1602.
 1647 Henry Blundell.
 1648 Seth Blackhurst ; he and his brother Henry were admitted by Court Roll to the Guild of 1622.
 1649 Edmund Werden.
 1650 Evan Wall.
 1651 William Sudell.
 1652 William Shawe ; on his death Thomas Sumpner.
 1653 Edward French was the grandson of Matthew French, rector of Meols [see chap. xiv.].
 1654 Richard Sumpner.

¹ Where no authority is quoted the names are from Corporation Records.

² H. Hynd appears also as mayor in August, 1630 [see Preston Guild Rolls, Lanc. & Ches. Record Soc., ix., xxxviii.].

- 1655 William Patten gentleman, is on the Guild Roll of 1642.
- 1656 Seth Blackhurst.
- 1657 Edmund Werden.
- 1658 Evan Wall.
- 1659 William Sudell.
- 1660 James Hodgkinson.
- 1661 James Hodgkinson, Guild mayor 1662.
- 1662 William Banastre.
- 1663 William Turner.
- 1664 Luke Hodgkinson.
- 1665 Lawrence Wall.
- 1666 Thomas Sumpner.
- 1667 Seth Blackhurst.
- 1668 Thomas Rishton.
- 1669 Henry Blundell.
- 1670 Thomas Walmsley.
- 1671 Richard Hynd.
- 1672 Thomas Hodgkinson.
- 1673 George Addison.
- 1674 James Ashton.
- 1675 John Kellet.
- 1675 William Lemon.
- 1677 Lawrence Hodgkinson.
- 1678 Lawrence Wall.
- 1679 Thomas Winckley [see chap. xiv.].
- 1680 Thomas Hodgkinson.
- 1681 Roger Sudell (Guild mayor), son of Nicholas Sudell of Preston.
- 1682 George Addison.
- 1683 James Ashton.
- 1684 John Kellett.
- 1685 William Lemon.
- 1686 Lawrence Wall.
- 1687 Nicholas Walmsley.
- 1688 Thomas Winckley.
- 1689 William Werden.
- 1690 Roger Sudell.
- 1691 George Addison.
- 1692 Richard Taylor.
- 1693 Josias Gregson son of John Gregson, in 1684 elected town clerk.
- 1694 William Lemon.
- 1695 Nicholas Walmsley.
- 1696 John Atherton, son of Richard Atherton, of Atherton.
- 1697 Thomas Winckley.
- 1698 John Chorley.
- 1699 Roger Sudell.
- 1700 George Addison.
- 1701 Josias Gregson (Guild mayor), he was the son of John Gregson of Preston, and was on the Roll for 1662.
- 1702 Geoffrey Rishton.
- 1703 William Lemon.
- 1704 John Atherton.
- 1705 Thomas Winckley.
- 1706 John Chorley.
- 1707 Roger Sudell.
- 1708 George Addison.
- 1709 John Loxham.
- 1710 George Lamplugh; a George Lamplugh, son of John Lamplugh, of Papcastle, in Cumberland, was on the Roll of 1682, and at the same time another of the same name was admitted by Court Roll, on condition that he "served out his time with Nicholas Walmersley."
- 1711 William Gladwell.
- 1712 Ralph Assheton.
- 1713 Edmund Assheton.
- 1714 Lawrence Wall.
- 1715 William Lemon.
- 1716 Robert Chaddocke, son of Daniel Chaddocke.
- 1717 Joseph Curtis, son of William Curtis.
- 1718 Richard Casson¹ in 1705 was elected town clerk, and clerk of the recognizances.
- 1719 George Lamplugh.
- 1720 William Graddwell.
- 1721 Edmund Assheton (Guild mayor), son of Richard Assheton of Cuerdale.
- 1722 Lawrence Wall.
- 1723 John Thornton son of Richard Thornton.
- 1724 John Clayton.
- 1725 Thomas Garlicke.

¹ 1742, the Richard Casson, of Clifford's Inn, London, gent., was a foreign burgess.

- 1726 John Myers; the Roll of 1682 contains the names of John Myers, of London, gentleman, and John his son; also a John son of Thomas.
- 1727 Richard Addison.
- 1728 Joseph Curtis.
- 1729 Edmund Assheton.
- 1730 Lawrence Wall.
- 1731 Sir Edward Stanley, Bart.
- 1732 William Atherton.
- 1733 John Clayton.
- 1734 John Myers.
- 1735 Nicholas Eddison.
- 1736 Henry Farington.
- 1737 Edmund Assheton.
- 1738 William Atherton.
- 1739 John Raval.
- 1740 Lawrence Rawstorne [see chap. xiv.].
- 1741 Henry Farington (Guild mayor), the son of Valentine Farington of Werden.
- 1742 John Walshman.
- 1743 William Pritchard.
- 1744 William Harrison.
- 1745 James Derbyshire.
- 1746 Thomas Starkie.
- 1747 Richard Shepherd.
- 1748 Richard Pedder, eldest son of Thomas Pedder.
- 1749 Thomas Astley, the elder, of Fishwick Hall.
- 1750 Lawrence Rawstorne.
- 1751 James Bolton.
- 1752 Robert Parker, son of Banastre Parker, of Cuerden.
- 1753 William Pritchard [see chap. xiv.].
- 1754 Thomas Starkie.
- 1755 Richard Shepherd.
- 1756 Richard Pedder.
- 1757 Roger Hesketh, of North Meols, afterwards of Tulketh and Rossall Hall.
- 1758 James Bolton.
- 1759 William Pritchard.
- 1760 Lawrence Rawstorne.
- 1761 Robert Parker (Guild mayor, see 1752).
- 1762 Thomas Jackson.
- 1763 Edward Pedder.
- 1764 Richard Assheton.
- 1765 William Pritchard.
- 1766 Joseph Myers.
- 1767 Robert Moss.
- 1768 Thomas Grimshaw.
- 1769 Richard Assheton.
- 1770 Thomas Walmsley.
- 1771 James Cowburn.
- 1772 Ralph Watson.
- 1773 Richard Atherton.
- 1774 Bartholomew Davis.
- 1775 Thomas Grimshaw.
- 1776 Edward Pedder.
- 1777 James Cowburn.
- 1778 Ralph Watson.
- 1779 Thomas Pedder.
- 1780 Bartholomew Davis.
- 1781 Richard Atherton (Guild mayor), he was bailiff of the Guild in 1760, and elected alderman in 1771.
- 1782 John Grimshaw.
- 1783 William Green.
- 1784 Ralph Watson.
- 1785 Bartholomew Davis.
- 1786 Richard Atherton.
- 1787 Thomas Cowburn.
- 1788 John Grimshaw.
- 1789 William Green.
- 1790 Edward Pedder.
- 1791 Thomas Greaves.
- 1792 William Pritchard.
- 1793 Robinson Shuttleworth.
- 1794 James Pedder.
- 1795 Henry Walshman.
- 1796 James Moore.
- 1797 John Fallowfield.
- 1798 Edward Robert Travis.
- 1799 John Grimshaw.
- 1800 William Pritchard.
- 1801 Nicholas Grimshaw (Guild mayor), son of Thomas Grimshaw, was seven times mayor [see chap. xiv.].

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|--|--|
| 1802 Samuel Horrocks. | 1844 John Paley, Junr. |
| 1803 Daniel Lyon. | 1845 Thomas German. |
| 1804 George Blelock. | 1846 John Paley, Junr. |
| 1805 Edward Robert Travis. | 1847 Thomas Birchall. |
| 1806 John Grimshaw. | 1848 Richard Pedder. |
| 1807 Richard Newsham. | 1849 James German, major 3rd Royal Lanca- |
| 1808 Nicholas Grimshaw. | shire Militia. |
| 1809 Daniel Lyon. | 1850 John Catterall. |
| 1810 George Blelock. | 1851 Thomas Monk. |
| 1811 Edward Robert Travis. | 1852 Peter Catterall. |
| 1812 Nicholas Grimshaw. | 1853 Thomas Walmsley. |
| 1813 Richard Newsham. | 1854 William Humber. |
| 1814 Daniel Lyon. | 1855 Richard Threlfall. |
| 1815 Edward Robert Travis. | 1856 Lawrence Spencer. |
| 1816 John Troughton. | 1857 John Humber. |
| 1817 Nicholas Grimshaw. | 1858 William Birley. |
| 1818 Richard Newsham. | 1859 Thomas Walmsley. |
| 1819 Hugh Dewhurst. | 1860 John Goodiar. |
| 1820 Thomas Miller. | 1861 Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, |
| 1821 Nicholas Grimshaw, Guild mayor. | Guild mayor. |
| 1822 Daniel Lyon. | 1862 Philip Park. |
| 1823 John Troughton. | 1863 Samuel Smith. |
| 1824 Richard Newsham. | 1864 Joseph Isherwood. |
| 1825 Nicholas Grimshaw. | 1865 Charles R. Jacson. |
| 1826 Thomas Miller. | 1866 Edmund Birley. |
| 1827 Hugh Dewhurst. | 1867 Myles Myres. |
| 1828 John Troughton. | 1868 J. J. Myres. |
| 1829 James Mounsey. | 1869 John Rawcliffe. |
| 1830 Nicholas Grimshaw. | 1870 Law. C. Spencer. |
| 1831 James Dixon. | 1871 Miles Myres. |
| 1832 John Addison. | 1872 Do. do. |
| 1833 John Woodburn. | 1873 John J. Myres. |
| 1834 Thomas Troughton (son of Alderman | 1874 Charles Fryer. |
| John Troughton). | 1875 J. B. Hallmark. |
| 1835 Thomas Miller. | 1876 M. S. Maynard. |
| 1836 Peter Haydock. | 1877 John Satterthwaite. |
| 1837 Thomas German. | 1878 W. H. Goodair. |
| 1838 John Paley, Senr. | 1879 William Naylor. |
| 1839 William Clayton. | 1880 James Hibbert. |
| 1840 George Jacson. | 1881 Edmund Birley, of Preston and Clifton |
| 1841 Samuel Horrocks, Guild mayor. | Hall (Guild mayor). |
| 1842 William Taylor. | 1882 Edward Garlick. |
| 1843 John Addison. | 1883 John Forshaw. |

1884 John Forshaw.
1885 B. Walmsley.
1886 Walter Bibby.
1887 James Burrow.
1888 Do. do.
1889 Do. do.
1890 George Galloway.
1891 John Humber.

1892 Thomas Edelston.
1893 John Holden.
1894 William Henry Woods.
1895 Philip Samuel Park.
1896 Henry Davies.
1897 John Edward Dunn.
1898 John Pearson.



CHAPTER III.

Township History.

PRESTON.



HIS township being the "ton" which formed the beginning of the parish itself, and in which a great part of the present town stands, may be said to have no distinct history beyond what is included in the general, parish, and town history. It has never been subdivided into hamlets. The church and many of the most ancient buildings were erected in this township.

LEA, ASHTON, INGOLL, AND COTTAM.

These four ancient hamlets for parochial purposes have long been treated as one township.

LEA.

The Domesday Book gives one carucate in Lea: one of the earliest landowners here was Warin de Lancaster, who was described in the Pipe Roll of 32 Henry II. [1185-86], as Warin the falconer; he died before 23rd August, 1207, as by Charter bearing that date King John gave English Lea to Henry de Lee, son and heir of Warin, in exchange for other lands. Warin de Lancaster granted a fourth part of an oxgang of land in Lea, to the monks of Cockersand, for the good of the soul of King Henry.¹ In the time of King John [1190-1216], Walter, the son of Simon, with the consent of Sir Henry de Lee, gave to the same monastery all his lands in the town of Lehe [*ad villam de Lehe*], between the following bounds, viz.: "from Fulwood to Savick following the dike to the syke which is the boundary between the said Walters-land and the land of Robert son of Auger, following that syke to the dyke on the west, then following that dyke back to Savick," with the right of fishery and wood for building and burning, By Charter without date, but belonging to the period, Richard,

¹ Cockersand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxix., 206, n. s.

clerk, of Lea, granted in frankalmoign to the monks of Cockersand, the portion of his land in Milne furlong [Mulnefurlong], concerning which there had been a suit between him and the said monks, with common of pasture belonging to that town in French Lea [*Lee Francia*].¹

In the 24th Henry III. (1239-40), Henry de Le held five carucates of land, which were stated to be situate between "Ribble and Merse," though not quite an accurate description it doubtless referred to Lea² in Preston, and indicates that the family settled here had already become an important one. Another of the family was John de Lee, who in 39 Henry III., [1254-55], was, on account of age and infirmity, removed from his office of escheator for the county³: probably the Sir John de Lee, whose son, Sir Henry de Lee, granted part of a field called Milnefield in French Lea, to the monks of Cockersand⁴ about the year 1266. A little later [7 Edward I., 1278-79], a Nicholas du Le was collector of the fifteenths in Lancashire.⁵ In the time of Edward I. [1271-1307], William de Lee was the owner of nearly all the hamlet, he had issue one son Henry de Lee, and a daughter Sibilla, who became heiress to his brother and married Sir Richard de Hoghton (son and heir of Adam de Hoghton), who died in 14 Edward III. [1340-1341], and the Lea estates passed to his heirs. At this period Lea was divided into two parts, one being known as "French Lee," and the other as "English Lee." The hall stood in the French portion [see chap. xiv]. William, son of Henry de Lee, in 19 Edward II. [1325-26] conveyed to Sir Richard de Hoghton all his lands in *Lee Anglica*.⁶ This William, the son of Henry de Lee, was probably the William already referred to as the father of Henry de Lee. In a Charter without date, Richard, the son of Roger de Ashton, gave to Henry, the son of William de Lee, 30 acres of land in French Lee.⁷ Another member of this family was Robert, the son of Geoffrey de *Lee Anglica*, who had land conveyed to him in the 6 Edward III. [1332-33], by William, the son of Richard, the son of David.⁸ In the survey of the Wapentake of Amounderness, taken between 1320 and 1346, Sir Adam de Hoghton, Knight, is stated to hold in both Lees two carves of land by service of the third of a knight's fee, paying yearly three shillings and four pence.⁹ Sir Richard de Hoghton, by deed dated the 2 Edward III. [1337-38], gave to his son Adam his capital messuage and

¹ Cockersand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxix., 208, n. s.

² Pipe Roll.

³ Close Roll, 39 Henry III., m. 10.

⁴ Cockersand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxxix., 211, n. s.

⁵ Pipe Roll, 7 Edward I., m. 10.

⁶ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142, fol. 33.

⁷ Do. do. vol. 142, fol. 33.

⁸ Do. do. vol. 142, fol. 35.

⁹ Chetham Soc., lxxiv., 57.

lands in French Lee ("*La Lee Franceis.*"). Another owner of the soil in the English Lee was Matilda, the widow of William de Freckleton, who in the 12 Richard II. [1388-1389], gave all her lands there to Richard de Hoghton, who at the same time received a *quit claim* from Elena, the wife of Sir Adam Hoghton, for the same lands.¹ The manors of "*Lee Gallica*" and "*Lee Anglia*" were now held by the Hoghtons, and on the death of Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, in 3 Henry V. [1415-16], the former was held by service of one shilling and eightpence a year, and valued at five marks annually; and the latter by service of twenty pence and the third part of a knight's fee, and estimated to be worth five marks a year.² Lea English and Lea French are named as part of the estate of Sir Richard Hoghton in 1631. In 1332, only four people were called upon to pay subsidy in Lea, but Richard de Hoghton was rated for nearly as much as all the others put together [see p. 29]. The manor of Lea with Ashton is still owned by the Hoghtons, but the Court Leet is not now held, and most of the old customs connected with it have fallen into disuse.

ASHTON.

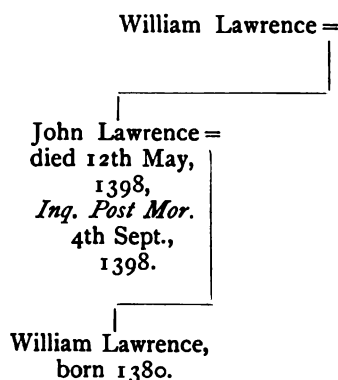
The Estun of Domesday Book contained two carucates of land under cultivation. This hamlet is now called Ashton-on-the-Ribble, to distinguish it from Ashton-under-Lyne, Ashton-on-the-Mersey, Ashton in Lancaster parish, and other places, but unfortunately in early Charters this does not obtain, and thus in many cases it becomes almost impossible to fix the locality to which reference is made. A family named Estun, or Aston was settled here. At a very early period King John granted a carucate of land in Aston, Ingol, and Tulketh, to Arthur de Estone, to hold in service of ten shillings a year; this Ashton died in 1201, and was succeeded by his son Richard, as we find that in 23 Edward I. [1294-1295], Henry, son of Henry de Haydock, gave to Richard, the son of Roger de Ashton, his lands called Dawfield in Ashton; and on the Friday after the Festival of St. Thomas the Martyr, 29 Edward I. [1300], William de Lee gave to Robert de Haydock half the manor of Ayston; and in the same year Henry, son of William de Lee, gave to William, the son of Robert de Aston, all his lands and tenements in the "vil" of Aston, reserving to himself the accustomed homage and service.³ A few years later and another transfer was effected,

¹ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142, fol. 27, 28.

³ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142, fol. 26, 29.

² *Inq. Post Mort.*

and William the son of Robert de Aston, having become owner of the manor conveyed it and all his lands and commons in Aston, with homage and service thereunto belonging, to Sir Henry de Lee and his heirs; this was done by deed dated at "Asseton," in 4 Edward II. [1310-11].¹ The Lee family kept possession for only a short period, as from the Survey taken between 1320 and 1346,² it is clear that one half the manor was held by Sir Adam de Hoghton, in the right of his wife, Sybil, daughter and heiress of William de Lee; whilst Edmund de Haydock held one carve of land there, part of which was in the tenure of Thomas Travis and William Lawrence. In 1355, William Lawrence had become possessed of one quarter of the manor,³ and a considerable part of Ribbleton [see *post*].⁴



A descendant of William Lawrence [probably grandson], was Robert Lawrence, who died 3rd April, 1450, his son and heir was Sir James Lawrence born in 1428, according to the *Inq. Post Mort.* taken 19th April, 1501, he held 14 houses and 220 acres of land in Ashton and in Warton, which with other properties descended to his son Thomas, then aged forty years.

To the subsidy of 1332, Lawrence Travis and Edmund de Haidok were the chief contributors [see p. 29], [At what date the Houghtons became lords of the manor of Ashton is not clear, but it certainly was held by Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton Tower, who was living in 1553, and it has since then remained in the family]

The right of fishing in the Ribble was always looked upon as a valuable portion of the manorial privileges, and not infrequently became the subject of dispute between the owners of the two sides of the river; from the depositions taken in one of these disputes we gather some interesting details as

¹ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142, fol. 26.

² Chet. Soc. lxxiv., 49.

³ Ref. Dep. Keeper of Records, xxxii., 331.

⁴ *Inq. Post Mort.*

to the customs of manors in reference to the netting of the waters between Penwortham and Ashton and Lea. Sir Charles Houghton, Bart., was the plaintiff, the defendants being Henry Farrington, William Farrington, George Farrington, Agnes Farrington, widow, Edward Fleetwood, Hugh Symons, Lawrence Rawstorne, and Edward Miller, *alias* Exton: the depositions were taken in 1691 and 1692,¹ and from them it appears that from time immemorial "stakes and piles" were placed in the bed of the river for the fishermen to hang their nets upon, and it was customary before the commencement of the fishing season for the fishermen of Penwortham and Ashton and Lea, to draw lots for priority, and having settled this the river was fished "right across" from bank to bank, by the men from the two manors alternately, from sunrise to sunset. The season began about Candlemas and closed about Michaelmas. Thomas Winckley of Preston, gentleman, aged fifty-three years, deposed that he had assisted Mr. Fleetwood to search at Penwortham Hall amongst his ancient deeds, and that they found an indenture dated the 6th March, 7 Edward VI. [1552], between Sir Richard Houghton and John Fleetwood, Esq., concerning the *Piscary* in question: he also stated that he had known vessels and boats, some of forty tons burden, sail up the Ribble as far as Preston Marsh, and sometimes even as far as Hulme;² some of these vessels went to Bristol laden with lead, others took millstones to Ireland; these did "often lye or ryde" at a place called the Old Millstones, in Ashton. In this township is Tulketh Hall [see chap. xiv.].

INGOL.

Though Ingol is not named in the great Survey, it was one of those places cleared from out of the surrounding forests or wastes at an early date. The earliest mention of it is in a Charter without date, whereby Roger, the son of Allecot de Preston, granted to Robert Cissore, a perch of land above Ingeleriding in the territory of Preston.³ Open spaces from which the trees or shrubs had been cleared away were called by the Scandinavian settlers "riddings" or "rodes," hence this was the clearing of Ingele. Robert Cissore, to whom the above grant was made, is probably identical with or an ancestor of Robert Cissor, who in 1332 paid subsidy in Holker, in the parish of Cartmel. At the same time a Robert de Ingoll appears as being taxed for goods in Elston [see p. 31]. As in the other parts of the township the Hoghtons were early landowners here; in 1399, a grant for thirty

¹ Exchequer Dep. by Commission, 3 and 4 William and Mary, Hil. No. 26, and 4 William and Mary, Mich. No. 46.

² Now known as Holme.

³ Fourth Report Royal Com. on Hist. Documents.

thirty years was made to Richard, son of William de Hoghton, of a messuage and lands which had been in the possession of Robert de Coton, in Ingol, at an annual rental of fourteen shillings and fivepence.¹ William Haydock died 10th November, 10 Henry VII. [1494], seised of 200 acres of land in Yngall [Ingol], worth ten marks per annum, and the same descended to his son and heir Gilbert Haydock.² At the later date the lands in Ingol were held by the Hoghtons, Lawrences, Tyldesleys, and others.

COTTAM.

This hamlet is also unnoticed in the Domesday Survey. The earliest landowners of which we find any record here were the Haydocks, one of which family was H[enry] de Haydock, who in a Charter without date granted lands in Cottam, to Geoffrey de Cottam, at a yearly rent of fifteen pence and a half-pound of cinnamon.³ Another early landowner was Robert, the son of Ughtred, who by Charter [S.D. 1200-1230], granted to Cocker-sand Abbey 4 acres of land in Cottam, which were thus detailed: " $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Higher Cottom, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Briary furlong, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Cross furlong, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Hall furlong, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Haystack-greave, near the hollows, $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre on the west side over against Cottam greave, and a toft over against that of his son Alexander," with common of pasture and pasturage for ten cows with the offspring of two years, one bull and twenty beasts of full age; pasturage for two horses, three mares, and their offspring of two years; and in the wood ten sows with their offspring, viz., porkers of one year, quit of pannage, and one hog; also pasture for forty breeding ewes with their offspring of one year, and one ram.⁴ Briary is now known as Bryars and Haystock-greave probably gave the name to Greave-town.

In 1372, Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, and John de Haydock, *de Cotum*, and Margaret his wife, were at variance concerning 1 messuage and 14 acres of land.⁵

There is little of interest to add concerning this hamlet except that in it is Cottam Hall [see chap. xiv.].

BROUGHTON.

This township lies north of the town of Preston, and was one of the divisions recorded in Domesday Book as having one carucate of land in cultivation.

¹ Pat. Rot. Henry IV., No. 15, Record Office.

² Duchy Pleadings, vol. v., R. 7, 11 Henry 7.

³ Kuerden's MSS. iv., fol. c., 25.

⁴ Cockerand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxxix., 227 (n. s.)

⁵ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 142 fol. 39.

In the time of Henry II. [1154-1189], William, Count of Boulogne and Montain, and Earl of Warren, gave Broughton to Ughtred, son of Hocton [or Huck], to hold by eight shillings a year.¹ Ughtred's son Richard was put out of possession by Theobald Walter, for whom King John afterwards seized it. It is well-known that the whole of Amounderness was confirmed to Theobald Walter by Richard I., yet notwithstanding if we are to accept the *Kuerden MSS.* as an authority, in the 32 Henry III. [1247-48], nearly fifty years after the king's death, an inquisition was held by Adam de Hocton [Huck], and others, when it was decided that William le Saucer's land in Brocton formed no part of the inheritance of the late Theobald Walter; and that it was worth two shillings and twopence a year.² A few years later [37 Henry III., 1252-53], an inquisition was held touching the lands in Brocton held by Richard le Sauser of the heirs of Theobald le Boteler [the heir of Theobald Walter], when it was asserted that they had been wrongly taken from Richard the son of Ughtred, and were worth 15 marks, 11 shillings, and 6 pence; the dispute was not finally settled in 1261, when a Chancery inquisition taken on the Tuesday after the Feast of St. Cuthbert, before Hugh de Mitton, Roger de Brochal, William de Grimshay, Jeffrey de Cotum, and others, decided that the manor of Brocton was never entailed "nor accustomed to be entailed," except at the time when it was held by the king, and further that an escheat after the death of Theobald le Boteler, showed that Theobald has by force and unjustly ejected Richard son of Uetrede, grandfather of William de Singleton, who was therefore the legal owner³ [see chap. xiv]. Edmund the Earl of Lancaster, amongst his other rentals, received eight shillings a year for land in the township.⁴ At this period the forests in Lancashire were of vast extent, and many were the laws passed to prevent trespass and encroachment within their limits, and consequently the rights granted by the crown to various communities were always zealously guarded. One of the large forests in Amounderness was Fulwood, and in it at the Iter in the time of Edward VI., the "men and tenants of the town (*vil*) of Broughton," claimed common of pasture for all manner of beasts, except goats, at all times of the year except six weeks with pigs at the time of the mast of oaks [*pessona*], and four weeks at the time of haymaking [*fenacionis*]; for these liberties they paid to the lords of the Honor of Lancaster ten shillings

¹ Dodsworth MSS., cxlix., f. 49.

² Kuerden's MSS., Herald's Col., iv., fol. 33b.

³ Chancery *Inq. Post Mort.*, 45 Henry III., n. 37

⁴ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 25 Edward I., 1296-97.

a year, and stated that they had enjoyed the same "from time immemorial;" on the other side John de Ludlowe, on behalf of the Earl of Lancaster, urged that the claim ought not to be admitted as no deed granting such could be produced: ultimately the privileges as above detailed were allowed on the inhabitants paying a fine of £14 6s. 8d. The fines for trespasses in the forest were remitted up to Michaelmas, 10 Edward III. [1336].¹

The whole *vill* of Broughton, which was assessed as one carucate of land, shortly afterwards was in the possession of Thomas, the son of Adam Banestre, who held by service of the tenth part of a knight's fee paying yearly eight shillings,² and his son Edward dying 22nd September, 1382, was seised of lands in the same township, which descended to his daughter Constantia, who at that time was only three years old; she was twice married, first to John son of Robert de Uswick, and second to William de Balderstone.³

In the next century the manor of Broughton was divided, and in 4 Edward IV. [1474-75], the Earl of Derby claimed one-half of it; the particulars concerning the claim are of interest. It appears that William de Balderstone (probably guardian of the above-named William), was a man of great wealth, as he owned the moiety of over a score of Lancashire manors, amongst them were Ribbleton and Broughton, he died having issue two daughters, Isabel and Jane, to whom his estates descended. Isabel married Sir Robert Harrington, Knight, whose only son James in due course became the owner of half the manors of Broughton and Ribbleton, but in 3 Henry VII. [1487-88], he was attainted of treason, and his moiety went to the crown; he was not however long in disfavour as on the 27th March, 1488, he was pardoned, but his estates had in the meantime been given to the Earl of Derby; Jane, the other daughter of William de Balderston, died unmarried and by her will dated 2nd January, 14 Henry VII. [1499], she demised her moiety of the Ribbleton and Broughton manors to her brother-in-law, but by some means the Earl of Derby got possession and refused to allow James Harrington to enter. A commission was appointed by the king's command, and on the will being produced it was decreed that the said James and his heirs were to enjoy the moiety of the manor "without let" of the Earl of Derby.⁴

¹ Duchy Lanc., chap. xi., n. 1, fol. 116b.

² Survey 1320-46, Chet. Soc., lxxiv., p. 50.

³ Dodsworth MSS., see Chet. Soc., xcv., 16.

⁴ Duchy Decrees, vol. 3, fol. 266b.

In 1516, Arthur Standish put in a claim for the manor against a John Singleton, the particulars of which will be given in [chap. xiv]. Before the close of the century the town and the demesne lands went to Roger Langton. The land is now owned by various freeholders. For the Subsidy of 1332 there were thirteen inhabitants of Broughton taxed [see p. 30].

A church was built in Broughton at an early date, and there were also the chapels at Fernyhalgh and Barton [see chap. vii]. In this township were several old halls which will be referred to in chap. xiv.

In modern times the subdivisions of Broughton were: the Church, Ingolhead, Lightfoot Houses, Dorton [or Urton], and Sharoe Green. Richard de Ingolhead paid subsidy in 1332 [see p. 30].

BARTON.

Beyond what will be found in chap. xiv. concerning the Barton family there is little of interest to record regarding the township; it is undoubtedly the Bartun of Domesday Book, and owes its name [Bertona], to its having originally been a detached part of a larger manor, probably Preston. At an early date it gave its name to a family who continued to live in the township for centuries afterwards. Grimbald de Barton was one of the jury appointed in 1253, to enquire into the right of Theobald de Bottiler to land in Broughton. Early in the next century William de Clifton held two carucates of land in the township in socage, paying yearly forty shillings.¹ Eleven people paid subsidy in 1332 for Barton [see p. 30]. For several centuries the Bartons were the lords of the manor of Barton, but in the seventeenth century did not actually own the fee, but held it in free socage by fealty, and eight shillings a year rent from the Halsalls of Halsall;² probably the freehold passed from them on the outlawry of Gilbert Barton in 11 Henry VII. [1495-96], (see chap. xiv.). From the Bartons it passed by marriage to Sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthrope, and his descendant, James Shuttleworth, Esq., sold the manor and the demesne lands in 1833, to George Jacson, of Preston, Esq., whose son Charles Roger Jacson, by will left the estate to trustees with instructions to sell the same for the benefit of his nephews and nieces.

There is an ancient chapel here which will be noticed hereafter, as also Barton Hall [see chap. xiv].

¹ Survey 1320-46, Chet. Soc., lxxiv., 47.

² *Inq. Post Mort.*, Thomas Bailey, 1 James [1603-4].

There is a Barton in Halsall, but Cuthbert Halsall and his ancestors held Barton in Amounderness.

HAIGHTON.

This is the Halctun of which Domesday Survey records that in it were four carucates of land under cultivation. Robert, one of the sons of Ughtred [see Cottam] before the year 1268, made a grant to the Monks of Cocker-sand¹ of all his lands in Halton [Haighton] in Amounderness, within the following bounds, viz., where Mooresyke runs down Thornyclough, from thence to Savock, following the same to Cabberclough, following the clough to the moor and thence across to Moorsyke.

In the early part of the fourteenth century, Thomas son of Adam Banastre, held half a carucate of land here by service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee and a yearly payment of two shillings,² and the same was in the tenure of Sir Thomas Banastre, Knight, who died in 1379.³

The Subsidy Roll of 1332 contains the names of nine people taxed for the township of "Halghton" [see p. 30]. In 1415 Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, died seised of a house and twelve acres of land here, which he held of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster.⁴ The township is now held by several owners, [Haighton Hall, see chap. xiv.]

ELSTON.

There is a tradition that there existed a Saxon Charter whereby King Ethelston, "lying in camp in this county upon occasion of warr, gave the land of Ethelston unto one to whom himself was Belsyre."⁵ In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 we find nine persons rated for this township which is described as "Ethelston." The first name on the list is William de Ethelston [see p. 31], who is probably identical with the William de Ethelston who in 20 Edward VIII. [1246-47], held lands here for the Abbots of Whalley.⁶ A William de Ethelston also appears in a Patent Roll of 19 Edward I. [1280-81] touching land in Grimsargh.⁷ As recently as the time of Charles I. Elston was in a legal document described as *alias* Ethelston,⁸ [Ethelston family, see chap. xiv]. Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, in 1415 was seised of a house and forty acres of land here, which he held in socage and by service, and an annual rent of eighteen pence;⁹ but probably the greater part of Elston passed into the possession of Sir James Harrington, Knight, who died 26th June, 1497, leaving a widow and ten daughters, one of whom (Margaret) married Christopher Hulton, and whose daughter Joan became

¹ Cockersand Chartulary, Chet. Soc., xxxix., 228, (n. s.)

² Survey 1320-40, Chet. Soc., lxxiv., 51.

³ *Inq. Post Mort.*, Chet. Soc., xcv., 14.

⁴ *Inq. Post Mort.*, Chet. Soc., xcv., 147.

⁵ *Inq. Post Mort.*

⁶ Harl. MSS., 1727, fol. 336.

⁷ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 20 Edward III., n. 62.

⁸ Pat. Rolls, m. 6 d, 74 (by William Elston, living in the seventeenth century).

⁹ Decrees and Orders, 7-10 Charles I., fol. 258b.

the wife of Roger Asshawe, who thus obtained Elston. Roger Asshawe's eldest son Thomas had issue only one daughter (Ann), who married Sir John Radcliffe of Ordsale, Knight.

By indenture dated 10th Feb., 23 Elizabeth [1581], Sir John Radcliffe and Dame Anne his wife, infeoffed certain trustees of this estate to certain uses, viz., to themselves for life, with remainders to their sons Alexander and William Radcliffe, who both died without issue, when the property went to their younger brother Sir John Radcliffe, who in Feb., 8 James [1611], sold it to Sir Thomas Walmesley, Knight, and his son Thomas Walmesley. Sir Thomas soon afterwards died, and in Jan., 13 James [1616], his son conveyed the Elston lands to Edmund Breres, from whom they passed to Roger Charnock of Astle, Esq., who sold it again to Thomas Walmesley.¹

Elston is now held by several proprietors, amongst whom are Thomas Walmesley, Esq., W. A. Cross, Esq., and the Trustees of the Goosnargh Hospital.

GRIMSARGH WITH BROCKHOLES.

GRIMSARGH.

In Domesday Survey we have one carucate assigned to Grimsarghe. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, William de Eton held the *vil* of Grymesargh, of the duchy, by service and a rental of three shillings a year; Roger de Ethelstone was his tenant.² A little later [1320-46], Sir Adam de Hoghton held a carucate of land here in thanage and a rent of three shillings a year;³ this was the same holding as that of William de Eton, and in the *Inq. Post Mort.* of Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, who died 30th June, 3 Henry V. [1415], it is described as the manor of Grimsargh. The common of pasture in the waste of Grimsargh was in dispute in 9 Edward I. [1280-81], when Geoffry Aquillon and Alan de Walkingham were appointed to take assize of novel disseisin arraigned by Alice Fitz-William against John Fitzwilliam and others, and also by Gilbert Fitz Thomas against William de Brocholes.⁴

The manor remained in the tenure of the Hoghtons until it was sold by the late Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, to the late William Cross, Esq., of Red Scar, whose representatives are now the owners. Grimsargh Chapel, and Grimsargh Hall, &c. [see chap. xiv.]; a manor court is still held here. The terminative "argh," is a Norse word applied to small fields or subdivisions of land in the township.

¹ Decrees and Orders, Lib. 7, 10 car. fol. 353.

² Tenant *Duci Lanc.*, see Gregson's Portfolio, p. 341.

³ Survey, Chet. Soc., lxxiv., 59.

⁴ Patent Rolls, 9 Edward I., m. 14 d, 7, m. 6 d, 74, and m. 5 d, 9.

BROCKHOLES.

This hamlet or lordship is not mentioned in Domesday Book. According to the *Testa de Nevill*,¹ amongst that class of tenants of the crown known as drenches (or drengers), in the middle of the thirteenth century, was Robert Greslet, baron of Manchester, whose under-tenant Richard, the son of Robert held half a knight's fee in Brochels; less than a century later Sir Thomas de Lathom, Knight, held half-a-carucate in Brokehole, snbject to the same barony.² From the Survey of the Manor of Manchester taken in 1322,³ it appears that Robert de Latham then only held one thirteenth of a knight's fee in Brochols, through John de Brochols. At a much earlier date than this the Brochols family were landowners here, as in the time of Henry III. [1216-1272], Adam the son of Roger de Brocole, exchanged land in "the vil" of Brocole with Henry, the son of Robert de Brocole, and one of the stock ultimately got possession of the manor (under the Manchester Barony), which passed by marriage to the Singletons. Prior to 46 Edward II. [1372], Nicholas de Brochole gave the manor to John de Carlyon, who in that year re-conveyed it to the grantor⁴ [see chap. xiv.] In 1473, amongst the tenants of Thomas West, lord of Manchester, is the wife of Nicholas Singleton, who held the lordship of Brockhall for the thirteenth part of a knight's fee and puture,⁵ paying a rental of eightpence a year and ninepence for Castleward: Alice, widow of Nicholas Singleton, by Charter dated 14 Edward IV. [1474], gave to her son James Singleton, all the lands, &c., which formed her dower, except the water mill in Brockholles and the water and fishing pertaining therewith, and a tenement (presumably in the same place) called Serjeant's Fold, late in the tenure of Thomas Fyshwyke.⁶ This water mill and right of fishing, together with the manorial lands, were the subject of dispute between John Singleton and Henry and William Singleton in 1556.⁷ In the following year an agreement was come to, from which it appears that Henry Singleton, clerk, "cosyn and heir of William Syngleton late of Brockholls, Esq., deceased," and William Syngleton, gentleman, and heir of Thomas Syngleton of Scale, in the county of Lancaster, one of the brethren of the said Henry Syngleton, in order to settle the "variance and debate," agreed to grant to John

¹ Folio 404 and 408.

² Birch Feodwy, Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*, p. 308.

³ Kuerden's MSS., Chetham's Library, fol. 276-281, see Chet. Soc., vol. lvi., p. 361.

⁴ Title Deeds of the Winckley family.

⁵ Puture=Food for men, horses, and dogs, exacted by keepers of a forest.

⁶ Title Deeds.

⁷ Title Deeds (Lent Assizes, 384 Phil. and Mary).

Syngleton of Rypley, in the county of York, gentleman, all the messuage called Brockholls, with the water mylne and right of fishing in the Ribble, together with all the demesne lands except the reversion of a messuage and twenty acres of land, and the right of fishing, then held by the said Thomas Syngleton.

In 1564, John Singleton, of Ripley (by deed dated 5th May), sold the capital messuage called Brockhall Hall, with the demesne lands, water milne, and other appurtenances, to Sir John Southworth and Samlesbury, Knight; the land in possession of Ellen Singleton, widow of Thomas Singleton, dec^d being excepted.¹ Sir John Southworth was one of those who suffered for his religious belief; he was often prosecuted and imprisoned, and consequently his affairs were greatly involved; he died 3rd November, 1593, his estates (after his debts were paid), were bequeathed to his son and heir Thomas, with remainder to John, son and heir of the said Thomas.

In 1608, Thomas and John Southworth granted a lease for twenty-one years to Edmund Breres, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, all that "messuage called Lower Brockhole," then in the possession of Robert Singleton, with all its appurtenances, including the water milne, and "the benefit of toll and moulter socke and suit of all manner of corn grayne ground with the same;" the term of twenty-one years was to date from the death of Robert Singleton and Anne his wife," (who was a daughter of Sir John Southworth).²

Robert Singleton was described as of Lower Brockholls, gentleman, in 1588, when Sir John Southworth leased to him for twenty-one years "a parcel of land in Lower Brockholls and a moiety of the Milne Caul."³

By deed dated 31st May, 8 James [1610], the reversion of "Lower Brockhall or Brockdale," after the death of Robert Singleton, was mortgaged by Thomas Southworth to James Breres of Preston, mercer, and Thomas Mollyneux of Preston, yeoman. Thomas Southworth had only a life interest in the property on surviving Robert Singleton. Edmund Breres assigned his lease of the estate to Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Knight, and John Breres, for the purpose of converting the same into the dower of Elizabeth, the wife of Edmund Breres, which was duly carried out.⁴ Not long after this Lower Brockhall was in the possession of Sir Robert Bindloss, Knight, of Berwick, who in 1621 held a mortgage on it, and who in 1662 (deed

¹ Title Deeds.

³ Cauld = The top part of a mill dam.

² Title Deeds.

⁴ Title Deeds.

dated 14th August) gave it to trustees to hold for the use of Charles Wheeler of Lethill, in the county of Surrey, Esq., who married Dorothy Bindloss, his only surviving sister. At the Guild of 1662 Hugh Welshman (or Walshman) and his son John were admitted, and in 1682 the former is described as of Brockhall, which estate he had acquired. He died in 1694,¹ leaving a widow (Ellen) and eight daughters. Ellis, the wife of Henry Ellis of Hague, in Yorkshire, gentleman; Ann, the wife of John Hartley of Newchurch, in the county of Lancaster, draper; Jane, the wife of Thomas Woodgate of Chipping, draper; Catherine, the wife of James Hathornthwaite of Wyersdale, in the county of Lancaster, yeoman; Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha Welshman unmarried.

By deed dated 16th February, 1696, a representative of the late John Welshman conveyed Lower Brockholes to Thomas Winckley of Preston, gent.,² whose descendant Thomas Winckley of Brockholes, married the widow of Thomas Hesketh, Esq.; their only daughter Frances conveyed Brockholes by marriage, 2nd June, 1807, to Sir John Shelley, Bart. Higher and Lower Brockholes were sold some years ago to Edward Petre, Esq., the present owner.

[Brockholes Hall, &c., see chap. xiv.]

RIBBLETON.

The habitation or enclosure on the banks of the Ribble is not on the list of the possessions of Earl Tosti. In 1203 Henry de Holland bought the wardship and marriage of the daughter of Henry de Ribbleton,³ and we find mention of it again in a Charter without deed, which shows that one Avicia de Ribbleton, before the time of Henry III. [1216-72] held the lands here, and that her son William de Ribbleton and his wife Matilda had issue a son and heir, Robert de Ribbleton, who gave his lands, houses and tenements in Ribbleton to Roger de Ethelston and Johanna his wife, to hold of the chief lands by the accustomed rents and services: this deed was witnessed by Adam the son of Cimon de Fishwyke and Roger de Scales. Other lands in "Ribbleton and Ribbleton Scales" were acquired by Roger de Ethelston from Agnes, widow of Brochols, by deed dated 10 Edward II. [1316-17].⁴ Adam the son of Cimon de Fishwyke also witnessed the Charter.

¹ Admon. at Richmond in the year.

² Title Deeds.

³ Lancashire Pipe Rolls, p. 141.

⁴ Harl. MSS., 2042, f. 336.

At this period the township was divided into Ribbleton and Ribbleton Scales; this division is no longer recognised. The Roger de Scales who witnessed the deed just referred to was probably the Roger de Ribbleton Scales who about this time gave by Charter without date all "his lands in Ribbleton Scales" lying between the lands of his brother Robert on the east, and the lands of his (the grantor's) son William on the west, subject to the annual payment of one arrow a year for all service.¹ This Roger had two sons, Adam and William. Adam de Scales gave his lands in "the Scales in the *vil* of Ribbleton," to Roger son of William de Etheleston, and Paulenus his brother.

Another landowner here in the thirteenth century was Adam de Claghton, who gave lands in Ribbleton by deed dated 10 Edward I. [1282], to Roger, the son of Robert de Ribbleton, on his marriage with his daughter Alnia, or Alyn: they had issue two sons both called William.²

Roger de Ribbleton is mentioned in the Subsidy Roll of 1332 [see p. 30]. The first notice of the *manor* of Ribbleton occurs in 1355, when William Lawrance paid a fine for the moiety of the Manor of Ribbleton;³ shortly before this same William Lawrence and Thomas Travers held one carucate of land in the township.⁴

When the half of the manor went out of the possession of the Lawrence family has not been ascertained, but in 4 Edward IV. [1474-75], one moiety was claimed by the Earl of Derby but ultimately conceded to James Harrington, whose daughter Alice married Ralph Standish; and one of their daughters (Anne), married Sir John Holcroft, Knight; whose daughter Alice became the wife of Sir Thomas Hesketh of Rufford; whose descendants became the owners of this portion of Ribbleton.⁵ Branches of the Farrington and Sherburne family lived in Ribbleton for several generations [see chap. xiv.] John Ridley, gentleman, who died 10th March, 1598-99, held a messuage, a garden, and twenty-one acres of land in Ribbleton, which he held of the queen as of her duchy; this estate passed to his son Richard, who died 27th February, 1602-3, his next heir being his son John Ridley, who died 1st February, 1637, leaving a son Richard, then aged twenty-four years.⁶

The common on which the battle on 17th August, 1648, was fought [see p. 56], has been enclosed.

Ribbleton Green, until quite a recent date, was the site of an annual Rushbearing. There is a sheep fair held on 7th May, on Ribbleton Moor.

¹ Harl. MSS., 1727, f. 336.

² Do. do. 2042, f. 336.

³ Dep. Keeper of Records, Report xxxii., p. 330 (part 2).

⁴ Survey Chet. Soc., lxxiv., p. 49.

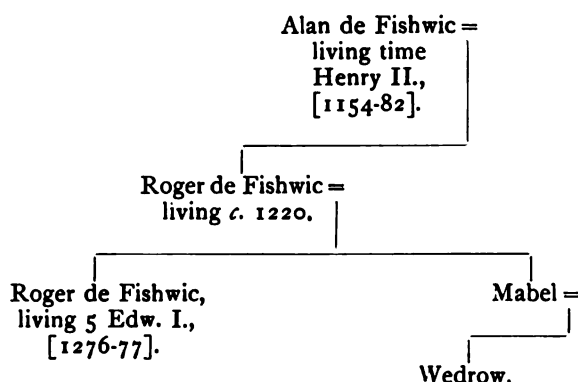
⁵ Pedigree of Hesketh of Rufford, and will of Sir James Harrington.

⁶ *Inq. Post Mort.* (see Chet Soc., xcix., 16.)

FISHWICK.

The early Saxon settlers gave the name to the sheltered little bay on the Ribble, which afterwards formed one of the boundaries of the hamlet of Fishwick [see p. 10]. The Norman scribe recorded it in the Domesday book as "Fiscuic."

Sometime in the twelfth century there was settled here a family to which the hamlet gave its name. Alan de Fishwic who was living certainly in the time of Henry II. [1154-89], had a son Roger de Fishwic, who had issue Roger and Mabel; Wedrow the son of the latter, in 5 Edward I. [1276-77], granted lands in Fishwic to his uncle Roger de Fishwic. There were then living here a William the son of Richard de Fishwic; Roger the son of Roger the son of John de Fishwic; and Roger the son of Roger the son of Adam de Fishwic, all of whom appear to have held land in the hamlet.¹



At York on Sunday next after the octave of St. Martin, 4 John [24th November, 1202], a final concord was come to between Henry de Fishwic and Matilda his wife, concerning a carucate of land in Ribbleton of which Robert de Leicestre was the tenant, and who acknowledged that the land in question belonged to Henry and Matilda, being held by payment of ten shillings a year for all service except forensic service. This Matilda was possibly the daughter of Henry de Ribbleton [see p. 96]. At the Michaelmas Term, 7 and 8 Henry III. [1223], Adam de Preston, essoiner of Nicholas de Fishwic, who was attorney for William le Vilein and Cecily his wife, sued Roger de Gernet, brother and heir of William Gernet, in a plea to warrant to them the manor of Fishwic: two years later William Gernet quit claimed to Roger, William, and Cecily, all his rights in the manor.² Subsequently

¹ Kuerden's MSS., folio vol., p. 123, and Harl. MSS., 2042, 336.

² Final Concord, Henry III. [see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., vol. 39, p. 46.]

the entire manor came into the possession of Roger de Gernet, who held it by serjeancy and forestry. According to the *Testa de Nevill*¹ the manor was at this time valued at xxs. a year; certain lands were however alienated from the serjeancy, of these were a bovate and three acres held by Roger the clerk of Fiscwyk, from William Watchet and William Silvestre, at a rental of half a mark a year; a moiety of a mill and twenty acres of land and wood held by Baldwin de Preston, by an annual payment of 3s. 2d.; and of the heirs of Robert de Assarte of twenty-two acres and wood, subject to a yearly rental of 2s. 5d.; all these paid the customary service.² From Roger Gernet the manor descended to Benedict Gernet, whose daughter and heiress Joan married William de Dacre (son and heir of Ranulph de Dacre, Governor of Carlisle), who was twenty years old in 14 Edward I. [1285-86], and who was summoned to Parliaments from 28 Edward I. [1299-1300] to 12 Edward II. [1318-19], when he probably died; in 1297 he held only the fourth part of a knight's fee in Fixwyk of Lord Edmund.³ His widow (Joan) died 18 Edward II. [1324-25], and was buried in the Church of Cumrew in Cumberland, where a massive sepulchral monument was discovered in 1800, on which was an effigy believed to represent this lady of the manor of Fishwick. Sir William Dacre had a licence granted in the 1 Edward I. [1307-8] to crenellate his house at Dunwalloght in Cumrew.⁴

Simon (or Cimon) de Fishwic very frequently appears as a witness to Charters in the time of Henry III. [1216-72], and the name of Adam his son occurs in a deed dated at Preston in 13 Edward II. [1323-24].

According to the so-called Survey of 1320-46,⁵ there were at this time several tenants in Fishwick, holding by service of the chief lord, viz., Alan of the More of Fyssshewyke, a messuage and 22 acres; William de Fyssshewyke, a messuage and 6 acres; Geoffrey de Aykensaw, a moiety of a messuage and $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Adam the son of Simon [de Fyssshewyke], a messuage and 6 acres; Beatrice of the Ruddinge [? Ridding], $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Thomas of the Ruddinge [? Ridding], a messuage and 9 acres; Adam de Burye, 4 acres; and Lawrence Travers, 14 acres. The William de Fyssshewyke last named is no doubt the one whose daughter Alice married in 1346, Robert the son of John de Balshagh of Walton-le-dale.

¹ Folio 401 and 410.

² *Testa de Nevill*, fol. 401 and 410.

³ *Chancery Inq. Post Mort.*, 25 Edward, n. 51b (William de Dacre did not (as Baines says) hold the advowson

of Preston church, it was then owned by "Lord Edmund.")

⁴ *Surtees Soc.*, vol. 68, 393, 515, *Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries*, xiii, 217.

⁵ See *Chet. Soc.*, lxxiv., 49.

Returning to Sir William Dacre, he was the father of Randolph de Dacre, who married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Multon, Lord of Gilsland, and he removed to Naworth, where he died in 13 Edward III. [1339-40]. A part of the Manor of Fishwick was then held successively by his three sons: William died in 33 Edward III. [1359-60], s.p.; Ranulph died 49 Edward III. [1375-76], in holy orders; and Hugh, who died in 7 Richard II. [1383-84], leaving a son William, then aged twenty-six years—he had issue Thomas Dacre, who died 5th January, 1458; he held the Manor of Fishwyke of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by service and a peppercorn rent: he had three sons, Thomas died before his father, and left a sole daughter Joan [of whom hereafter]. II. Ranulph, who was slain at Towten Field, in 1460, of whom Leland says there is “a mean tumbe,” in Saxton (in Yorkshire) Churchyard; he left no issue. III. Humphrey who had male issue Thomas Dacre. The Manor of Fishwick became the inheritance of Joan, the daughter of Thomas Dacre, she married Sir Richard Fiennes (or Fenys), Lord Dacre, and died *ante* 27 Henry VII. [1505-6], and left a son John Fenys, who on 4th March, 21 Henry VII. [1506], had special licence given to him of entry upon the Manor of Fysshewyke, without proof of age and without livery.¹

Within a very short time afterwards Fishwick had been sold to Edmund Dudley, and on his attainder as a felon in 1509, it reverted to the crown, and on 13th November 1521, a grant of one-third of the manor was made to Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs of the said Arthur.² Very early in the sixteenth century the entire manor passed to Richard Molineux of Sefton, who was knighted on the coronation of Queen Mary. By a deed dated 2nd June, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, [1558], to secure the jointure of Bridget, daughter of John Carrell, Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster, who had married William, the son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Molineux, the latter agreed by a fine to acknowledge his right to certain estates, amongst which was the manor of Fishwick. [Sir Richard died 3rd January, 1568, and his heir was declared to be his grandson Richard, son of William Molineux, deceased, who was then only ten years of age.³ In 1716 the estate was seized by the commissioners for forfeited estates; it was then let for £83 10s. od., and compounded for afterwards. The manor remained in the possession of the family for nearly

¹ Duchy Records, chap. xi., No. 21, fol. 41 b.

³ *Inq. Post Mort.*, xiii., 35, 11 Elizabeth.

² Patent Rolls, 3 Henry viii., fol. 3.

two centuries.¹ In 2 George II. [1728-29] Richard, the fifth Viscount Molineux, obtained an Act of Parliament to enable him to discharge the encumbrances created by his father on the family estates, and to provide portions for brothers and sisters: Caryll, William, Thomas, Mary, Frances, Elizabeth, Anne and Bridget. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, by indenture dated 20th September, 1731, the Manor of Fishwick was settled on certain trustees, who sold the hall to Thomas Astley of Preston, merchant, for £1,245, subject to a chief rent of 3s. 8d., payable to the forester of Myerscough and customary suit to the Lord of the Manor. The manor itself was at the same time sold to Thomas Starkie and James Naylor of Preston, gentlemen; afterwards it was sold to William Shawe of Preston, Esq. The present lord of the manor is Thomas Rigby Knowles, Esq., who still holds the yearly Court Leet. The Manor of Fishwick does not comprise the whole hamlet; there are several landowners in fee. By the Act of 1832 the hamlet was included in the parliamentary borough.

The tenants of Fishwick had an ancient right of turbary on Penwortham Moss, which in 33 Henry VIII. [1541-42] was stated as having been theirs "time out of mind;" they also claimed a right of way for the "waynes and cartes" to convey the peat to their houses. This road passed through a place called Lagher Maynes (now the Maines) to Weslyrigsteds, in Walton, and from thence to Fishwick. The inhabitants of Fishwick calling themselves "tenants of Sir Richard Molineux, owner of the manor,"² were, on the 10th June, 1541, met by certain evil-disposed persons (sent it is presumed by Sir Thomas Langton, Knight), who being armed with staves, bucklers, daggers, knives, and other-like weapons, "stopped and letted" the waynes and carts, and thus prevented them from fetching the fuel for their houses. The result was an appeal to the Duchy Court.³

Arising out of this dispute an arrangement was come to for "the eschewing of further troble and busynes," and a place on Penwortham Moss known as Fyshewyk Rowmes was appointed, from which the tenants were to get their turves.⁴ The place now known as Rowe Green is several times mentioned in records of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; in 1420 it is called Rawemore, and in 1557 Rawe Mowre.⁵ Land here called Fishwick Eyves formed the subject of a dispute in 3 Edward VI. [1549-50], between William Sudell of Fishwick and Thomas Harrison of Walton-le-dale, but the details are not of interest⁶ [Fishwick Hall see chap. xiv.]

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.* xxiv., 87, 21, Jac. I.

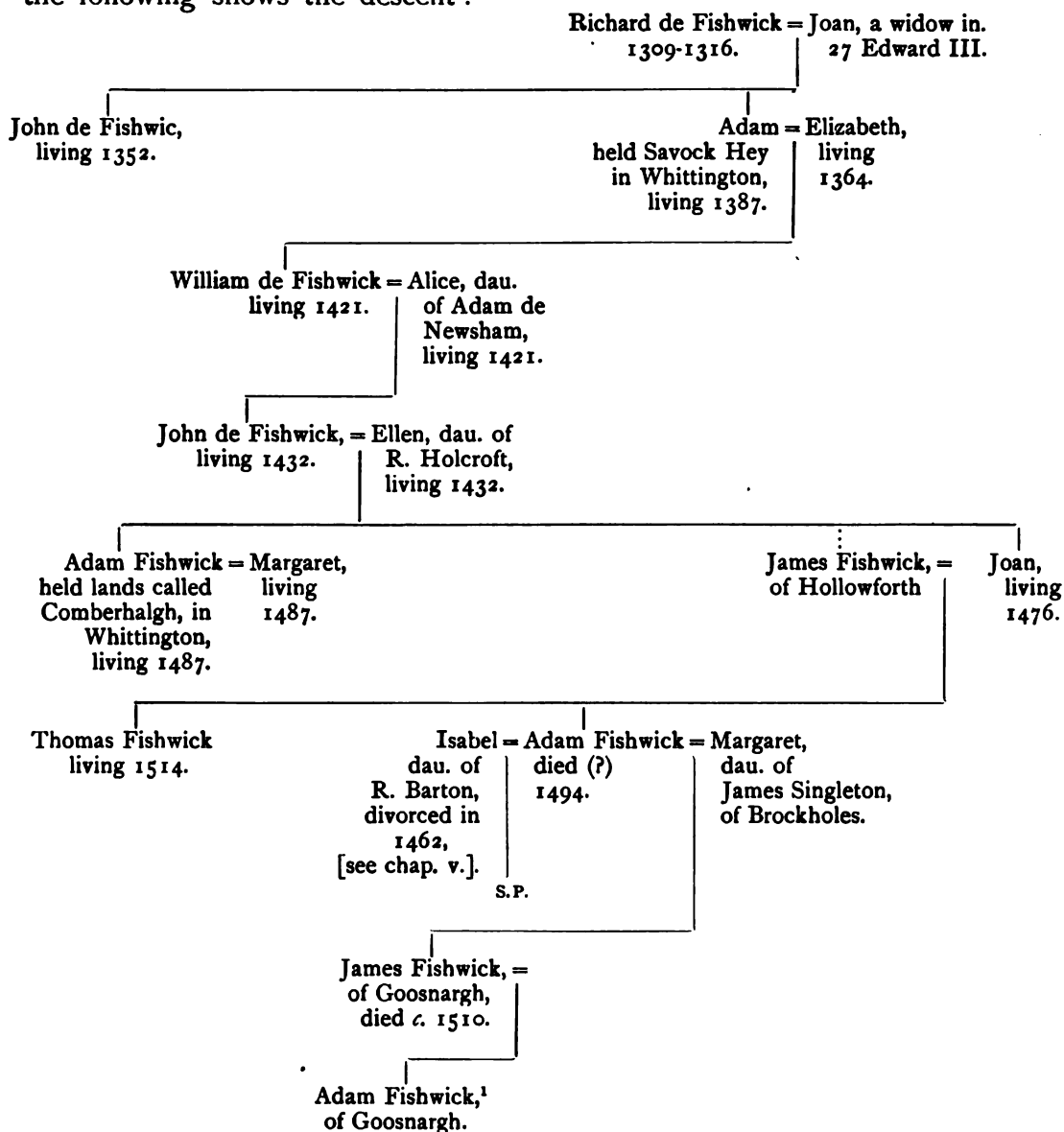
⁴ "Pleadings," 1 Edward VI., ii., p. 2.

² There is no evidence of this, probably he held a lease of it. ⁵ Charter, 8 Henry V., and Will of Gilbert Keverdale, 1557.

³ "Pleadings," 33 Henry VIII., ix., 6b.

⁶ "Pleadings," 3 Edward VI., iv., h. 3.

A branch of the Fishwick family early in the fourteenth century removed to Goosnargh, where in 3 Edward III. [1309-10], Richard de Fishwick had lands conveyed to him by Roger, the son of Ralph de Goosnargh; the following shows the descent:—



From the last-named James probably descended Richard Fishwick of Goosnargh, who was living in the time of Henry VII., and who was an ancestor of the author of this volume, and the father of the first James Fishwick, of Bulsnape Hall. [In the History of Goosnargh the pedigree is not correct, the James appearing (erroneously) as the son of John Fishwick, of Withnell].

¹ Sherburne Title Deeds, *Inq. Post Mort*, "Pleadings," &c.

CHAPTER IV.

Ecclesiastical History.

THE PARISH CHURCH.



SHORT time after the Presbyter or Priest who gave his name to the "ton" where he lived had settled here, there would be erected a rude building, which formed the first church in the district.

This may have been soon after the introduction of Christianity in Northumbria in the seventh century [see p. 12], or it may and probably was not until a somewhat later date. The building itself would be of the rudest construction, made up of wattle and daub, and would stand near to if not actually adjoining the priest's house; as the surrounding villages increased this would be enlarged and as occasion required pulled down and rebuilt.

Of this Saxon church not a vestige remains, and there is not even a tradition as to its existence, the only gleam of light we have on the subject being that the Parish Church of Preston was originally dedicated to St. Wilfrid. After the final defeat of Penda in A.D. 655, and the consequent death-blow to Paganism, the two leading men in the diocese of York (re-established in 665) were Chad and Wilfrid—the former of these died in 672 and the latter in 709. The church at Poulton-le-Fylde is dedicated to St. Chad, and might on that account be taken to be an earlier one than that in Preston, but this cannot be assumed to be the case, as churches were often dedicated to Saints who had been dead for centuries. The church at Preston—which probably took the place of a still older one—would not be dedicated to St. Wilfrid until some years after his death, as during the latter part of his life he was imprisoned and ultimately banished from the kingdom.

How the church of Preston fared in the middle of the ninth century, when this part of Lancashire was in possession of the Danes history does not record, but we may take for granted that these worshippers of Odin regarded with small favour the primitive edifice which the early Christians

had erected. Before another hundred years had passed away Christianity had again made some progress and had even been embraced by some of the Danes themselves. When the Domesday Survey was taken in A.D. 1085 there were found to be three churches in Amounderness then in existence—others there undoubtedly had been, but they had been swept away during the troubled times which resulted from the Danish invasions. The churches referred to are believed to have been Preston, Kirkham, and St. Michael's-on-Wyre, but there is not wanting evidence in proof of the theory that the churches of Preston and Garstang were of undoubted Saxon origin. Roger de Poitou, by his Charter [A.D. 1094], gave to "God and St. Martin of Sees," several of the churches in Lancashire, and amongst them was that of Preston, with the tithes of the lordship and of "the whole parish," and of the fishery, and two bovates of land there, so that Preston afterwards became part of the possession of the Priory of Lancaster: the grant of Roger de Poitou was subsequently confirmed by the Earl of Moreton, who again confirmed the same on 26th March, 1200, when he had succeeded to the throne as King John.¹

One of the witnesses to this Charter was Theobald Walter, who on 9th May, 1196, obtained from the abbot and monks of Sees the right to the advowson and presentation of the church of Preston, "with all its chapels and appurtenances," on condition that every parson presented by him to the living should pay ten marks of silver annually to the abbot; and it was further agreed that whenever Theobald or his heirs should present a parson to the church, he should give eight days' notice to the prior so that he or his deputy might be there to receive the fealty. In the 8 Edward I. [1334-35], the then parson of Preston disputed this claim, but the decision of the court was against him.² In 1291, the church of Preston and that of St. Michael's-on-Wyre were considered to be of equal value, both being put down in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* at £66 13s. 4d. In 1351, the Archdeacon of Richmond made a personal tour through the archdeaconry, and found that the pension of ten marks per annum was due to the Priory of St. Mary of Lancaster.³ Although the advowson had been sold by the abbot and monks they still held some of the tithes; those for Myerscough, Fulwood, and the park of Hyde being the subject of a dispute brought before the court at York, on the 20th January, 1323,

¹ Chartulary of Lancaster, see Chetham Soc., xxvi., 11, 15, n. s. [See also Final Concords, Lanc., No. 139].

² Chartulary of Lancaster, see Chetham Soc., xxxi., 525, n. s.

³ Augmentation Office, Chart. Antiq., 8768 b.

when it was declared that the rector of Preston had unlawfully usurped and occupied the same for three years, whereas, that they belonged to the priory of St. Mary of Lancaster was so "public, notorious, and manifest, that the public voice was full of the same, and it was famous in the parts of Lancaster and Preston;" the verdict was against the rector who was fined fifty marks [see chap. x.].¹

After the tenure of Theobald Walter the advowson appears to have reverted to the crown, probably in the same way that Kirkham did; King John was the ward of the heirs of Theobald Walter, and Edward I. filled a similar office and declaring that he held the advowson of Kirkham, not as the ward but in his own right, and he obtained a legal acknowledgment that the patronage was his, though opposed by Theobald Botiler, the heir of Theobald Walter.²

King John in the fourth year of his reign [1202-3] granted the patronage of the living to Peter Russinoil, who was a precentor of York Minster, and by Henry III. the advowson was given successively to Henry, nephew of the Bishop of Winchester; William Haverhull [? the king's treasurer]; Arnulph, Archdeacon of Tours; Henry de Wengham, Dean of St. Martin's Church, London; and Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester. Although the whole of the last six patrons of Preston³ are included in Mr. Tom C. Smith's list of rectors, it is perfectly certain that not one of them was ever instituted to the living; they simply had the right to present and claimed the rectorial tithes.

In 1297 the advowson was held by Lord Edmund, the king's brother, and on 17th May, 1316, a licence was granted by the king's treasurer, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, for the alienation on mortmain to any religious men or ecclesiastical person of the advowson of Preston.⁴

In the fourteenth century the advowson was owned by the Dukes of Lancaster.⁵ About the year 1330 the abbots of Whalley requiring funds for their newly-erected conventional church, petitioned the Archbishop of York for a donation of the church of Preston, of which they asserted they had already acquired the patronage and advowson from Henry, Earl of Lancaster. This request was refused, and the patronage if ever legally obtained was never exercised by the Abbey. By Charter dated 12th June,

¹ Chartulary of St. Mary, see Chet. Soc., xxxi., 48, n.s.

² Final Concordat, Harl. MSS., 2064, fol. 28.

³ Patent Rolls, 4 John, No. 11; 27 Henry III., No. 3b;

36 Henry III., No. 3; 40 Henry III., No. 13; 42

Henry III., No. 17; 46 Henry III., No. 9.

⁴ Chancery *Inq. Post Mort.*, 25 Edward I., No. 51 b.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 10 Edward II.

1356, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, gave the advowson to the Dean and Chapter of the College of St. Mary Newark in Leicester.¹ On the dissolution of the College of St. Mary Newark in Leicester, the right of presentation went to the crown, and probably continued there vested for a long period, the king presenting vicars in 1623, 1625, and 1727; between these dates the right to present was granted to various people [see chap. x.]. It ultimately became the property of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., who sold it to Hulme's Trustees, who are the present patrons.

The annual value of Preston Church in the early part of the thirteenth century was put down as fifty marks;² in 1296 it was valued at a hundred marks; but in the taxation of Pope Nicholas [1307-27] it is said to be worth £66 13s. 4d., and in 15 Edward III. [1342], owing to the ravages made by the Scots and other causes, reduced to twenty-eight marks and twenty pence [see chap. i.]. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, taken in 1535, gives £41 17s. od. as the value of the rectory. In 1650 the commissioners state that thirty years ago it was worth one hundred marks, but that "in these distracted troublesome times" it is not worth so much. Bishop Gashill in 1717 gave £57 as its value; in 1824 it was returned as worth £665; it is now worth about £850 per annum.

In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. [c. 1516] John Singleton of Brockholes, and Gilbert Beckynshaw clerk, laid claim to the next avoidance of the vicarage, alleging that they had in their possession a grant of the same from the Dean and Canons of the new College [St. Mary Newark] of Leicester, who declared that if such a grant existed it was a forgery. The case was taken to the Duchy Court, where John Singleton deposed that the deed in question bore the seal of the College and was dated 1494, and conveyed the right to the next presentation to himself, Alexander Osbaldeston [afterwards Sir] and James Singleton. Acting on the strength of this, Sir Alexander, Knight, in or about 1522 presented to the vicarage Sir Robert Singleton, son of the said John Singleton, and the right seems to have been admitted.³

In 1521 the parsonage and tithes of Preston and Broughton were leased for twenty-five years to Richard Hesketh of Howick, Esq., who by his will appointed his brother, Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, Esq., his executor, who sold the tithes for the residue of the term to Richard Hogh-

¹ Clause of Edward III., m. 32.

³ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., n. d., 3 L 1.

² Testa de Nevil, fol. 371.

ton of Preston, Esq., subject to an annual rent of £16 6s. od., payable to the representative of the late Richard Hesketh. Thomas Hesketh and Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, Knight, disputed this bargain, the parties to it being, as Richard Hesketh put it, "confederate together to the intent to deprive him of the benefice." Sir Alexander Osbaldeston in 1524 obtained judgment in his favour.¹ Elizabeth, the widow of John Singleton of Brockholes, as one of the lessees of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, held certain of the tithes of Preston, but did not enjoy peaceable possession thereof, as it appears that on the 20th September, 14 Henry VIII. [1522], Ralph Elston, Henry Cowell, Christopher Fyshwick and others, "under the countenance" of Richard Hoghton, Esq., took possession of a "wayne lodyd with whette" [wheat] belonging to the widow, and to accomplish this they appeared on the scene armed with "billes, bucklers, bowes and arrowes."²

The fact of the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary Newark having leased various portions of the rectorial tithes to different people led to frequent litigation and occasional disturbances of the peace; thus in 1560 Richard and Henry Cuerdall, accompanied by an armed retinue (eight persons) in "very riotous manner," attempted to expel Sir Thomas Hesketh from a house and thirty acres of land in Preston, for which he claimed to hold from the queen (as part of the parsonage of Preston) at a rental of £40 a year. Cuerdall on the other side said he had a deed whereby these premises had been conveyed by the Dean and Chapter in 1521 to his grandfather Richard Cuerdall.³

Another dispute in 1572 arose on somewhat similar grounds. Robert Bradshaw held the rectory, tithes, &c. (in fact all except the advowson) of Preston by lease, for a term of years, from the Dean and Chapter, dated 28th August, 1545, and died so seised about January, 1554, and after his death Roger Fowke and Francis Fowke were appointed as his administrators, and entered into possession of his estate, but were put out by Thomas Grymesdiche, who claimed under a lease from the queen dated 4th December, 1571, whereby with certain exceptions he had the rectory let to him for twenty-one years.⁴ A portion of rectorial rights, to wit, the oblations and tenths and a mill soke and suit at Preston and Broughton, notwithstanding the queen's lease, were in 1571 in the disputed possession of James Massie and Richard Langton, under the alleged tithe of Thomas

¹ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., n. d., v. h 21, and 16 Henry VIII., ix., h 2.

² "Pleadings," Henry VIII., n. d., [14 Henry VIII], 6 s, 21.

³ "Pleadings," 2 Elizabeth, vi., h 21.

⁴ "Pleadings," 14 Elizabeth, L I, f. 15.

Langton, then "a fugitive out of the realms," it being asserted that a grant had been made of the same under the Duchy Seal in 8 Elizabeth [1565-66] to Thomas Nowell for twenty-one years, and that he had leased to Massie and Langton.¹ The sub-letting of the tithes of various districts by the lessees of the Dean and Chapter also led to frequent pleadings in the Duchy Court, which were not unfrequently preceded by those riotous proceedings so characteristic of the age. Thomas Backhouse and others, in 31 Henry VIII. [1539-40], appear as lessees of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston for certain years of tithe corn in Broughton, and complain that "for time out of mind" the owners of the parsonage of Preston had enjoyed a right of way through the ground of Robert Syngleton of Broughton, to carry to and from the tithe barn there, with horses and carts, all manner of corn growing in the parish, and that the old custom of the county had been for the farmers "to cast out the tenth sheffe of all their corn and grayn tyll they had cast out in sheffes to the number of ten, and lay them in hattocks as well for the savgard of the corn from bytyng and treddyng of bestes as for the savgarde of the same from wete;" but on or about the 4th July, 1539, he (Thomas Backhouse) and divers of his tenants were coming with their "carts laden with tithe oats" towards the tithe barn through the said ground, when they were met by Robert Syngleton and ten others, who "riotously with force and arms did loke and stake the gates" in the fields and would not suffer them to pass through, so they were obliged to go three or four miles "about," and further, that when Robert Syngleton had cast out his tithe corn amounting to ten loads, he would not lay it in "hattockes, but hurled out the tenth and let it lie," so that it was "eton and lost," to the loss of the plaintiff, and the "greatest yll ensample thet ever heth ben sene in thes parties."²

In 1 Edward VI. [1547-48] the tithes of Fishwick were farmed by Thurstan Tyldisley of Wardley, Esq.³

The rectory of Preston with the glebe land and chapel of Broughton were granted to Sir Richard Houghton, Bart., in fee farm, on the 22nd November, 1607,⁴ at the request of Roger Aston, Knight, and the commissioner in 1650,⁵ reported that the impropiator of the tithes of the whole parish except those of Barton and Elston, was Sir Richard Houghton, Bart. These tithes were estimated as being of the following annual values, viz.:

¹ "Pleadings," lxxxvi., b 1 and b 1a.

² "Pleadings," 31 Henry VIII., xi., b 4.

³ Will, Chetham Soc., li., 9.

⁴ Patent Roll, 5 Jac. I., p. 13.

⁵ Parliamentary Survey.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Preston . . .	90	0	0	Grimsargh . .	13	6	8
Lea	21	0	0	Brockholes . .	10	0	0
Ashton . . .	22	0	0	Broughton . .	34	0	0
Ingol	13	0	0	Fishwick . . .	27	3	0
Cottam . . .	16	3	0				

The tithes of Barton were impropriate to Baron Rigby and valued at £8; those of Ashton belonged to the heirs of Roger Charnock, deceased, and were worth £14.

To the vicarage there appertained a cottage and barn and one acre and a half of glebe land in Preston, worth £2 3s. 4d. a year; the tithes of Ribbleton worth £10; and the small tithes of the entire parish (except tithe calves in Barton, for which the lords of Barton pay the vicar 2s. a year, the tithe of Barton Mill, and other small tithes for which they pay 6s. 8d.): the following were also paid to the vicar by prescription, viz., Richard Farrington, for tithe hay, &c., in Ribbleton, 6s. 8d.; John Sherborne, for the same, 4s.; other inhabitants of Ribbleton, 17d. for tithe hay of the township; Robert Elston for small tithe of Brockholes, 6s. 8d.; Francis Bindloss, for the same in Lower Brockholes, 4s. To this £50 a year was added to the stipend of the vicar by the committee of plundered ministers. Since this period the lay rectorship has continued in the Houghton family.

From the end of the twelfth century to the present day there is a fairly perfect record of the appointment of successive vicars [see chap. x.], and in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries chantries were founded [see *post*], but of the general history of the fabric of the church itself little is known until we reach the sixteenth century, when one of those disputes as to the right to seats in the parish church—which were at this period not uncommon—arose [30 Henry VIII., 1538-39], between Roger Asshawe and Jane [or Joan his wife], and Ralph Elston of “Olderbrokholl.” The plaintiffs were seised of the manor of Elston [see p. 93], and claimed for themselves and their tenants “a forme or knelyng place” in the church, but unfortunately Ralph Elston as the owner of “Oldebrokholl,” claimed the same form, and to maintain his right thereto he sent two women, who “in right vile maner did entre into the said knelyng place and most cruelly did menace the said tenants and farmers there knelyng to the great disturbance” of them and the “oder parissioners” being in the church. Not content with this Ralph Elston went to the church with four of his daughters, and “threatened to put out any who would say him nay:” this is Roger

Asshawe's case. Ralph Elston maintains that it was his tenants who had been "most maliciously" resisted by the defendant's tenants. The churchwardens evidently not wishing to side with either party, and as they feared that "manslaughter, sedicion, and great inquyetnes were like to insue," having consulted with certain "worshipful and substancyell men" of the parish, took away the form until the matter was lawfully settled:¹ a decree in favour of the plaintiffs was ultimately obtained.²

Dr. Whitaker, writing in 1823, says that the flat roof of the church as it then stood was of the date of Henry VIII.

The return of the church goods made under the order of Edward VI., in November, 1552, furnishes an interesting list of the moveable contents of the church; divested of its antique spelling the list comprises: four bells, and a bell lent by Sir Richard Houghton, Knight; six copes, one of white velvet, one of damask, one of green silk "chaunable colour," an old one of "blewe velvet," and one of blue; "Sct. Thom' worsted,"³ and an old one of white silk; six vestments, one of "d . . . an othr of red velvet," one of damask, an old one . . . "brygge," and two old vestments, one of red and the other blue velvet; six tunacles, two of old red velvet, two of blue velvet "Sct. Thom' worsted x x x of chaunable colours;" four altar cloths, one chalice, x x an old brass cross, three candlesticks of brass, x x al [? albes], one pall, two towells, one holywater "pane" of brass, two censers of brass, one pyx of brass, four [sacring] bells, x x hand bells, one painted cloth which was about the sepuchre.

Signed Jacobus Bradshawe, Vicar.

. . . Banaster, p^{sh} pst.

Ryc Hoghton, Knight.
George Brown.
Thomas Barton.

Thomas Brodrik.
John Cowelle.
John Walmysley.
Ryc^o Mellyng.
Thomas Hewson.
John [P]ulle.⁴

} Churchwardens.

The will of Gilbert Keverdale [Cuerdale], of Fishwick, furnishes evidence that something was then being done in the way of repairing the fabric, the will is dated 27th December, 1557, and contains a bequest of £5 3s. 4d. "towards reparation of the church."

¹ "Pleadings," 30 Henry VIII., xxiii., a. 5.

² Decrees Lib. iii., Henry VIII., fol. 40 b.

³ Original is nearly obliterated but it would appear that a kind of worsted was known as "St. Thomas."

⁴ From transcript in the Chetham Library, made by the late J. E. Bailey, and collated with original M.S. in Record Office.

A graphic picture of the way in which the service was conducted here✓ in 1574, is contained in a letter addressed by the vicar to the Bishop of Chester, in which he complains that the communion table was "an old altar where a c^m masses" had been said "to songe;"¹ "many swynes troofs" were better than the pulpit, and the old "altar stones and idoll seats" were left there, in the vicarage ground² he had dug up "a great no^bber of alabaster images," which in his zeal he had destroyed. The people were so accustomed to have "ye sacramt" put into their mouths that they refused to receive it in their hands; children were christened by "ould prestes" in private houses; the bells were rung for departed souls; and to add to all this he found there acting as parish clerk a "Popish boy," who only appeared in the church to play the organ on Sunday, when "such a noyse they made ye no man understood" a word they sang. The vicar also charged the late curate, Sir William Wall, not only with aiding and abetting the "idolatrars," but with openly leading an immoral life, and as he puts it having within eight miles of Preston "an hoore great with chyld." The curate in reply admitted the immorality and confessed that he had used "cardinge and diceing for drink," but that he had given it up three years ago; he also stated that he had not buried a child of his in the said churchyard, although it was the custom of the country for midwives to so dispose of still-born children. Thomas Lyvesey, the parish clerk, replied that he could "sing and plaie on the organes," and teach children to sing, but he never sang "a psalm before sermon," nor had he a book of psalms, nor did he play "at tables in the church."³ The ornaments which the vicar destroyed may be the ones referred to in the will of Christopher Hodgkinson, of Ashton Bank, labourer⁴ (dated 7th April, 1570), whereby he left to the churchwardens of Preston 4s. 4d., "towards the buying of some ornaments or replacing thereof."

This state of things was not peculiar to Preston, for in many parts✓ of the county the people were refusing to go to church and were said to be "returning to Popery."⁴ Organs in parish churches at this time were by no means common, but there were several in Lancashire; the one at Preston just referred to was apparently shortly afterwards removed, as in the year

¹ In 1874, the Rev. Mr. Berry, Roman Catholic priest, exhibited at the opening of the Blackburn Free Library, the centre panel of a Pre-Reformation "Tabernacle" formerly belonging to Preston Church. I have failed to find this.—H. F.

² The old vicarage was on the western side of Tithebarn Street, in a narrow lane, afterwards known as "the old vicarage;" a new vicarage was built in 1846.

³ Raines' MSS., xxii., 150-156.

⁴ Letterpress—Bishop of Carlisle to Earl of, in 1570 (State Papers, Dom. Sur., addenda xix., p. 525.)

1580, Cardinal Allen, anticipating a revival of Roman Catholicism, deposited in the hands of Thomas Houghton, £100, "to bye a paire of organs" for Preston church, "when the time should serve"—that time did not arrive and the money went to the English College at Rheims.¹

It was about this time that the church was dedicated to St. John, the early dedication to St. Wilfrid being abandoned.

The law against Jesuits, seminary priests, and others, was enacted in 1585, and by it they were ordered to leave the country, and the harbouring of them became a penal offence, and many of the leading families in Preston were amongst the sufferers for conscience' sake. Informers were always ready—and there were no lack of presentments—amongst those presented was Evan Banastre, son of John Banastre, of Preston, for performing mass at the house of William Charnock, of Fulwood, on Lady Day, 1585.² Several years before the passing of the Act of 1585, recusants were persecuted with cruel zeal: thus in 1570, William Singleton, of Brockhol, was in Chester prison on account of his religion [see chap. xiv.]; Thomas
 ✓ Singleton, of Broughton Tower, was heavily fined;³ and information was laid against the Haydocks, of Cottam Hall, and Mrs. Houghton, of the Lea.

In 1599, there was another dispute as to the right to certain forms in the church; in this case the seats were described as two forms in the north end, and the seventh form in the south side of the church formerly in the possession of Roger Langton, draper, but lately claimed by the Holker family. So much importance was attached to this question that the bishop appointed a commission to enquire into it; the commissioners being the Vicar of Preston, the Dean of Amounderness, the Vicar of Blackburn, and Mr. Leonard Helme, of Goosnargh. William Wall, of Preston, clerk, aged sixty years, deposed that he had known the forms for forty years, and he knew the order of the forms as "set down by the chief gentlemen and other parishioners for the making of kneeling places." Thomas Bannester stated that his father William Bannester, late of Preston, being mayor, was a party to the making of the order, &c.; Christopher Parker, aged fifty-three, had known the forms for forty years, and they had been "time out of memory" used by Thomas Holker's father and son, and by seven of his brethren and two of his sisters. The decision arrived at was in favour of Roger Langton.⁴ If as one must suppose they sat upon these forms and used them as "kneeling places," it must follow that the congregation knelt facing the west.

¹ Original holograph by W. Allen [Haydock Papers, p. 17]

² Harl. MSS., No. 360.

³ State Papers, Dom. Sur., 1570.

⁴ Blundell Deeds.

In 1632 (26th February), the church was still without pews and the forms were arranged as follows:—

Twenty-five short forms and fifteen long forms on the north side, twenty short forms and twenty-two long ones on the south side. Amongst the seat owners were Leonard Hoghton, Alexander Hoghton, Rauf Hoghton, Christopher Walmesley and his wife; the wife of Thomas Walmesley, Thomas Cowpe, John Bradley, Alexander Hodgkinson, Nicholas Gregson, Evan Elston, Richard Whalley, sen., William Hudson, Richard Killet, and William Kendall¹: the document yielding these details is endorsed to the effect that on 23rd February, 1636, the mayor and the rest of the parishioners had confirmed the arrangements.²

At this date it would appear that there were no aisles in the church. The condition of the church at this date may be taken from a petition sent to Archbishop Laud in April, 1637, in which occurs the following passage: "in Lancashire all the orders of the church *go down the wind*, for they call surplises the rags of Rome, they do this at Preston and Manchester, and will suffer no organs, nor sign no children with the sign of the cross when they are christened, and the altars are pulled down."

The select vestry for the management of all matters referring to the church at Preston was known as the "twenty-four gentlemen," their duties and position appear to have been exactly the same as similar bodies in other places in Amounderness. The earliest minute book of the "twenty-four gentlemen" only begins on 1st January, 1644-45, when there is an entry to the effect that "heretofore" there had been ordered a levy to the extent of £30 on the parish, towards "the repaire of the church," but a great part thereof was still unpaid, and that as the "decayes of the said church" were such that a larger amount would be required, it was therefore ordered that an additional £20 be collected.

The taking away of the lead from the roof of the church to make bullets during the invasion of the Scots in 1649, has before been referred to [p. 56.]

Very shortly after this the church must have been considerably enlarged by the addition of north and south aisles, the whole church fitted up with pews as shown in the following plan:—

¹ Bishop's Registry, Chester.

² State Papers, Dom. Sur., cccliv., 91.

The "twenty-four men" were chosen as follows: the mayor and the seven aldermen (as representing the Corporation); eight men from the upper end of the parish, and eight men from the lower end; the earliest list preserved is for 1644, viz.:—

Mr. William Shawe, mayor and the seven aldermen.

FOR THE UPPER END OF THE TOWN.	FOR THE LOWER END OF THE TOWN.
William Rogerson for Grimsargh.	Richard Goodshaw for Tooketh
Mr. Robert Elston for Brockhole.	[Tulketh.]
„ Charles Farington for Ribbleton.	Edward Porter of Ashton.
„ John Farington for Elston.	Henry Billesborow of Cottam.
Christopher Walmesley for Elston.	William Morley of Ashton.
Mr. Roger Farand of Fishwicke.	Robert Gregson of Lea.
Edward Cuerdall „ „	Robert Hankinson „
William Bolton of Ribbleton.	John Bradley „
	Henry Duddell „

Broughton and Barton were not considered in the jurisdiction. In 1770, the old title of the "twenty-four" was given up and the body was called the "select vestry."

The early church Registers have been lost or destroyed, and there are no transcripts of them at Chester. Except two pages dated 1603, the earliest we have commence in October, 1611, and the whole of them from that date to the end of 1631 have been printed.¹

In the earlier portion of these Registers are many entries of the "churching of women," this though not a common custom was by no means peculiar to this parish: in a Register book kept at Halsall church there was an entry that the wife of Richard Orshawe was churched in 1498,² and a similar record in the Registers of Staplehurst, Kent, in 1549.³

At the time of the rebuilding of the church in 1853, notes were made of several carvings on the backs of the pews, which are of interest; on a long slip of oak was inscribed: "*Quamlibet Expectas Horam, Tibi ducere Mortem Diaco, Mori Mundo, Christoque resurgere spero, 1630;*" on other pew backs were, "*Eloquium Divum Vitæ, Mihi Fiet amusus,* W. E. A. E., N. Winckley, Esqr., 1756; F. R. M., 1694; B. H. P., 1626; T. R. S., de Elston Hall; I. W.; E. W.;" many of the oak panels were elaborately carved.⁴

¹ Records of the Parish Church.

³ Burn's Parish Register, p. 197.

² Duchy Pleadings, 21 Henry VIII., xxxiii., q. 1, [see Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., vol. 32, L 175.]

⁴ "Preston Guardian" Notes, 485.

Some efforts were made in 1671, by the "twenty-four" to "adorn and beautify" the church, which had "become foule and uncomely," but this zeal was tempered with discretion as the churchwardens were desired to get the work done "as well and as cheap" as they could. In 1680, four pinnacles were ordered to be "set upon the steeple, in each corner one," and "wythal the Wethercock to be placed handsomely in the middle."¹ Kuerden describes the church at this time as being "spacious, well-built, or rather re-endified."² Sometime before 1682, a clock and chimes were placed in the tower of the church, and at the Guild of that year Richard Blest was admitted on condition that he "tended and mended" the chimes during his life.



PRESTON CHURCH, ABOUT 1845.

[This view of the Church was drawn by William Physick, and dedicated to the Rev. J. O. Parr, Vicar.]

From 1700 to 1782, the vicars of Preston were not only zealous politicians but being adherents to the Whig party were very unpopular to many of the leading inhabitants of the parish, moreover these vicars were pluralists of the most pronounced type and consequently to a great extent non-resident—it is not therefore surprising to find that during their vicariates the history of the church is almost a blank page, and that the only fact

¹ Records, "Twenty-four gentlemen," 12th April, 1680.

² Guild Roll.

worth recording is that the building of the church was allowed to fall into decay to such an extent that on the 7th February, 1770, the entire roof fell in, and in consequence the north and south walls had to be taken down and rebuilt [see note p. 65.] In 1811, the tower, which had for some time been in an unsafe condition, was pulled down to the level of the church roof and then left in that state for several years, indeed it was not until 1815 that it was completely restored.

Peter Whittle has preserved for us a description of the church as it was in his time (1821):—"The body or nave contains three aisles: where the rood or cross formerly stood the royal arms are suspended, and on each side hang the flags of the first regiment of volunteers raised in the town $\times \times$. Two chapels exist, the Lea chapel and Wall's chapel $\times \times$. The mayor has a grand throne erected on the right corner from the altar $\times \times$. The galleries are supported by eight gothic arches, the pillars [of the arches] of an octagon shape. The front gallery facing the altar contains a well-toned organ $\times \times$. The spiral pulpit and reading desk is finely constructed of solid oak and supported by four pillars $\times \times$. Upon entering the baptistery you perceive the following books chained fast to the pillars of the great archway $\times \times$, viz., the Holy Bible, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, and a Synopsis of Popery, all well bound. On each side of the archway two tables are fixed to the wall, consisting of the Lord's Prayer and the Apostle's Creed. The baptistery is right under the steeple. A pretty marble font stands in the centre, most exquisitely finished, consisting of spangled grey marble. The recess containing the baptismal water mounts the octagon pillar, and is intersected with narrow trefolium niches $\times \times$, the cap or canopy is suspended from the ceiling by a chain." The tower was thirty-seven yards high, surmounted by "gothic pinnacles." Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart.,² some years later, describes the church as "originally plain perpendicular work much modernised and partially rebuilt, it has a lofty west tower with crocketed pinnacles, nave, aisles, and chancel. The nave and chancel are embattled; the nave divided from each aisle by four lofty pointed arches rising from octagonal columns. The clerestory windows are square-headed of three lights, those of the aisles are chiefly depressed arches and tracery of three lights. The chancel is tolerably large but rebuilt in poor style. The interior though spacious is encumbered with galleries, and there are some poor Gothic fittings." In 1855,³ almost every vestige of the old

¹ History of Preston, p. 55.

² Chetham Soc., xxvii., 38, n. s.

³ Part of chancel was restored in 1817, and the choir renovated in 1823.

building was swept away, and the present church erected: the tower built in 1815¹ was allowed to remain and a spire added to it (205 feet.) The total cost of the rebuilding was £9,500. The present structure is a handsome building of the decorative Gothic style.² An organ was presented in 1802, by John Horrocks, Esq., which was enlarged in 1850, and again in 1857.

As illustrating the relative assessments for church repairs, &c., of the lower division of the parish, it may be of interest to note that in 1799, of a total of £50, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam were required to raise £29, and Lea £21; each of these subdivisions appointed a churchwarden annually.³

Bells were hung in Preston church no doubt before the Reformation, but what became of them there is now no trace. The commissioners of Edward VI. [see p. 110], reported that there were four bells besides one lent by Sir Richard Houghton, Knight; in 1660, the "twenty-four gentlemen" ordered fifteen shillings to be paid to the ringers for ringing all day on the proclamation of Charles II., and in the minutes of the same body in 1662, is a note to the effect that the ringers had "neglected their duty in not ringing *all the fyve* bells on Sabboath daies." In 1696, the old "fourth bell" was re-cast, and in November, 1711, an order was given to collect in the parish for a new set of eight bells, which were afterwards cast by Rudhall. The seventh bell was re-cast in 1737. The present peal of eight bells was first rung on Christmas day, 1815; they were cast by T. Mears, of London, and besides their weights and the name of the maker they bear the following inscriptions:—

1st.—*Venite exultemus Domino.*

2nd.—4th June, 1814, foundation laid by Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart.,
lay reader and patron.

3rd.—June 4th, 54 George III., the king's birthday: *Vivat Rex.*

4th.—June 4th, 1814, account received of the treaty of peace.

5th.—The Rev. James Penny, vicar; the Rev. Wm. Towne, curate, 1814.

6th.—Rich. Newsham, Esq., mayor, 1814.

7th.—Jno. Green, Jno. Fallowfield, Jno. Grimbaldeston, Hen. Heaton,
Jas. Middlehurst, Jno. Harrison, churchwardens, 1814.

8th.—"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." *Resurgante.*

The ringing of the curfew bell at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. has only quite recently been discontinued.

¹ This low tower gave rise to the popular verse:

"Proud Preston,
Poor people,
High church,
Low steeple."

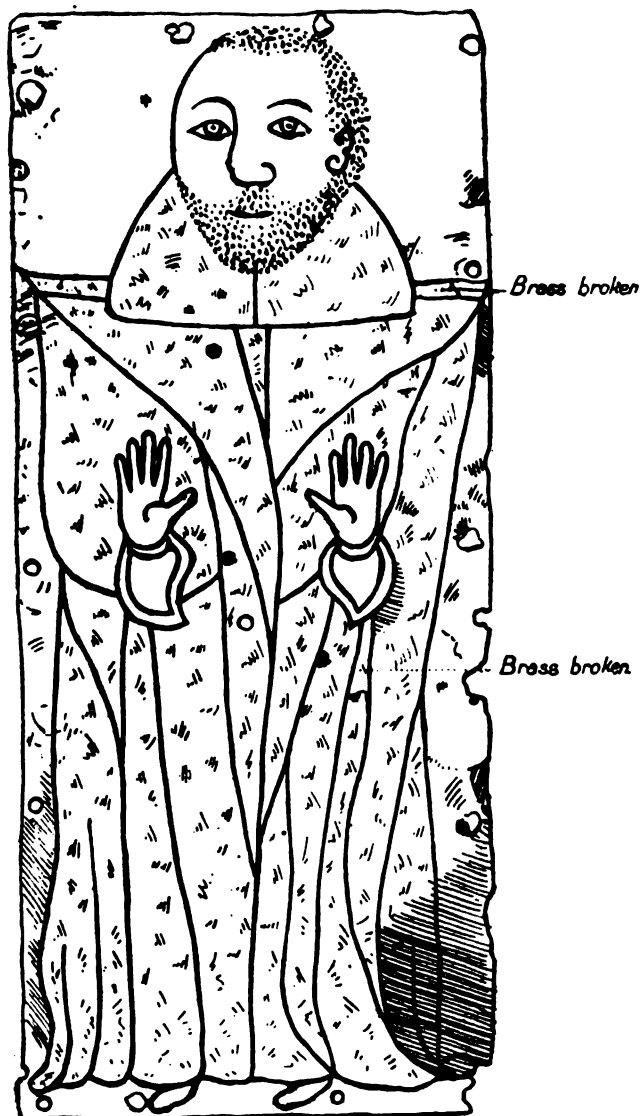
² Architect, Mr. E. H. Shellard.

³ Mandamus to churchwardens to levy rate (in possession of the author.)

The stained glass windows are all modern, some of those in the nave (presented by John Addison, Esq.) are designed after the ones destroyed in 1770, copies of which were taken by Dodsworth and preserved in the Bodleian Library. The windows in the clerestory (presented by John and Thomas Batty Addison, Esqrs.), are intended to commemorate the visits of illustrious persons and benefactors to the town, as Edward I., Edward III., Robert Bruce, James I., Oliver Cromwell, Prince Rupert, *Carolus Edvardus Princeps infelix*, Bartholomew Worthington (endowed the Grammar School), Sudall (founder of Catechetical School), Dr. Shepherd, the Hulme trustees, Alexander Rigby, Baron of the Exchequer, &c. (1662); William Shawe, Lord of the Manor of Preston, 1785; the Guild Mayors of Preston. These windows also contain the arms of Langton, Rawsthorne, Fleetwood, Banester, Winckley, Holland, Sherburne, Stanley, Wall, Singleton, Mort, and Blundell. The east window was presented by the late Sir H. Bold Hoghton, Bart., 1854; the window in the south of the chancel was the gift of John Bairstow, Esq., in 1854; the one on the north side was presented by Edward Gorst and his family; other windows were given by Thomas German, Esq., 1846; John Gorst and Margaret his wife; Charles Roger Jackson, Esq., 1854; Richard Newsham, Esq., 1854; John Horrocks, Esq., 1854. On the font cover on a brass plate is inscribed, "Captain F. R. Borrow, D. S. O., born 15th May, 1857, died 11th December, 1892; this font cover was dedicated by his brother officers to his memory." The font itself was given in 1856, by the surviving daughter of Mr. Edward Gorst.

There is no very ancient plate belonging to the church. The oldest is a silver flagon presented by the Right Hon. John Lord Gower, Baron of Stittnam, in 1705; a patin inscribed "The gift of Madame Margery Rawstorne, widow, of Preston, to the church of Preston, 1708;" and two chalices with the inscriptions "Preston, 1719," and "The gift of Thomas Astley and Robert Walshman, churchwardens of Preston, 1725." There are also four silver cups with the monogram I.H.S., two small patins and a silver funnell inscribed "The Parish Church of Preston, 1819." Within the last few months a small silver chalice, which for some years has been in private custody, has been restored to the church, on it is inscribed "Given for the use of the poor sick communicants in the parish of Preston, in the county of Lancaster."

In the church are preserved all the mural tablets and brasses which were in the building at the time of its restoration in 1855.



HERE LYETH INTERD SEATH BUSHELL WOOLLEN DRAPER
 BAYLIFE AND ABROTHER OF PRESTON DYING THE
 XV OF SEPT 1623 AGED 53 GAVE VNTO HIS
 KINESFOOLKES AND GOD CHILDREN INLEGACIES
 VI C L ALSO XX L TO THE POORE OF THIS TOWNE
 FOR EVER THE VSE TO BE GIVEN THE SAID POORE
 BY THE MAIOR OR HIS DEPUTIE AT CHRIST
 & EASTER A L TO THE POORE OF LEE LAND &
 WALTON AL OVTF OF HIS CHARITABLE MINDE

THE BUSHELL BRASSES.

The well-known Bushell Brass is now in private hands.¹

"Here lyeth interred Seath Bushell, woollen draper, bayliffe, and a brother of Preston, dying the xv. of Septr., 1623, aged 53; gave unto his kinsfolkes and God-children in legacies vi. c. £; also xx. £ to the poore of this towne for ever, the vse to be given the said poore by the maior or his deputy at Christmas and Easter; i. £ to the poore of Leeland & Walton, al ovt of his charitable minde."

CHANCEL NORTH SIDE.—TABLETS.

"Near this place are deposited in hope of a joyful resurrection, the precious remains of Dame Mary Hoghton, the beloved wife of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., and eldest daughter of Sir William Boughton, of Warwickshire, Bart. She was a lady of excellent endowments, an amiable person, a dutiful child, a most affectionate wife, an obliging neighbour, a cordial friend, truly religious, and a lover of all sincere Christians, which rendered her very valuable to persons of all distinctions. She bore a lingering sickness with exemplary patience, and, undisturbed by her approaching death, resigned her humble and charitable soul into the hands of her Redeemer, and much lamented left this vain world at Dover, on her intended journey to Montpelier for recovery of her health, Feb. 23, in the 33rd year of her age, A.D. 1719-20. Her mournful consort erected this monument as a small testimony of his sincere affection and to transmit her virtuous character to future ages."

"Sir Henry Houghton, Bart., died 23 Feb. 1768, in the 89th year of his age."

Above this on a small shield is inscribed:

"Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart., in his will expressed his desire that no person should be interred under any of the four stones which cover the remains of Dame Mary his first lady, Miss Ann Boughton her sister, himself, and Dame Susannah his last lady."

Tablet commemorating death by drowning in the Ribble, 24th April, 1822, of

"Henry William Hulton, aged 21, Nicholas Charles Grimshaw, aged 20, George Henry Grimshaw, aged 17, and Joseph Kay, aged 20.

Marble Tablet:

"In memory of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Baronet, of Hoghton Tower, Lay Rector of this parish, born 3rd January, 1799, at Walton Hall, died 19th July, 1862, at Anglesea, near Gosport, in Hampshire, and there interred according to his express desire."

Adjoining:

"In memory of Sir Henry de Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, ninth baronet, Lay Rector of this parish, born 3rd August, 1821, died 2nd December, 1876, interred in the Bold Chapel, at Farnworth."

Above this the Boughton arms and this inscription:

"This monument is erected in memory of Mrs. Ann Boughton, of Lawford, in Warwickshire, and only sister to Lady Hoghton, who departed this life the 13th January, 1715, aged 26. Her body is interred near this place in hopes of a glorious resurrection."

¹ The top part of this brass is in possession of Mr. T. H. Myres, and the inscription in the custody of Mr. Holland, of Preston.

On the floor near east window on three dark marble slabs :

"Underneath lies interred the body of the Lady Hoghton, eldest daughter of Sir William Boughton, of Warwickshire, Bart., and wife to Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., she departed this life much lamented on the 23rd of February, in the 33rd year of her age, *Anno Dom.* 1719-20. Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., died 23rd February 1768, in the 89th year of his age. Dame Susannah Hoghton, widow of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., died Oct. 16th, 1772, aged 63.

BRASS.—"To memory of Major General James Murray Stratton, born 11th Nov., 1835, died 5th Sep. 1891."

BRASS.—"To memory of Hugh Gastrell Leonard, born 20th Aug. 1856, died 4th June, 1898.

BRASS.—"To memory of Alfred Henry Turner, died 13th Sep., 1897, aged 26."

BRASS.—"To memory of Stephen Simpson, of East Cliff House, Rishton, son of Isaac and Mary Rishton, born 9th June, 1832, died 16th Nov., 1891. Also his Grandfather, Stephen Simpson (first representative of the family in Preston), and son of William and Elizabeth Simpson, of Greta Bridge, Lancashire, died 23rd December, 1831."

TABLET.—"Colonel Granville Waddilove."

EAST WALL CHANCEL—TABLET.

"In memory of Myles Myres, three times mayor of Preston, one of the coroners for the county of Lancaster, for 35 years superintendent of the Parish Church Boys' Sunday School, he died on the 14th December, 1873, in his 66th year."

SOUTH WALL CHANCEL AISLE.

"In memory of John James Myres, J.P., alderman of the borough, mayor of Preston, 1868 and 1873, warden of the parish church for 16 years, and 40 years superintendent of the Parish Church Girls' Sunday School, born 7th February, 1811, died 27th January, 1881."

"Monument to the memory of the Rev. Roger Carus Wilson, M.A., during twenty years vicar of this parish; during the whole of this period he exhibited in his private life as well as in his public ministrations

he died after a few hours illness, on Sunday, 15th December, 1839, aged 47 years. This monument is erected to his memory by those who loved him living and mourned him dead."

TABLET to "William St. Clair, M.D., died 11th May, 1822, aged 70."

"In memory of John Owen Parr, M.A., Oxon., vicar of Preston, A.D. 1840, Hon.-Canon of Manchester, Rural Dean, Proctor in Convocation, Justice of the Peace for the county of Lancaster, born August 8th, 1798, died February 12th, 1877."

NORTH AISLE.—BRASS.

"Jane, wife of William Naylor, Esq., J.P., mayor of the borough, died Aug. 5th, 1880."

"Richard Palmer, Esq., Town Clerk and Coroner of Preston, died Dec. 6th, 1852, aged 79 years."

"Robert Ascroft, town clerk of Preston, 1852-1875, chairman of Preston Guardians, 1859-1866, born Nov. 6th, 1805, died 14th Nov., 1876."

A BRASS.—"Sacred to the memory of the officers and non-commissioned officers and men of the (49th) North Lancashire Regiment, who died during its service in the Quetta district, between the 30th Oct., 1884, and 5th Nov., 1886. Erected by their comrades Major Alleyne Coxyard, Quartermaster James Donnelly, Schoolmaster John Henry Harper, 47 privates, and two women and eleven children."

SOUTH AISLE.—TABLETS.

"Joseph Atkinson, born April 8th, 1806, died Oct. 3rd, 1853."

"Mary Gertrude Pedder, wife of Edward Pedder, Esq., of Darwen Bank, Walton-le-Dale, died Dec. 18th, 1807, aged 32 years."

"Edward Pedder, who died Jan. 19th, 1835, aged 59. Also of his daughter, aged 10. Also Jennet Pedder, who died Dec. 13th, 1842."

IN THE BAPTISTERY.

"Edward Pedder, Esq., of Preston, died Oct. 16th, 1818, aged 77, and Margaret his wife, who died June 23rd, 1817, aged 74."

SQUARE SLAB.—"Margaret Hornby, died Jan. 26th, 1815, aged 63."

"Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, Esq., of Ashton-upon-Ribble, died August 15th, 1819, aged 46 years."

"William Prichard, Esq., mayor of Preston, 1792 and 1800, died March 21st, 1807, aged 17, and Anne his wife and their children." [See Chap. xiv.]

"Thomas Greaves, Esq., and Catherine his wife."

GALLERY, SOUTH WALL.

"William Brade, of Preston, wine merchant, died March 31st, 1807, aged 69 years."

"John Nabb, Esq., died July 29th, 1793, aged 62, and Ann his widow, who died June 18th, 1830, aged 84."

"Mary Ann Lockhart, spouse of General Lockhart, died February 26th, 1786, aged 30, after having experienced the utmost vicissitudes in life."

GALLERY, NORTH WALL.

"John Heald of Preston, attorney-at-law, died May 22nd, 1786, aged 24 years. Also James Heald his father, died Nov. 19th, 1787, aged 60 years, and Grace his mother, died July 5th, 1807, aged 88.

"Robert Fisher of Preston, died July 5th, 1794, aged 28. Also Mary Fisher his mother, died Jan. 30th, 1804, aged 74, and Henry Fisher his father, died Sep. 10th, 1829, aged 90 years."

"Below lie the remains of Mr. Roger Sudell, who endowed catechetical school for the poor boys in this town; one conspicuously singular for his gravity, probity, and piety. He lived unmarried, died very old, and was interred Dec. 28th, 1704. To continue whose memory his nephew C. Sudell, prebendary of Chester, hath fixed here this small tablet, 1732."

"Frances Greaves, wife of Jeremiah James Greaves, nearly six years organist of this church, born 3rd February, 1817, died June 3rd, 1893. Also Jeremiah James Greaves, born May, 1813, died 24th Oct. 1898.

"Lettice Jane, wife of Robert Proctor Woodhouse, died 6th May, 1895, aged 47. Harry Arthur, their son, May 6th, 1895, aged 20. Ellen (Nelly) Stevens, niece, died 6th May, 1895, aged 23.

SOUTH AISLE.

"Joseph Croft, who died 17th Jan. 1786, aged 36. Also Elizabeth Croft his widow, died June 17th, 1836, aged 76. James Croft died 17th June, 1834, on his passage home from Damerara, aged 21 years; Joseph Croft, who was drowned on his passage to New York, April 30th, 1842, aged 17 years; Charlotte Croft, died May 19th, 1842, aged 15; Isabella Lea, died 15th July, 1847, aged 25; grandchildren of the said Joseph and Elizabeth Croft. Also

Isabella daughter of Isabella Lea, died 1st Dec. 1847, aged 6 months. Isabella Croft, mother of said grandchildren died Oct. 14th, 1851, aged 65. Joseph Croft of Ribbleton Lodge, near Preston; her husband, son of the said Joseph and Elizabeth Croft, died 19th May, 1852, aged 67. Also Mary, daughter of the said Joseph and Isabella Croft, died Sep. 4th, 1853, aged 35.

According to Kuerden in 1572, there was a monument in the church bearing upon it:

“Hic jacet misericordiam Dei per nobilis vir
Johannes Travers miles venus consiliariorum
illustrissime Regis Henrici secundi qui
quidem Johannes obiit xix^o die mensis Martii
Anno Domini mill^{mo} c^olxxxviii^o”

The authenticity of this is very doubtful, as also the statement that he left forty marks out of his fee farm at Ashton, for trentals to be performed annually for his soul, and that of his spouse and children, at “St. Wilfrid's church in Priest-town; and also gave an ivory cross from Caen, in Normandy, to ornament the high altar.” The Travis family were not lords of Ashton, in 1188, and it may be inferred that if such monument ever existed it was of modern date erected to commemorate some imaginary ancestors.

THE CHURCHYARD.

Although there is no doubt that a burial ground was attached to the Parish Church at a very early date, we do not find it referred to as “the churchyard” until the year 1528, when John Powell was assaulted in it [see p. 44.] George Croke of Preston, in his will dated 3rd May, 1551, directed that his body should be “buried upon the sothe syde of the churchyard nye unto the crosse.” An addition to the churchyard was made in 1804. None of the monuments now in the churchyard are very old, the only exception being a small stone near the south-west corner of the tower, inscribed “Mary Cowban, 1574,” but it has every appearance of having been re-cut and should probably be 1674, or even of much more recent date.

Dodsworth, on one of his visits to Preston, copied the inscription on the tombstone of the Rev. Peter Carter, M.A., editor of Seton's “Dialectics.” The inscription was “engraven on a fair square stone supported with four corner stones, half-a-yard fro the ground in ye church yard;” it read as follows:—

“Hoc monumentum tegit P. C. Cantabrigien'
Majestrum in artibus Socium Colleg' S. Jo.
annotationu' in Io. Sct: Logic. Authore'
Prestonie ludimag' mortuu' juxta annu'
Ætatis lx. anno dom'i 1590, Sepult' octo. Sept.”¹

¹ Dodsworth, vol. 145, fol. 145.

THE CHANTRY OF THE HOLY ROOD OR CRUCIFIX.

This Chantry was founded by Sir Richard de Hoghton, Knight, son of Adam de Hoghton, but the exact date of its establishment is unknown. Sir Richard was sheriff of Lancashire in 1300, and subsequently held several important offices in the Duchy, he died in 1341.¹ The endowment of the Chantry consisted of the following:—

	£	s.	d.	
A burgage in Preston valued at	-	-	-	0 13 4 a year.
" " "	-	-	-	0 16 0 "
" " "	-	-	-	0 10 0 "
A barn " "	-	-	-	0 4 0 "
" " "	-	-	-	0 3 4 "
A barn and garden "	-	-	-	0 4 0 "
A shop in Preston "	-	-	-	0 4 6 "
" " "	-	-	-	0 6 0 "
" " "	-	-	-	0 5 0 "
" " "	-	-	-	0 5 0 "
A burgage with a parcel of ground called the banke	}	0	10	0 "
in Preston - - -				
Another parcel called the bottom	-	-	-	-
A burgage "steide" with garden	-	-	-	0 1 1 "
And various closes of land in Preston	-	-	-	1 6 6 "
	<u>£5 8 9</u>			

Out of this 2s. 8d. was paid annually to Sir William Stanley, Knight.² In the Guild Roll of 1415, amongst the in-burgesses was "Dominus Johes Croke, capetl.," he was probably the chantry priest at this altar. In the year 1459, there are two chaplains mentioned, viz.: Richard York and John Hirdson. The priest here in 1487 was John de Troutbeck, who celebrated for the souls of Alexander de Hoghton, and Elizabeth his wife, and for the souls of their ancestors and heirs; at this time Alexander de Hoghton kept the chantry in repair and provided the necessary books, vestments, and ornaments.³ Troutbeck's successor was probably William Galter, who was appointed 12th October, 1498.⁴ Dominus Thomas Bostocke, on 15th May, 1525, had the chaplaincy confirmed to him by Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, as next heir of Sir Alexander Hoghton, deceased.⁵ According

¹ Hoghton Title Deeds.³ Reg. Arch. Richmondshire.² Lancashire Chantries. The Commissioners were wrong in their arithmetic, they say the total is £5 4s. 4d. without the reprises.⁴ Hoghton Deeds.⁵ Dodsworth MSS., 67, ii., 152.

to the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," taken 26 Henry VIII. [1534-35], the value of the endowment of this Chantry was then only estimated at £3 16s. 2d. a year. At the time of the dissolution the lands, &c., of the "Chantry of the Crucifix," were let to Hugh Dicconson, and in 26 and 27 Elizabeth [1583-85], certain portions of them formed the subject of a suit in the Duchy Court, between Henry Hodgkinson and Anthony Wall, and between Lawrence Wall and Robert Abbott; in the former case the defendant admitted that he "had heard that his grandfather or great-grandfather" had paid to the Chantry a rent of 12d., and that certain lands formerly belonging to the Chantry were held by his father William Wall. In the latter suit Lawrence Wall and Henry Hodgkinson, of Preston, as assignees of Hugh Dicconson, farmer, of the Chantry claimed lands in Blewmore, *alias* Rawmore, as part of the land endowment of the altar of the Holy Crucifix, late in the tenure of William Wall. Whatever was the result of these cases it is certain that by indenture dated 6th February, 40 Elizabeth [1598], certain lands and tenements, parcel of the late Chantry of the Holy Crucifix, were granted by the crown to Henry Hodgekinson for a term of 21 years, at a rental of 36s. The premises thus demised consisted of a barn in the tenure of Joan Warburton, a barn in the tenure of Robert Smithe, a barn with a garden in the tenure of William Bostock, a shop in the tenure of William Cowpland, a shop in the tenure of John Wilson, a shop in the tenure of Henry Catterall, a rood of land in the tenure of the wife of John Simpson, and two roods of land in the tenure of Henry Chynfield. In the 5 James I. [1607-8], all these lands, with others, were granted by the king in consideration of certain money paid by Lady Jane Dromond, and at her request to Philip Chewe and Richard Moore, of London, gentlemen.¹

In the seventeenth century this Chantry was a kind of pew in the church and was known as "the Hoghton Box,"² of course every trace of it has long been swept away.

THE CHANTRY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

The founder of the Chantry was Helen, the widow of Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton, Esq., whose maiden name was Masson, and as their marriage had been contracted without the consent of the bridegroom's parents, it

¹ Patent Rolls, 5 Jacobus I., p. 20, numb. 16-23.

² Kuerden's MSS., vol. 3, fol. h 7.

was considered necessary eighteen years after the event to apply to the pope for a bull to legitimatise their children, this was issued on the 17 Kal. April, 1468.¹ The widow was living 19 Edward IV. [1479-80].

For the small endowment of this Chantry the priest was to celebrate "contynuallie" for the soul of the founder and all other "cristen sowles," and was also to be "sufficientlye lerned in grammar" to teach in the "fre grammar skole."² The Chantry commissioners reported that the altar of Our Lady was endowed with the following tenements, viz.:—

				s.	d.	
A burgage in Preston	-	-	-	x.	0	a year.
3 acres	"	"	-	5	0	"
A burgage	"	"	-	6	8	"
A cottage	"	"	-	3	4	"
A burgage	"	"	-	5	0	"
1 acre	"	"	-	3	0	"
2 roods	"	"	-	1	4	"
1 acre	"	"	-	1	6	"
2 roods	"	"	-	1	0	"
1 rood	"	"	-	0	8	"
2 roods	"	"	-	1	0	"
1 acre in Lea	-	-	-	5	0	"
3 acres in Fishwick	-	-	-	4	0	"
A tenement in Walton	-	-	-	14	10	"
Total				£3	2	4

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* [26 Henry VIII., 1534-35], gives the net value as £2 14s. 10³/₄; the priest was Nicholas Banastre.

Sometime shortly after the death of the founder this Chantry passed into the possession of the Stanley family, and Thomas the Earl of Derby, "of his goodness at the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1518, by his wryting assigned and sealed the chauntr' of Our Lady within the Parish Church of Preston, with all its rights, lands, &c., doing service, &c., after the ordination and foundation, &c.," to Roger Lewyns, priest, who was to perform the usual duties. This priest entered upon his office and according to his own statement enjoyed peaceable possession until about the year 1526, when James Walton, Mayor of Preston, Henry Clifton, Nicholas Banestre, Evan Wall, and a score of burgesses, came into the church armed with "bylles, swords, and bucklers," and just as the priest had finished "his masse and before he had space to dof his albe and amyce," they "cruelly and violently brake one cofur standing at his altur end," and took away

¹ E. Reg. Arch. Richmond.

² Lancashire Chantries, Chetham Soc., lx., 206, and ministers' accounts.

a silver chalice and diverse vestments, mass books, and "juelles," belonging to the Chantry; and the mayor and his party were so violent that the priest considered that he was in "great perell of his lyfe" and in danger of his being "cruelly slayn and murdered." The mayor and his friends denied the violence but asserted that they never heard of the grant to the priest, and indeed they declared that the earl had no Chantry in the church; at the same time it was admitted that Roger Lewyns the plaintiff, had been appointed Chantry priest on the nomination of the earl, and with the consent of the Corporation. The plaintiffs further asserted that some eighty years before, the then mayor and burgesses set aside the profits of certain lands in Walton, to the use of a priest to sing and pray and to keep a school in the town and teach therein [see chap. xiii.] For some years before the appointment of Roger Lewen there was no priest appointed, the previous one George Hale, having died about the year 1518.¹ Nicholas Banastre was priest here certainly from 1535 to 1547-48, when the Chantry was suppressed. The subsequent history of the Chantry is unknown.

¹ Pleadings Henry VIII., n.d., i., L 6, and L 6a.

CHAPTER V.

Ecclesiastical History.

BROUGHTON CHURCH.



THE date and the history of the foundation of the Chapel of Broughton are alike unknown, but it probably existed in the fourteenth century, and was founded prior to the Oratory of Fenyhalgh in 1454 [see chap. vi.] In an assize roll of 32 Edward III. [1358], occurs the name of John le Clerk of Broughton,¹ and at the *essoins* taken before the justices at Preston, in 1353, Nicholas de Broghton, chaplain, appears;² it cannot however be safely assumed that either of these were priests of a chapel in the township, but in 1441, Henry de Broghton is described as "priest at Broghton," which points to the conclusion that there then existed some small chapel at which he officiated. The Charter in which this name occurs is a grant of lands in Newsham from John Fishwicke.³

In a dispute as to certain property in Goosnargh and Broughton, which was taken to the Duchy Court in 1530, more than one witness swore that Adam Fyshwyke, grandfather of the plaintiff in the suit, married Isabell Barton, and "that there was a dyvorce redde in Broghton Church," in or about the year 1460, and afterwards he married Margaret, the daughter of James Syngelton, of Brockhall.⁴ We have here positive evidence that there was a chapel at Broughton in 1460.

In the time of Henry VIII., the Dean and Chapter of Newark granted for a term of years the parsonage and tithes of Preston, together with those of the "Chapel at Broughton," to Richard Hesketh, "learned in the law,"⁵ under whose will [in 1520], they passed to his brother Thomas Hesketh of Rufford, and in 1522, they were claimed by Elizabeth Singleton, widow, of Brockholes [see chap. xiv.], except a portion of the tithes in Broughton said to be held by Henry Cottam, of Haighton.⁶ It is not improbable that

¹ Assize Rolls, 439.

² Duchy Records, chap. xxxv. a.

³ Sherburne Title Deeds.

⁴ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., xix., n. i., and Sherburne Title Deeds.

⁵ Attorney General.

⁶ "Pleadings," Hen. VIII., n.d., c. 7, and 14 Hen. VIII. n.d., 6, s. 21.

at this date there was a Chantry in the church [see Broughton School]. Not long after this the chapel was either considerably enlarged or rebuilt, as the old tower had 1533 inscribed on it, and the roof of the chancel bore the date of 1537.¹

Queen Mary, under the seal of the Duchy, on 20th February, 1554, directed that enquiry should be made as to certain bells which under the commission of Edward VI. [in 1553], ought to have been given up but which still remained at their respective chapels, and it was subsequently reported that amongst others in Amounderness, there were at Broughton "2 bells and 2 little bells" which had not been handed over.²

In the wills of the latter part of the sixteenth century, Broughton Church is frequently referred to as the "Parish Church of Broughton," and very rarely is it described as the chapel, so that it appears probable that at this period an attempt was made to shake off its dependency on the mother church of Preston; as examples may be cited the following: Richard Haydocke (son of Gilbert Haydocke, gentleman), by will dated the last day of February, 1557, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to be spent on "the ornaments of Broghton church;" Richard Barton, of Barton, Esq., in 1569, desired to be buried in the "parish church of Broughton;" Ellen Dilworth, widow of John Dilworth, by her will dated 3rd January, 1586, left instructions for her burial "in the church of Broughton;" and in the depositions taken by commission in 2 Elizabeth [1559-60], the wardens of Broughton are called the churchwardens.³ Probably in the time of Elizabeth the duties of the cure were performed by the clergy supplied from Preston Church, but towards the close of the sixteenth century we have records of the regular appointment of curates of Broughton.

In 1645, there were said to be six hundred families in the parochial chapelry, and the only maintenance secured to the curate was £4 a year, and to this sum the "committee for the relief of plundered ministers" added £20 to be taken out of the tithes of the township sequestered from Sir Edward Wrightington; but probably because these did not realise the amount it was ordered in July, 1646, that £50 a year was to be paid out of the impropriate rectory of Poulton for the same purpose.⁴

¹ Whittaker's Hist. of Richmondshire.

³ No. 14, 1 Elizabeth (Record Office.)

² Duchy Records, B, *libro.*, Dep. and Exam., v.R., 2 (see Lancashire Chantries).

⁴ Plundered Ministers' Account, see Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., xxviii., 9, 27, 31.

According to the parliamentary Church Survey in 1650 the minister was then allowed £40 a year, and the inhabitants of Broughton and Houghton consisted of three hundred families "at least," and they desired to be made a parish.¹

The Broughton Parish Register began in July, 1654, the earlier entries are written on leaves of parchment stitched together (and are imperfect); there are several marriages made before justices and attested by Edward Blacowe, the Registrar, amongst them are:—

"20th September, 1654, Robert Worsicke of Barton, linen webster, and Jane Simpson of Lancaster parish, married by Justice Shuttleworth, as by his certificate shewed did appear.

Edward Blacowe, Registrar."

"6th December, 1656, Thomas Cardwell of the chapelry of Broughton, tanner, and Ellen Slater of Goosenargh, spinster, &c., declared to be man and wife at Preston before me.

Seth Blackhurst, Maior."

In 1657 there is a memorandum that Thomas Blacowe of Barton, yeoman, was on the death of his father, Edward Blacowe, appointed Registrar, having been elected by the inhabitants and sworn and admitted before Mr. Shuttleworth at Gawthorpe.

The old oak chest in which the Registers were formerly kept is still preserved in the vestry; it bears the following initials and date:—T.B., W.C., I.C., T.B., W.D., 1666. In this chest is a deed dated 15th May, 1675, "for the better endowment of the minister of Broughton," which recites an earlier deed bearing date 21st September, 1658, which provides that £5 a year be paid for this purpose, each half year, in the south porch of the chapel of Singleton. This money is still paid; the donor was Sir Edward Wrightington.² Bishop Gastrell³ reported that the endowment consisted of £20 8s. per annum from Mr. Langton's estate, and the interest of £100 given by Richard Cross (in 1706), beside £4 by the Vicar of Preston [see chap. x.] Margaret Clayton of Liverpool, spinster, by will dated 22nd March, 1734, left £40 towards the endowment of Broughton Church.

¹ Church Survey, see Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., i., 146.

² William Langton, in his will (1659), mentions land

sold to Sir Edward, part of which was for the above purpose.

³ Chetham Soc., xxii., 467.

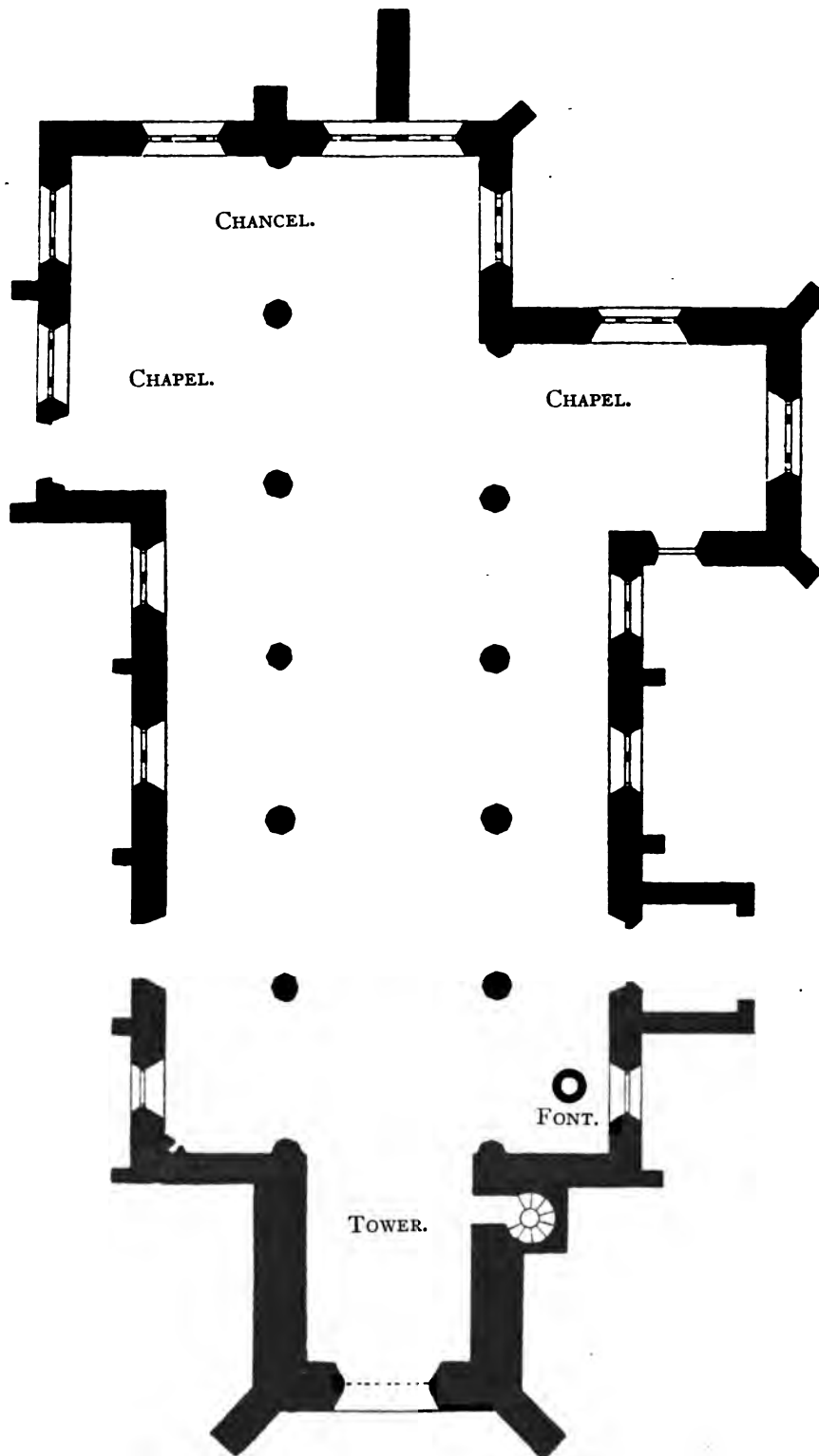
In 1733, the battlement of the church was built as appears from two entries in the chapel-wardens' accounts: "17th August, spent at Longridge, where we went to buy battlement stones, os. 8d. paid for battlement stones £2 6s. 8d." At this date the doing of penance was a not uncommon event. On the 15th October, 1732, the wardens spent fourpence, when they signed "penance orders," and in the January following, when Lydia Newsham "did penance," a similar sum was expended.

The "Rushburying" [Rushbearing], was a great event at this period in the village, and at its celebration three shillings was spent by the chapel wardens, probably in payment to the bellringers.

Sometime early in the eighteenth century there was established in the chapelry a select vestry, which was known as the "four and twenty;" its duties were to inspect the public accounts, settle the poor rate, and other parochial matters. This body consisted of twelve inhabitants of Broughton, eight of Barton, and four for Haighton. This select vestry, like the "sworn men" in many of the parishes in the north of Lancashire, exercised considerable authority in all things appertaining to the church; thus at one of their meetings, held 21st April, 1767, we find them "with the other inhabitants" passing a resolution, that in future the bellringers are only to be paid five shillings a year each and no drink, and that on every Sacrament day the parson is only to receive two shillings, and the wardens and clerk one shilling each; the meaning of the latter part of the resolution is explained by an order made in July, 1770, to the effect that the custom of giving dinners and liquor at the public charge on Sacrament days be discontinued; at the same meeting the wardens were allowed to have one shilling "when they go to buy wine," and six shillings on the 5th November, and Christmas day.

The last page of the Register which ends in 1803, contains a record of the number of "Papists" in the townships of the chapelry in 1780: Broughton 215, Haighton 107, Barton 136, making a total of 458; in May, 1804, this number had slightly increased and almost equalled the number of Protestants, the figures given are:—

	PROTESTANTS.		ROMAN-CATHOLICS.	
Broughton	-	285	-	249
Haighton	-	52	-	113
Barton	-	224	-	99
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		561		461
		<hr/>		<hr/>



PLAN OF BROUGHTON CHURCH BEFORE THE RE-BUILDING IN 1826.

In 1826 the church was pulled down and rebuilt and almost every trace of the ancient structure was destroyed, but Dr. Whitaker, who visited it about the year 1822, has left on record¹ a few details of interest to the antiquary.

At this time it must have been in a very dilapidated state, as the historian of Richmondshire describes it as having such an appearance of "squalid neglect and decay" as he (who had an extensive experience) had seldom beheld. A plan of the church as it existed before the so-called restoration has been preserved, but it is without date, and has no scale to it, nevertheless it clearly indicated the general arrangement of the building.

The chapel on the north side of the chancel belonged to the Bartons of Barton. On the oak screen which separated the chapel from the chancel were the following inscriptions and arms:—

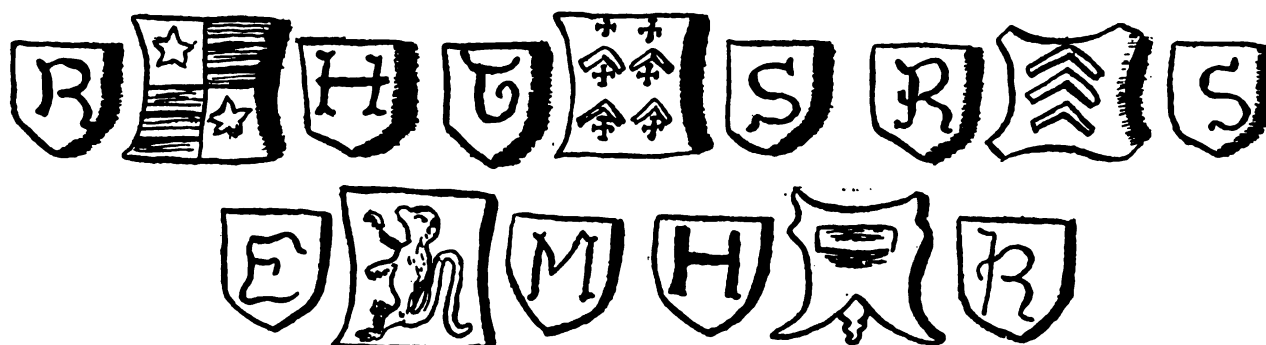
137th year of our lord's reign
of Henry the 6th the Coste.



These are the arms of Thomas Barton and Maud his wife, daughter of Geoffrey Ridmayne.

The south chapel was erected by the Singleton family of Broughton, probably about the year 1537, when the church was rebuilt or enlarged, it afterwards passed to successive owners of Broughton Tower [see chap. xiv.] It was certainly here in 1567, when Edward Singleton, of the Tower, in his will directs that he shall be buried in his chapel within the Church of Broughton; on the screen was carved:

¹ Hist. of Richmondshire.



These are the arms of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton, and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Asheton, and various members of the Singleton family.

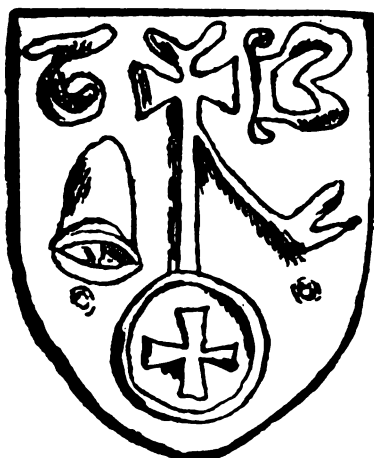


On the roof of the church was a shield and an inscription illegible, and the initials of Robert Singleton.

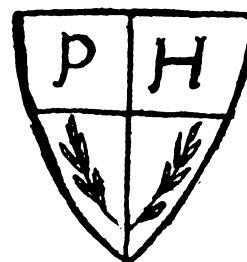
The old tower was left undisturbed.

Six of the sculptured stones of the old church have been built into the west wall of the new: (1) I.H.S.; (2) a boar's head with weaver's shuttle in mouth and T. B.; (3) R. S. and Singleton arms; (4) a clawed foot and ivy leaf; (5) Barton arms and T.B.; (6) Barton arms and initial T.B. On the north-west buttress is a shield, the carving of which is indistinct, but it is probably three boars' heads. On the south-west buttress is a shield the same as No. 3.

The three old bells were recast in 1884 (and two smaller bells added); two of them bore inscriptions and founder's marks. The tenor bell, "Jesus be our spede, 1632:"



second bell, "G. W: W. W.¹ I. C., 1681;" third bell, "Gloria in excelsis Deo. 1632;" treble bell, "Sce. Petre, O.P.N."



We have not been able to identify the founder of this bell, but there is one from the same making and with a similar inscription in St. Leonard's Church, Monyash, in Derbyshire. On the arms and within one of the bells were the following initials and arms:

W.W., initials of William Woods, curate.



Of the restoration of 1826, Sir Richard Glynne, says it was done "in the poorest quasi-early English style, with flat-pitched roof of wide span, undivided by arcades, and ugly, wide lancet windows." In the general destruction of the venerable church, the west end window (as well as the tower) escaped, and it has carved on the stone work, "I.H.S." and "T.B." and the Barton arms.



THE WEST WINDOW.

The oldest and most interesting thing about the church is the font, which in 1826 was taken out of the church and an alabaster one substituted for it; the present vicar discovered it in 1889, at Barton cottage, and restored it to its place. It is of considerable antiquity—certainly as old as the foundation of the church, and may possibly be very much older. Its dimensions are 2 ft. 8½ in. outside, and 2 ft. 1 in. inside diameter, thus leaving a rim or border 3¾ in.; it is in depth 18 in. outside, and 11 in. inside. It is made out of a sandstone boulder and is not perfectly round and has the appearance of being hatched work, the only attempt at ornamentation is a narrow bead running round the bottom; on the rim are the two holes where

¹ These carvings on the screens and roof are taken from Whitaker's Hist. of Richmondshire.

staples were let in, to which the lid or cover was attached, and at the bottom is the hole for the disused water to be let off. Prior to the Reformation, fonts were nearly always not only covered but secured by lock and key, this was done in pursuance of the Constitutions of the Bishop of Salisbury, made about the year 1217. A font very similar to this was found in the church-



yard of the Rochdale Parish Church, in 1893.¹ There was an old tradition about the Broughton font, to the effect that there was a miraculous periodical overflow of the water left in it, and people came from the surrounding districts to be cured of king's evil by its application. The apparent supernatural phenomenon was explained by the fact that the waste water was carried into a bed of gravel.

Outside the church was formerly a "Holy Well," but it has of late years gone dry.

¹ See Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries, vol. xiv., 320.



In a ditch bottom near the church in 1893, was found a small octagonal stoup for holy water, which no doubt belonged to the pre-reformation church; its dimensions are $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and 8 in. diameter, the bottom part is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. In the vestry is preserved the old bassoon formerly used by the choir.

The memorial tablets in the church are not numerous, as all the ancient ones were swept away when the church was restored. On the west wall is a stone slab, of which the following is a *facsimile* :—



On a brass plate between the stones is recorded that the memorial was cast aside when the old church of St. Bridget (where the interment took place) was pulled down. The fragments as above were accidentally discovered in October, 1888, and placed in Broughton Church by the late William Langton of Manchester, a descendant of the first Roger Langton of Broughton Tower, who served the offices of alderman and mayor of Preston, and was there buried April 3rd, 1644 [see chap. xiv.]

TABLET ON NORTH WALL.

"Near this place lie interred the remains of James Cardwell, of Barton, yeoman, who departed this life, April the 16th, A.D. 1803, in the 73rd year of his age. Also William, his son, departed this life April 3rd, 1806."

ON A BRASS PLATE (INSERTED.)

"Also Ann, relict of the above Wm. Cardwell, who died May 6th, 1832, aged 53 years."

In the churchyard is the pedestal of a Calvary cross surmounted with sundial, upon which is engraved the date 1818, and the names of H. Hodgson, vicar, and the churchwardens.



WEST END OF CHURCHYARD.

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Hugh Hodgson, minister of this church, who departed this life May 4th, 1817, in his 76th year, much respected. Also Mary Hodgson, his niece, who died February 28th, 1816, aged 44 years. Also Ann Hodgson, who departed this life the 26th day of March, 1829, aged 88 years."

"Here lies the remains of the Rev. George Charnley, late minister of this church, who died December 15th, &c., 1809, aged 58 years. Also Alice, relict of the above, who departed this life on the 17th of March, 1839, aged 84 years. In memory of George, son of William and

Ann Charnley, descendants of the above, who departed this life on the 19th April, 1832, aged 15 years. Also Sarah, sister of the above, who died Sept. 23rd, 1832, aged 26 years. Also Dorothy, her sister, who died the 29th January, 1839, aged 21 years. Also Ann Charnley who died November 13th, 1858, aged 75 years. Also William Charnley, who died April 15th, 1862, aged 78 years.

NEAR THE WEST WALL.—A STONE WITH RAISED LETTER.

"Here lyet of James Charnley, of Hugh Charnley
 × × × 16 × ×

Another monument records:

"Near this place lie the remains of William Dixon, who, after fifty-five years of faithful ministry in this church and parish, calmly and thankfully passed away to his rest, on the 23rd day of March, 1872, in the 83rd year of his age. In testimony of respect for the holy simplicity of his life and in affectionate remembrance of happy pastoral relations, his friends and parishioners raised this tablet to his memory.

Broughton was constituted a distinct ecclesiastical parish in 1877, under Blandford's Act.

In April, 1867, John Bretherton, of Leyland, Esq., purchased the advowson of Broughton from Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., for £1,000, and transferred it to his brother the Rev. William Bretherton [see *post*], on the 18th January, 1873, who left it in the hands of five trustees, whose representatives are the present patrons.¹

The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

THE CURATES OF BROUGHTON.

As Broughton Church was probably originally a private chapel, and afterwards for many centuries a dependant on the mother church of Preston, it is not surprising that there are very few records left concerning those who were appointed to attend to the spiritual wants of the district.

HENRY DE BROUGHTON is described as "priest of Broghton" in a lease dated 19 Henry VI. [1441], whereby John Fishwick demised land to him in Newsham.²

SIR WILLIAM BAKER, no doubt acting as trustee, is party to the conveyance of the Manor of Broughton [see chap. iii.] by a Charter dated 10th July, 16 Henry VII. [1501].

SIR EDWARD WALL, described as the "parish priest of Broghton," in depositions taken in 1515.³

¹ Two of the original trustees never acted, in 1886 the patrons were C. R. Jacson, of Barton Hall; Edward Wilson, of Bank Hall; and John Hargreaves, of Liverpool, Esquires.

² Sherburne Deeds.

³ Duchy Depositions, 7 Henry VII., vol. x., s. 5.

SIR HENRY HELME, chaplain of Broughton, is mentioned about the year 1530 as receiving a stipend of £2.¹ The Helme family were of Middleton and Church House in Goosnargh. A Henry Helme was vicar of Wimborne in Dorsetshire, and dying about 1582, left by his will 20s. to his "cousin, Thomas Helme, in Lancashire."

DOMINUS VANUS [EVAN] BANESTER was one of the clergy of Preston[✓] in 1554, described as *extra*, which meant that he serves some cure outside the town, which could be none other than Broughton.² In the Guild Roll of 1562, were Nicholas Banester (the son of John) and his two sons, George[✓] and *Ewanus*, possibly the latter was the priest officiating here.

SIR ROGER SHARNOCKE is named in the will of Anne Singleton, wife of William Singleton of Broughton. The will is dated 13th December, 1565, and one of the "recorders" of it is "Roger Sharnocke, curet at Broghton."

JOHN MARTIN, "Clark Curate of Broughton," in his will dated 10th June, 1597, desired to be buried in the church of Broughton. He be-[✓]queathed his "nag and four sheep" to his grandson Henry Martin, to his nephew Henry Martin two sheep, to the children of Richard Taylor each one sheep, to John Simpson one sheep and his "best breeches," and the residue of his estate to the children of Richard Martin and the children of Charles Shearnley. His executors were Robert Martin and Thomas Kirkby. The total value of his goods was £19 18s. 6d.³

MR. WITTON in 1604 is described as the "stipendiary minister," and it[✓] is added "noe preacher." This may mean that he was not authorised to preach.⁴

ROGER FARRAND was born in or about the year 1587 [see Broughton school]; he was curate of Preston certainly from 1613 to 1616; in February, 1621-22 his name appears amongst the contributors to the king for the recovery of the Palatinate; he then held the curacy of Woodplumpton, which he resigned in 1628, on his appointment to Broughton, and as curate there he signed the "Protestation" in 1641. Before leaving Preston he was on 4th October, 1625, admitted free of the "Incorporation" by copy of Court Roll" in consideration of "his pains heretofore employed and hereafter

¹ This is given on the authority of Mr. Tom C. Smith (Records of Preston Church, p. 20), who gives as his reference a Subsidy Book, s. d. in Record Office.

² Bishops' Reg., Chester.

³ Brit. Mus. add. MSS., 32 115. There was a John Martin matriculated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, 3rd April, 1590, aged 19; he was of the county of Gloucester, and his father is described as "pleb.," but there is nothing to prove that this refers to the above.

⁴ Hist. Reg., Chester.

expected." He died in 1660, and his burial is recorded in the Preston Registers:—"2nd November, Roger Farrand of Fishwick, clearke, usually called Sir Roger;" he had issue (1) Eaves¹ Farrand of Fishwick, who was buried at Preston, 19th July, 1667, his will was proved at Richmond, he left no issue; (2) John, baptized 31st December, 1616, died in infancy; (3) Alice, baptized 19th June, 1612-14; (4) Elizabeth, baptized 7th June, 1620.

JAMES KNOTT is reported by the commissioners of the Church Survey in June, 1650, to be "now minister" at Broughton, with an allowance of £40 a year made by the committee for the plundered ministers; twelve months later the same committee reported that he only received 20s. a year which was ordered to be increased to £50. In February, 1651-52, James Knott was minister of Broughton and Barton; he was still here in January, 1652-53, when £39 8s. 6d. was paid to him as part of arrears of salary.²

JOHN WINCKLEY signs the Register as minister in October and November, 1661. He was the son of Edward Winckley of Preston, salter, whose name appears on the Guild Roll of 1622 [see chap. xiv.] John Winckley was curate of Garstang Chapel in 1641; he married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Butler of Kirkland, Esq., and had issue two sons, Thomas and William.³

WILLIAM WOODS was curate here before 1678, as in that year he was deprived of the living on account of a clandestine marriage; sometime *ante* 1682 he was reinstated, but the vicar of Preston, in 1698, refused to pay to him the accustomed £4 a year, whereupon Mr. Woods entered a suit against him. The result is unknown, but the curate had the sympathy of his parishioners, several of whom pending the trial agreed to find the sum in dispute.⁴ He was married at Broughton on 16th February, 1682, to Dorothy Billington, at Catforth, and was buried there 4th March, 1720-21; he had issue (baptized at Broughton) Ann and Dorothy, 1685; Elizabeth, 1687 (buried same year); John, 1690; and Elizabeth, 1693.

WILLIAM CHARNLEY, the son of Henry Charnley, of Lancaster, grocer, was born at Balderston, near Blackburn, in 1697; he was educated at Threshfield, near Skipton, and when seventeen years of age went to the Dublin University, but afterwards (22nd May, 1718), he entered St. John's College,

¹ Born at Eaves in Woodplumpton.

² Plundered Ministers' Accounts, Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., xxviii., 103, 111.

³ See Hist. of Garstang, Chet. Soc., civ., 102.

⁴ Hist. Reg., Chester. Richard Cardwell, Richard Cross, and nineteen others contributed.

Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in the November following.¹ His first curacy was at Tarleton, and from thence he came to Broughton, being nominated 2nd September, 1721; he held the living until 1731, and possibly longer; his subsequent career is unknown. The Registers contain the baptism of his daughters: Mary, 15th November, 1722, and Ellen, the 29th December, 1723.

JOHN STARKIE, was nominated by the vicar of Preston, "to officiate" at Broughton, on 20th November, 1727; at this date William Charnley was still curate. John Starkie was the son of Nicholas Starkie of Preston, he entered Christ Church College, Oxford, 21st March, 1719-20, aged nineteen, where he took a B.A. degree in 1723. After he left Broughton he was rector of Halnaker, near Chichester. It is not quite clear that he ever became sole curate of Broughton, he may only have acted for William Charnley.

JOSEPH COWPER first preached here 5th January, 1732.² He was instituted in January, 1731, and is described as M.A.³ On 23rd November, 1754, Mr. Cowper, in giving a testimonial to the schoolmaster (who was a candidate for Holy Orders), says that he (Cowper) has served the cure for twenty-three years, but had "often infirmities upon him such as a hoarse cold, &c.;" the year following he appointed the schoolmaster (Robert Cragg), as his curate.⁴ He died in 1761, and was buried at Walton-le-Dale, on 10th March.

JOHN HUNTER was nominated 21st April, 1761, by Henry Hoghton, Esq., on the death of Joseph Cowper, on 4th April, 1737; he became head master of Garstang Churchtown Free School, and was also curate of the chapel there. He resigned the mastership in October, 1741, and left Broughton on his appointment to the curacy of Pilling, on 1st October, 1774, which curacy he held until his death 1781.⁵

RANDAL ANDREWS was the son of the Rev. Randle Andrews, vicar of Preston, and born 6th June, 1751, matriculated at Oxford, 27th October, 1769, and graduated B.A., 1773, and M.A., 1766; he was a fellow of Worcester College at the time of his appointment to Broughton, on 16th October, 1774, at which date the curacy was augmented by the governors of Queen Anne's bounty. In 1790 he appointed George Charnley as his curate, at a salary of £26 a year with "the dues;" he again appointed him in 1796 with a

¹ Matriculation Book.

⁴ Bishops' Registers, Chester.

² Bishops' Registers, Chester.

⁵ Do. do. do.

³ Chapel Wardens' Book.

stipend of £40 a year.¹ On 10th February, 1780, he was instituted vicar of Ormskirk, which living he held as well as the curacy of Broughton, until his death. He was buried at Ormskirk.

GEORGE CHARNLEY succeeded Randal Andrews in 1780. Of his antecedents nothing is known; his name does not appear as a graduate at Oxford or Cambridge. He died here on 15th December, 1809, aged 58 years [see monument, p. 139.] Several Charnleys were connected with Broughton.

HUGH HODGSON between 1798 and 1801 appears to have been acting as assistant master of the Whitechapel School (in Goosnargh), and in 1804 he was appointed assistant curate there. He was nominated by Sir H. P. Hoghton to the living of Broughton on 24th January, 1810, and was described as of Goosnargh, clerk.² He does not appear to have held a University degree.³ He died at Broughton 4th May, 1817, aged 76 years; his wife survived him [see p. 139.]

WILLIAM DIXON, the son of the Rev. Robert Dixon of Rampside, was born at Rampside 10th February, 1795. He was educated at St. Bees College, Cumberland; his first curacy was at Kirkby-on-the-Moor, Yorkshire, which he resigned on his appointment to Broughton 15th November, 1817. He married Jane, daughter of George Wetherill of Thornton Bridge Hall, county York. W. Dixon was curate of Broughton for fifty-five years; he died 23rd March, 1872, aged 83 years [see p. 140]; he had issue two sons and five daughters.

WILLIAM BRETHERTON, the son of Henry Bretherton of Clayton, near Preston, yeoman, was born at Clayton 15th December, 1826. He was educated at the Leyland Grammar School and was subsequently a student at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead. After leaving college he was curate successively of St. Mary's, Newton Moor; St. John's, Dukinfield; Christ Church, Harpurhey, near Manchester; and All Saints', Preston. On 9th April, 1872, he was instituted to the curacy of Broughton, the advowson of which had been purchased by his brother Mr. John Bretherton of Leyland [see p. 140], he died at Broughton, 21st August, 1885, aged 59 years. He married Frances Ogden, daughter of Charles Ashton of Dukinfield, 5th October, 1865; he had no issue.

The REV. SAMUEL EDWARD COLLINSON, the present vicar.

¹ Bishops' Registers, Chester.

² Do. do. do.

³ Hugh the son of Ralph Hodgson, of Auckland, county Durham, matriculated at Lincoln College, Cambridge, December, 1755, aged eighteen, and gradu-

ated B.A., 1759, and M.A., 1762. Another Hugh son of John Hodgson, of Millom, county Cumberland, matriculated at Oxford, February, 1729, aged nineteen.

CHAPTER VI.

Ecclesiastical History.

BARTON CHURCH AND FERNYHALGH CHAPEL.

BARTON CHURCH.



THIS was originally a parish chapel belonging to the Bartons of Barton Hall, the date of its foundation is uncertain. Baines¹ says it existed in 1577 but gives no authority, and the correctness of the statement is extremely doubtful. In the wills of John Barton in 1569, Maude Barton in 1587, and John Barton 1591, there is no reference to such a chapel, and each of the testators requests to be buried at Broughton chapel. In the Church Survey made in the time of the Commonwealth, reference to "the chapel of St. Lawrence in the parish of Broughton" is frequently made. The "committee for the relief of plundered ministers," in 1646 ordered £50 out of the sequestered tithes of Fulwood and Preston, to be paid for the maintenance of "an able preaching minister," to be approved of by the committee for this chapel, which had "no annual maintenance," the "township being large and consisting of a great number of families." Before 11th June, 1651, James Knott [see p. 142] was appointed as minister for Broughton and Barton.² After the Restoration the chapel reverted to the owners of Barton Manor and was used as a private chapel about 1723. Mr. Shuttleworth (the then lord of the manor) proposed to endow it with £30 a year out of lands in Barton, at the same time getting a grant of £200 from Queen Anne's bounty, and having confirmed to him the right of nomination. It was afterwards discovered that the lands in question could not be alienated, and in their place £200 was given in money and a house for the curate was said to have been built; this house however does not appear to have been erected, as until 1845 there was no provision for a resident minister. In 1845 the chapel was enlarged by the addition of a porch and chancel, and in 1850 it was made parochial and a district assigned to it.

¹ History of Lancashire, ii., 474.

² Plundered Ministers' Account, Rec. Soc., xxviii., 27, 32, and Church Survey, Record Society, i., 3.



BARTON CHURCH IN 1895.

In 1896 the old chapel was pulled down, and about forty yards west of it the present church was built. It is a handsome structure, towards the cost of which Miss Cross of Myerscough gave £2,000, the late C. R. Jacson (by will) £2,500, the balance being raised by subscription—the total being over £6,000.

The west window of the south aisle is inscribed "to the memory of Charles Roger Jacson, J.P., D.L.; this window was erected by the tenants of Barton and other friends." In the west window are the arms of Shuttleworth and Jacson on glass from the old chapel: there are also several pieces of the old coloured window in the tower and vestry. A fine oak reredos adorns the chancel: on it is inscribed "To the Glory of God and in memory of Mary Cross, a benefactress of the church, A.D. 1896." The vestry is wainscoted with some oak carved panels which formed part of the benches in the old church. The Registers only begin in 1850. The organ was given by John Hawkins, Esq., of Newsham House. At the

entrance to the churchyard is a small school, built by Charlotte Jacson to the memory of George Jacson. It is endowed by the late C. R. Jacson with £1,000, so long as the tenets of the Church of England are taught there.

CURATES OF BARTON.

THOMAS DUELL, the son of William Duell of Dale House, Slaithes, in the county of York, an officer in the excise, was born in 1804. His parents both died when he was very young. For some years he was a teacher in the Ripon Grammar School, and in 1829 went to St. Bees College, and was subsequently ordained and officiated as curate of Kirkby Ireleth; in 1832 he was appointed chaplain of Barton, holding at the same time the head-mastership of Bilsborrow School. On Barton being consecrated in 1850 he became its first incumbent, which appointment he held until his death in October, 1870. He was not married.

In the south aisle of the church is a tablet inscribed:—

“In memory of Rev. Thomas Duell, the first pastor of the ecclesiastical district of St. Lawrence, Barton. By persevering industry and frugality he qualified himself for the ministry at the College of St. Bees, where he attained the highest distinction. For twenty-seven years, as master of Bilsborrow School in this district, he used his opportunities freely to repay the advantages he had received in early life by directing the studies of young men, of whom several were admitted to Holy Orders. For the richness of his preaching and vigour he was highly esteemed. Cheerful, social, liberal, tender in feeling towards the sick and needy, he gained the friendship and the love of many and the respect of all. The blamelessness of his life enforced by example the lessons he taught, the suddenness of his end the truth that in the midst of life we are in death. He died in the 66th year of his age, on the ninth day of October, 1870, being the twentieth anniversary of the consecration of the church in which as chaplain and incumbent for nearly forty years he had ministered. His mortal remains were laid on the south side of these walls in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through our lord Jesus Christ.”

The REV. JOHN DENBY HARRISON, M.A., is the present vicar.

FERNYHALGH CHAPEL.

The oft repeated tradition as to the origin of this chapel is that a wealthy merchant being overtaken by a storm on the Irish sea, made a vow that if he escaped alive he would at once perform some work of piety. He was ultimately landed on the Lancashire coast, where a miraculous voice directed him to a place called Fernyhalgh, where he would find a crab tree bearing fruit without cores and beneath its shade a spring of water; all this he discovered and near the site he erected the chapel of Fernyhalgh.¹

¹ MS. of the Rev. Christopher Tootel.

This chapel was originally a private oratory, permission for which was granted to Nicholas Syngleton of Broughton and Margaret his wife, by the Archdeacon of Richmond, on 16th October, 1454, the wording of the grant is "an oratory in the chapel of Fernehall *juxta* Broughton, and in the said manor at pleasure."¹ Although the permission was at first only granted "at pleasure," Fernyhalgh soon afterwards became a recognised public chapel.

George Stanley Lord Strange, on the 12th May, 16 Henry VII. [1501]² in giving his award on a case referred to him by Richard Singleton, son and heir of Robert Singleton, late of Broughton, Esq., and John Singleton uncle to the said Richard Singleton, who were in dispute as to divers inheritances, directed that Richard Singleton and his heir should perform all the conditions in a deed indented and dated 6th September, 2 Henry VII. [1495], and being a conveyance of lands and tenements, burgages, rents and services, made by Thomas Bolton, vicar of Preston, and Edward Balle, chaplain to Robert Singleton father of the said Richard, for the purpose of providing for a priest to sing mass and perform other divine services in a place called Fernyhalghe.³ This chapel is again referred to in Depositions taken 7 Henry VIII. [1516], wherein Arthur Standish claiming the manor of Broughton, complains that several of the Syngleton family [see chap. xiv.], and some two hundred others, on the 6th September, 1516, entered the tower and did great damage there, and that they also cut down the doors and windows of the chapel. It is also stated that the chapel of "Our Lady of Fernenyholt" was endowed with lands in Warton, the title to which was "at variance," as was also the "naming and setting in of a Chantry priest in the said chapel." It is possible (but not likely) that the chapel of which the doors, &c., were broken was a domestic chapel at the Tower: it is incidentally stated that during the proceedings its roof had been removed.⁴ Of the subsequent history of the chapel little is known until we find it sharing the fate of the Chantries in the time of Edward VI., when Edward Coltehurst and William Lorymer "chyrchereves at ye chapells of Fernyhaugh and Broughton," swore that at the former chapels there was only "one lytell bell" belonging to it.⁵

In November, 6 Edward VI. [1542], a commission was issued to Sir Robert Langley, Knight, and others, to survey divers lands, &c., which had lately belonged to Chantries, when Robert Hindley was found in possession

¹ Torre's Reg. Arch. Richmond.

⁴ Duchy Lanc., chap. 25, r. 31.

² Baines' Hist. Lancashire misdates this as 26 Henry VI., and gives a wrong reference to the document.

⁵ Depositions and Examinations, 7 Henry VIII., vol. x., s. 5, 5a, 5b, and 5c.

³ "Pleadings," 6 Edward VI., vol. lxi., r. 2.

of a house, a barn without outbuilding, a garden, and over twenty acres of land in "Fernehalghe" and Broughton, late belonging to the Chantry at Fernehalghe, valued at 21s. a year; William Walsheman held a house, barn, outhouses, a garden, four acres of arable land and two acres of wood and underwood for hedging in Fernehalghe, also belonging to the Chantry, valued at 12s. a year; William Syngleton held in the same place and forming part of the same Chantry's endowment, a house, a barn, a garden, five acres of land and one of wood and underwood for hedging, worth 7s. a year.¹

After this the building was demolished; its principal timber was used in the erection of Whittingham House in Goosnargh. Near to the chapel was a well, known far and wide as "Our Lady's well," and here on Sundays and Holy-days the Roman Catholics were wont to assemble together from far and near during the days of persecution. This well is still to be seen.

¹ Lanc. Chantries, Chet. Soc. lx., 259, 275.



REMAINS OF CROSS NEAR FERNYHALGH CHAPEL.

CHAPTER VII.

Ecclesiastical History.

(18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES.)

GRIMSARGH CHURCH.



BISHOP GASTRELL reported in 1716 that a "new chapel had lately been erected" here, but in 1722 it was still unconsecrated.¹ The following extract from a letter dated 4th April, 1715, addressed by the vicar of Preston (Samuel Peploe) to Bishop Gastrell will explain the motives which led to the erection of the chapel. "I beg leave to acquaint yr Lrp yt there are three townships and part of another in this parish wch lie three, four, and five miles from the church and have no other convenient place of publick worship. That by this unhappy situation they have still been exposed to temptations and Popery (which is too prevalent in these parts of your Lordship's Diocese) and are thereby an easier Prey to the Priests of that Communion: we having no less than six of these men in ye one parish. From my first coming to this place I have wished for some hopeful remedy agt this growing evil: and I hope we are now in a way for it if yr L'd please to give approbation. Sir Henry Hoghton, Patron of ye church, has promised land to build a chapel x x and wth his assistance I doubt not to procure a decent place for ye worship of God. When the intended chapel is opened I have taken care already yt there shall be ten pounds per ann̄ at least annexed to it, beside which some of the inhabitants will subscribe and wt may be got by teaching school, it being a place where a diligent man can help himself in that way. These together will be a competency for a curate in this cheap country, and I hope if ye work be perfected it wil be of great use to men's souls as well as of service to our church. I wait only yr Ldp's pleasure to p'ceed. If I have encouragement I shall immediately set about it, and hope to give you a good account of ye affair in a little time."

¹ Gastrell's Not. Cest. p. 470.

Two years later the bishop records that the vicar, Sir H. Houghton, and others, and a gentlewoman who "desired not to be known," had raised £200 for the augmentation in the meantime; by deed dated 22nd October, 1717, Sir Henry Houghton, Bart., and Miles Hale of Grimsargh, yeoman, had granted to trustees the site of land whereon the chapel stood, and the inhabitants petitioned the bishop that the "chapel and yard" should be "severed from all common uses and dedicated to God by the name of St. Michael's Chapel." From this petition we have the exact size of the building as it then stood, viz.: (within the walls) 46 ft. in length and 19 ft. in breadth, and the site of the chapel and yard measured 50 yds. by 30 yds. The chapel was consecrated probably in 1722—enlarged in 1815; in 1840 a north aisle and chancel were added, and in 1868-9 the body of the church was restored and a tower erected.¹ The cost of the enlargements of 1840 and 1868-9 was defrayed by the Rev. John Crbss.

In the Bishops' Registry is preserved an account of the "Pews and Seats," as allotted in the original structure.

EAST END—NORTH SIDE.

William Shaw, gent.
Christopher Walmsley.
Miles Hale.
Ann Lowe.
Thomas Lomax, gent.

PULPIT.

The Curate's Pew.
Thomas Grimbaldeston.
Henry Charnley.
William Wall, gent.
John Borrett, Esq.
John Killett.
Roger Lund.

FONT.

EAST END—SOUTH SIDE.

Benjamin Houghton, Esq.
William Bushell, Esq.
Edward France.
Richard Dixon.
Christopher Dixon.
Edward Dixon.
Lawrence Charnley.
John Charnley.
Richard Charnock.
Thomas Willasy.
William Bushell, gent.
Thomas Cowband, gent.
George Ratcliff.
William France.

ENTRANCE.

Each seat contains 7 feet in length and 2 feet 10 inches in breadth.

In the church is a very handsome brass with a rich double canopy under which are the effigies of the deceased. Above the canopies are emblematic groups of Law, Justice, and Charity. There are three escutcheons

¹ Bishops' Reg. Chester.

of arms. This brass is inlaid in graystone and bears the inscription, "Here lies the remains of William Cross, Esq., born 24 Jvly, 1771, died 4 Jvne, 1827. Also the remains of Ellen his wife, born in December, 1782, died 27 Jany., 1849. Their four sons erected this monument." There are also two brasses to the memory of Mary Assheton and Anne Harriet, children of William and Ellen Cross.

In the churchyard is a portion of the old stocks and the base of a stone cross.

Grimsargh is now a parish and its incumbent is the vicar (under Blandford's Act).

CURATES AND VICARS.

THOMAS WINDER, son of John Winder of Preston, B.A. of Edmund's Hall, Oxford, was nominated to the curacy 9th November, 1732.

WILLIAM PARKER, M.A., was licensed as curate here 29th October, 1739.

THOMAS COWPER succeeded Mr. Parker, and held the cure until his death in 1799.

JOHN HARRISON was the son of a yeoman of Adgarley, in Kirkby Ireleth, where he was born in 1767. He was licensed to Grimsargh 19th November, 1799. He was successively curate of the church of Walney, and assistant curate of Holme, near Burnley; he was instituted to Grimsargh in 1803, being at the time a master in the Preston Grammar School. He married Miss Thompson of Keswick, and died 8th July, 1823, leaving issue William Harrison [see p. 153], and a daughter, who married John James Myers of Preston. Mr. Harrison wrote "The Etymological Enchiridion," which was published in 1823.

RICHARD GRAINGER, sometime curate of Haltwhistle, in the county of Northumberland, was licensed 17th December, 1823. He remained here until his death in 1849; he was buried at Grimsargh.

JOHN WINSTANLEY HULL was the son¹ of William Winstanley Hull of London, Barrister-at-Law. He was for some time curate of St. Michael's-on-Wyre; in 1849 he was appointed to Grimsargh, which he resigned on his appointment to the vicarage of North Muskham, in the county of Notts, in 1854.

The REV. WILLIAM PILLING instituted in 1854 and resigned in 1865; he is now vicar of Ribbleton.

¹ And grandson of Dr. John Hull, of Manchester.

The REV. WILLIAM HARRISON, M.A., son of the Rev. John Harrison, the first curate of Grimsargh. He was educated at the Preston Grammar School, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1828. In 1836 he was appointed curate of Penwortham, and in 1865 became vicar of Grimsargh, where he died 24th October, 1885, aged 76 years.

The REV. FRANCIS D. PRITT, M.A., appointed in 1885, and held the living until 1889.

The REV. TERTIUS AUGUSTUS BUZZARD, B.A., appointed in 1889.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

This was the first Chapel of Ease built in the town of Preston; it was erected in 1724, and through the instrumentality of the Rev. Samuel Peploe was endowed with £200. About the year 1798 it was enlarged, and in 1845 was encased in stone, the original structure being of brick. It is dedicated to St. George, and was consecrated in 1726. Peter Whittle, writing in 1821, describes the chapel as being "of brick, lighted by six windows with circular heads, commonly called the Norman style; the attic windows circular;" he goes on to say that "it is well paved and contains a square gallery, supported by eight *massy* round columns."

In 1848 a chancel was added to the church, which contains three windows of stained glass, dedicated to the memory of Edward Gorst, Esq., who died 19th March, 1823, and Elizabeth his wife, who died 27th June, 1847.

On the north wall of the church is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Mee Lowndes, who died 14th June, 1853, aged 52; on the south wall there is a recumbent marble effigy to the memory of the Rev. R. Harris.

The only old monument in the church is a marble tablet on the south wall to the memory of "William Furnivall, gentleman, son of Peter Furnival, late of Liverpool, gentleman," who died 21st May, 1759, aged 33 years: near to this is a tablet to the memory of "Mrs. Mary Fletcher of Preston (daughter of Captain Fletcher of the 11th Dragoons), who died 6th February 1840, in the 60th year of her age." On the floor leading to the chancel is a brass, inscribed "Here lie the mortal remains of Joseph Seaton Aspden, Esq., aged 71 years." On the font is engraved "In memory of Lucy Shuttleworth of Preston, died December 6th, 1862, aged 88; also of Ellen Diana Shuttleworth, her daughter, died January 17th, 1864, aged 61."

CURATES AND VICARS.

The REV. SAMUEL PEPLOE, son of the vicar of Preston, appears to have officiated here¹ in 1726, but possibly only as curate to the parish church.

RANDAL ANDREWS appointed 14th June, 1733, resigned in 1743 [see Broughton Church, p. 143].

ROBERT OLIVER nominated 24th June, 1743 [see Grammar School], and resigned in 1768.

JONAS LAMBART, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was nominated 24th May, 1768.

HENRY WILSON was nominated 16th October, 1773, he was the son of Edmund Wilson of Kirksanton, in the parish of Millom in the county of Cumberland, where he was baptized 16th October, 1750; he resigned 29th May, 1782.

JOHN NICHOLSON nominated 1st May, 1783; he was the son of the Rev. John Nicholson and Jane his wife; he was baptized at Trinity Chapel, Whitehaven, 20th February, 1756, and died in 1797.

ROBERT HARRIS nominated 13th November, 1797, on the death of the late incumbent. A tablet was erected to his memory bearing the following inscription:—"Reverend Robert Harris, B.D., late fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and sixty-four years minister of this church; died 6th January, 1862, in the 98th year of his age. His friends and congregation have erected this monument as a token of their esteem for his character and affectionate regard for his memory." He was for some years headmaster of the Grammar School [see chap. xiii.]

CHARLES HARRISON WOOD, LL.B., appointed curate in February, 1856, and became vicar in February, 1862. Mr. Wood died 2nd May, 1899, aged 74 years.

The REV. E. D. BANISTER is the present vicar.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

This church was built by subscription. The foundation stone was laid 4th June, 1814, and it was consecrated 8th December, 1815. It was constituted a vicarage and had a parish assigned to it in October, 1843.

INCUMBENTS AND VICARS.

EDWARD LAW, M.A., was the first incumbent; he was the author of a series of letters addressed to the Rev. T. C. Holland, Unitarian minister,

¹ Parish Registers (Preston).

which were published at Preston in 1816. He resigned his curacy 13th May, 1820, and shortly afterwards left England, having accepted the appointment of chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg.

ROBERT GIBSON, M.A., was appointed in October, 1820, and resigned at the beginning of 1824, on being appointed vicar of Bolton-le-Sands.

THOMAS RAVEN, B.A., was appointed 13th April, 1824, he had previously been curate of Parwick, in Derbyshire.

HUGH GEORGE ROBINSON, M.A., was appointed in 1849, and resigned in 1852; he was afterwards rector of Bolton Abbey, Skipton.

The REV. FREDERICK LANGHORNE was appointed in 1852;

The REV. JAMES TAYLOR BROWN in 1867;

The REV. RICHARD THISTLETHWAITE in 1875;

The REV. W. BINNER in 1897.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The foundation stone of the church was laid in 1822; it was built on ground presented by James Allan Park, of Preston, and consecrated in 1825. The tower and spire were added to it in 1852 by a bequest from Thomas German, Esq., to whose memory there is a tablet in the church. The church of St. Peter became a vicarage in 1826, under Lord Blandford's Act. In the churchyard there is a gravestone inscribed "Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Richard Turner, author of the word *Teetotal* as applied to abstinence from intoxicating liquors, who departed this life on the 27th day of October, 1846, aged 56 years."

The REV. RALPH BARKER was the first incumbent, nominated 6th September, 1825.

The REV. ROBERT WRIGHT, appointed 17th October, 1826, and resigned in 1827. He was succeeded by

The REV. RICHARD KENNY, who before coming to Preston was a missionary in India; he was a native of Ashby Magna, in Leicestershire, where he died 3rd January, 1835, aged 57 years.¹

The REV. BOWATER JAMES VERNON the next incumbent, resigned in 1837.

The REV. WILLIAM MILNER FARISH was nominated 9th December, 1837, A tablet in the church records that he "resigned in 1862 a charge too heavy for his failing health, and died on August 17th, 1863, aged 60 years."²

The REV. DAWSON F. CHAPMAN was instituted 1862.

¹ There is a tablet to his memory in St. Peter's church.

² In 1832 Abraham Dunlin Parkinson was appointed assistant curate.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The foundation of the church was laid 21st October, 1823, and it was consecrated in 1825. The site was the gift of Samuel Pole Shawe, Esq. It was enlarged by the addition of a chancel, vestry, organ chamber, and baptistery, in 1822.

The east window is dedicated to the memory of Agnes, wife of James Hall of Preston, Esq. The baptistery was built by John Huntington of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S., to the memory of his parents, John and Mary Beck of Preston.

In the chancel are several tablets: one of them to the memory of Samuel Horrocks, who was Guild Mayor of Preston in 1842, and who died 20th February, 1846, aged 49 years. This church became a vicarage under the Blandford Act. The following clergymen have successively held the living, viz.:—

RALPH BARKER was nominated 14th September, 1826, but only held the appointment a few months.

WILLIAM BRIGHTON RUSSELL, M.A., was nominated 6th June, 1827, and resigned in the December following.

JOHN RIGG, M.A., was nominated 5th December, 1827. A tablet in the chancel records that he died suddenly on Sunday, 3rd October, 1847, in the 53rd year of his age.

The REV. SAMUEL FLOOD PAGE instituted in 1848, and died 16th September, 1854, aged 58 years. There is a tablet to his memory in the chancel.

The REV. JOHN MILLER, instituted 1856, and resigned in 1867, when he became rector of All Saints', Dorchester, where he remained until 1870. He died at Eastbourne, in 1897.

The REV. WILLIAM MILES MYRES, instituted in 1867, resigned 1879, on his appointment to the vicarage of Swanbourne, Winslow, Oxfordshire.¹

The REV. ROWLAND VECTIS BARKER instituted in 1879, and resigned on his appointment to the vicarage of St. Mark's, Lakenham, in Norfolk-shire, in 1885. In 1890 he was instituted to the vicarage of Arminghall, in the county of Norfolk; and to the vicarage of Bramford, near Ipswich, in 1894.

¹ In the north aisle is a tablet to the memory of Jane Myres (the wife of this incumbent),

who died 18th January, 1871, aged 28 years.

The REV. CHARLES OWEN LEAVER RILEY, M.A., was appointed to St. Paul's on the resignation of Mr. Barker (in 1885), and vacated the living in 1894, when he was consecrated Bishop of Perth, West Australia.

The REV. HENRY HENN, M.A., instituted in 1895; he was formerly fellow, dean, and bursar, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This church was consecrated 11th October, 1836; transepts and a chancel were added in 1851. It had a district assigned to it 15th March, 1844. A brass plate in the baptistery is inscribed "to the glory of God and in loving remembrance of Gertrude (Ransome), wife of Cedric Houghton, who entered into rest on Easter Eve, 1880, aged 34 years; this baptistery is erected by her husband." There are several stained glass memorial windows and a few marble tablets.

The first incumbent was the REV. THOMAS CLARK, M.A., son of Thomas Clark of Burton-on-Trent; he was appointed 11th October, 1836, and resigned in 1864 on his appointment to the vicarage of Poulton-le-Fylde, where he died 27th March, 1869. There are tablets to his memory in Poulton Church and in Christ Church; in the latter is also a window to the memory of his wife.

The REV. RAYWOOD FIRTH instituted 1864 and resigned in 1894; he is now living at Guildford in Surrey.

REV. CHARLES MAURICE CLARKE instituted 1894.

ASHTON CHURCH (ST. ANDREW'S.)

The church of Ashton-on-Ribble dedicated to St. Andrew, was built in 1836, and consecrated 7th October in that year; it was enlarged in 1874; a district was assigned to it under Lord Blandford's Act, 4th February, 1837, and it is now a vicarage. In the church are several marble tablets to the memory of members of the Pedder family of Preston. History has left no record of an earlier chapel having been built here, but in a grant to the rector of Preston of the tithes of the parish, by Henry VIII. (28th August, 1535), reference is made to the tithes of "the chapels of Ribbleton, Ashton, and Lea."¹

INCUMBENTS AND VICARS.

The REV. JAMES WILSON, B.A., [see chap. x.], son of William Wilson, of St. Andrew's parish, Esq., appointed 1st December, 1836. In 1843 he

¹ Pleadings Duchy Court, 14 Elizabeth, 91, f. 15.

resigned and was appointed curate of Colihull in Warwickshire, and from thence he went to New Zealand, where he ultimately became archdeacon.

The REV. LOCKHART WILLIAM JEFFRAY, B.A., of Baliol College, Oxford; he was the first curate of St. Thomas's, Preston [see p. 159], which he resigned on his nomination to Ashton, 25th October, 1843; he remained here until 1854, when he was presented to the living of Aldford in Cheshire. He died at Lindale near Cartmel.

The REV. ALFRED THOMAS ARMSTRONG, M.A., was a native of Ireland; he was born 5th April, 1805; after leaving the Dublin University he was presented to a living in county Tipperary. His first cure in England was that of St. James's, Preston [see *post*], from whence he came to Ashton in 1854, where he remained until his death in 1887. He was Rural Dean and Proctor in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Lancaster, also Honorary Canon of Manchester.

The REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAM WISEMAN, M.A., the present vicar was instituted in 1887.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

This was originally built as a Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1837, but the necessary funds not being raised it was sold to a number of churchmen, and on 9th June, 1841, it was consecrated for divine service; a chancel was added to it in 1846. It had a district assigned 2nd October, and made a vicarage under Lord Blandford's Act. The old building was replaced by the modern handsome church which was begun in 1870 but not completed until 1881. On the wall of the tower a brass plate records that the upper portion of the tower was erected by Richard Newsham, Esq., in memory of his wife Agnes, who died 22nd December, 1880, aged 79 years. There are several memorial windows and brasses in the church but all are of recent date.

The REV. WILLIAM HARRISON was appointed as curate of St. James's Church in July, 1838.

The REV. W. K. BETTS was subsequently appointed and resigned 31st March, 1844.

The REV. JOSEPH COUSINS, B.A., was nominated 17th September, 1844.

The REV. ALFRED THOMAS ARMSTRONG, M.A., was afterwards appointed, and in 1854 became vicar of Ashton-on-Ribble [see *ante*.]

The REV. JOHN WILSON, M.A.; he died in April, 1876. During his incumbency the rebuilding of the church was commenced.

The REV. THOMAS BARTON SPENCER, M.A., instituted 1876.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This church was built by public subscription ; its first stone was laid 2nd May, 1836, and it was consecrated in June, 1838 ; it was enlarged in 1852 ; and made a vicarage under the Blandford Act.

INCUMBENTS AND VICARS.

The REV. JAMES PARKER, M.A., was licensed 13th December, 1838, and only remained here a few years.

The REV. JOHN WILLIAM WATSON, M.A., was nominated 22nd April, 1842, and resigned the following year.

The REV. ROBERT LAMB was nominated 18th November, 1843.

The REV. HENRY ROBERT SMITH, subsequently appointed, removed to Grange-over-Sands in 1857, where he died a few years ago.

The REV. GEORGE ALKER, the present vicar, was instituted in 1857.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

The foundation of this church was laid on 3rd August, 1837, and it was consecrated 27th June, 1839. It was built out of the Hyndman fund, and the trustees of that fund hold the right of presentation. It is a vicarage under Blandford's Act.

INCUMBENTS AND VICARS.

The REV. LOCKHART WILLIAM JEFFRAY appointed 3rd August, 1839, but in 1843 he accepted the curacy of Ashton-on-Ribble [see p. 158.]

The REV. WILLIAM PITMAN JONES was instituted in 1843 ; he died 29th January, 1864, aged 77 years. A stained window in the church was dedicated to his memory, and another one to the memory of Fanny, his wife, who died 27th January, 1864, aged 75 years.

The REV. J. T. BEECHER succeeded Mr. Jones in 1864, but died from typhus fever six weeks after his appointment.

The REV. JAMES PHILIP SHEPPERD instituted 1864.

The REV. WALTER JAMES LAKE instituted 1885.

Since 1850 the following churches have been built in the parish, viz.: All Saints' in 1850, St. Luke's 1859, St. Mark's 1863, St. Saviour's 1868, Emanuel 1870, St. Matthew's 1883, St. Stephen's 1888, Ribbleton church (St. Mary Magdalene), 1889, and St. Jude's 1893,

CHAPTER VIII.

Ecclesiastical History.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.



At the time of the suppression of the Chantries, nowhere in Lancashire were there so many people who clung to the old form of religion as at Preston, and especially was this the case amongst the leading gentry of the district.

Many of the priests of the late Chantries, though pensioned off, still remained "unreformed;" not a few of the rectors and vicars were only Papists in disguise. In Preston the Roman Catholics having witnessed not only the pillage of the churches and the chantries but the destruction of the Magdalene Hospital, the house of the Grey Friars, and the chapel of Fernyhaugh, hailed with delight the temporary relief which was given to them on the accession of Queen Mary. The martyrdom of Bradford and Marsh was followed by the flight of the Protestants in all directions, with the result that when Elizabeth came to the throne she found that many in Lancashire had returned to Popery and refused to go to church.¹ This led to a system of cruel persecution, and the harbouring of priests became a penal offence.

The letter from the vicar of Preston to the Bishop of Chester in 1574 gives much of interest as to the church service in this parish at this date [see chap. x.] The position of the Roman Catholic must now have been a very painful one; he was not allowed to have a church of his own, and was fined for non-attendance at the church of his parish. These fines for recusancy were finally abolished by James II. [in 1686], but it was not until long after that date that Roman Catholics could with any degree of security meet together for public worship. Tradition says that as early as 1605 they met in a thatched house or chapel yard off Friargate. There certainly were at this time private chapels where mass was celebrated in several of the houses of the Preston gentry [see Bank Hall, Lea Hall, Fishwick Hall, &c.] The Bishop of Chester, in 1717, records that there were then in Preston 643 Papists, and the vicar complains that in the parish there were six Roman Catholic priests [see chap. x.]

¹ State Papers, Dom. Sur., addenda xix., p. 525.

LADY WELL CHAPEL.

In or about the year 1686 Lady Well Chapel is said to have been built. In appearance it was an ordinary farm house, and probably only a portion of it was from time to time used as a chapel, as it was not until long after that date that the Romanists were allowed to worship without fear of molestation. The proof of the correctness of this date is found in a letter dated 18th August, 1701, addressed to Mr. C. Hesketh of Whitehill, in Goosnargh, in which the writer (Edward Barlow) thanks Mr. Hesketh for having been instrumental in procuring a house at Fernyhalgh, and for sixteen years paying the rent, and also paying for the ground, which he (the writer) wishes to be put in the hands of Mr. Tootel, the then incumbent. In 1716 a witness gave evidence before the forfeited estates commission to the effect that he had known the chapel at Fernyhalgh for about twelve years, and service had always been done there according to the Roman Catholic church: he also stated that Hugh Charnley, the donor of the site of the Lady Well, had an only son Henry, of Durton, who died s.p., and a daughter Elizabeth, who married Richard Edmundson of Durton. The vicar of Preston also testified that there were two or three pieces of ground in Fernyhaugh bought from Hugh Charnley and John Kendal of Fulwood, and William Shepherd of Ince, held by them in trust for "superstitious estates."

This Hugh Charnley, if not identical with was no doubt a relative of the Hugh Charnley of Haighton, two-thirds of whose estates were sequestered for recusancy in 1643. He died about 1650 leaving issue a son Henry Charnley of Grimsargh, yeoman, who by indenture dated 16th February, 1653-54, demised to James Holland of Heskin, gentleman, and others, all his messuages, lands, &c., in Durton, Haighton, Farnhalgh [Fernyhalgh], Whittingham, and Broughton, upon trust to pay all his debts, and pay £60 to each of his daughters when they respectively attained the age of twenty-one years, with remainder to himself.

Several of the Charnley family were connected with Broughton. Hugh Charnley's name appears on a mutilated tombstone bearing date 16..., in the Broughton churchyard [see p. 140.] Two Charnleys were curates of Broughton [see pp. 142, 144], and a George Charnley the elder, of Haighton, yeoman, left a will dated 11th November, 1680, in which he mentions Richard, Ann, and Alice, son and daughters of his son Lawrence, and Ann Charnley daughter of James Charnley, deceased, and granddaughter of the

testator. To the poor householders of Haighton he left eight shillings, to be paid at the discretion of George Charnley, his grandson. In 1632 George Charnley of Haighton, gentleman, paid £4 composition on refusing knight-hood.¹

The tale often repeated about the chapel having been sacked by a body of soldiers in 1715 is not correct, the place referred to being Holywell, in North Wales. No doubt it was not until many years after this that worshippers at this chapel were left undisturbed, as Roman Catholic churches were not openly built and acknowledged until about 1760.

In 1795 the present church was built; it is about a quarter of a mile from the old site [see p. 149]; originally it had a tower on the west end. The church contains several mural tablets, amongst them one to the memory of Catherine M. F. Hesketh, an Abbess of the English Benedictine Nuns, late of Ghent, who died 24th November, 1809. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Rev. James Finch, the last of the English Carthusian Monks, who died in 1821.

At the rectory is preserved a finely-worked silver-gilt chalice inscribed "Dosus Maguire, rex, of Fermanæ, me fieri facit, mccccxxix.;" its history is unknown, but it was probably presented to the chapel by the Irish Chieftain, as a memorial of a visit to Lady Well.

PRIESTS AND RECTORS.

The REV. CHRISTOPHER TOOTEL was priest here 1701 to 17...; he was Dean of Amounderness.

The REV. EDWARD MELLING, the nephew and successor of the last priest, remained until 1837; he was also Dean of Amounderness.

The REV. JOHN COWBAN, 1734 to 1742; he was for some years Dean of Amounderness.

The REV. GEORGE KENDALL, 1751 to 1755.

The REV. JOHN CHADWICK, 1755 to 1770. In 1764 he was appointed Vicar-General; in 1770 he removed to Chorley.

The following were rectors:

The REV. ANTHONY LUND, a native of Barton; it was through his exertions that the new chapel was built and endowed; he was appointed to Fernyhalgh in 1773, and he died 21st September, 1811, aged 77 years.

¹ Esch. 2 R. No. 5389.

A monumental slab in the chapel, with a Latin inscription, marks his final resting place. He was for some years Vicar-General.

The REV. ROBERT BLACOE, 1811 to 1823.

The VERY REV. DEAN GILLOW, 1823 to 1864.

The RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR COOKSON was born at Layton Hawes in Bispham ; before coming to Fernyhalgh in 1864 he was at St. Augustine's, in Preston, and in Liverpool ; he died 19th March, 1878, and was buried at Fernyhalgh.

From 1878 to 1880 no rector was appointed.

The REV. WILLIAM GORDON, 1880 to 1888.

The REV. DANIEL O'HARE,¹ 1888 to 1893.

The REV. JOHN O'REILLY, 1893.

ST. MARY'S.

Whatever truth there may be in the tradition as to the chapel in Friargate being opened in 1605, it is undoubtedly true that in Chapel Yard there was a small building for a long period used by the Roman Catholics, but it was not until 1761 that a new chapel was erected on part of the site of the Grey Friars, to replace the old one. To this chapel the Duke of Norfolk gave the altar and a painting representing the Lord's Supper. During the riot at the election of 1768 this building was destroyed by the mob, who also burnt its registers, and from whose fury the priest in charge, the Rev. Patrick Barnwell, only escaped with his life. Shortly after this a chapel was erected on the west side of Friargate to replace the one destroyed, but this was given up as a place of worship when St. Wilfrid's was built in 1793 ; in 1815 it was however again converted into a chapel, and in 1856 was entirely rebuilt and enlarged and used as a Chapel of Ease to St. Wilfrid's.

The officiating priests here from 1761 to 1793 were the REVS. PATRICK BARNEWELL, JOSEPH SMITH, JOHN JENISON, NICHOLAS SEWELL, JOSEPH DUNN, and RICHARD MORGAN.²

ST. WILFRID'S.

This church situate in Chapel Street was built in 1793, it was originally thirty yards long and twenty yards wide, but in 1839 it was considerably enlarged. Contiguous to this chapel was formerly an educational establish-

¹ Several of the above details are furnished in a pamphlet on Fernyhalgh by the rector. ² Our Churches and Chapels (Mr. A. Hewitson.)

ment belonging to the Benedictine Nuns of Ghent; they left Preston in 1812.¹ There is a tablet here to the memory of Richard Morgan [see St. Mary's], who was buried here in March, 1814, aged sixty-nine, and was thirty years pastor of the Catholic Church of Preston. At the north end of the church is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Joseph Dunn, "minister of the Catholic congregation of the borough for the long term of fifty-one years;" he died 19th November, 1827, aged eighty-one years.

The following is a list of the Reverend Fathers who have held the charge of St. Wilfrid's since its foundation, viz.: The REVERENDS RICHARD MORGAN, died 1814; JOSEPH DUNN, died 1827; RANDAL LYTHGOE, 1827-30; JOHN BIRD, 1830-34; F. WEST, 1834; JOHN BIRD (second time) 1834; A. BARROW, 1842; R. NORRIS, 1845; THOMAS WESTON, the founder and first Superior of St. Walburghe's [see *post*]; HENRY WALMESLEY, 1852; JAMES ETHEREDGE (afterward Bishop of Demerara), 1855-57; JAMES BATEMAN, 1857-61; W. COBB, 1861-74; R. WHITTY, 1874-77; JOSEPH JACKSON, 1877-80; THOMAS DYKES, 1880-87; JAMES SPLAINE, 1887-94; the present rector is the REV. FREDERIC O'HARE.

ST. IGNATIUS'.

The foundation stone of the church was laid 27th May, 1833, and it was opened on 5th May, 1836; it was enlarged in 1857, and again in 1885, when a reredos and throne were added to the high altar, and new chapels erected. The church was built through the instrumentality of Father John Bird. The present priest is the REV. IGNATIUS GARTLAN.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

This was the first mission belonging to the Secular Clergy in Preston. The foundation stone was laid 30th November, 1838, and it was opened 30th July, 1840. In 1890 it was greatly enlarged and beautified.

The priests in charge have been: The REV. THOMAS COOKES, M.R., afterwards Provost of Liverpool Chapter, 1840-56; The REV. EDWARD SWARBRECK, 1856-60; The REV. WILLIAM WALKER, afterwards Provost of Liverpool Chapter, 1860-69; The VERY REVEREND JOHN CANON WALKER, 1869-73; The VERY REV. JAMES CANON TAYLOR, 1874-83; and the REV. LAWRENCE COSGRAVE, M.R.

¹ P. Whittle's "Borough of Preston," i., p. 74.

Since 1850 the following have been built: English Martyr's, in Moor Park, opened 1867, and enlarged 1888; St. Joseph's, 1862; St. Walburghe's, opened 1852 is one of the handsomest buildings in Preston, its elegant spire is 303 feet high and forms a landmark for many miles round. The priest in charge is the REV. NICHOLAS C. PAPALL.

LEA CHAPEL.

Before the erection of this chapel in 1800, the mission was seated at Salwick Hall, in Kirkham. The first pastor here was the REV. JAMES SMITH, son of James Smith, of Ward's House, Kirkham; he remained here until 1807 when he removed to Trafford; he was succeeded by the REV. JAMES HAYDOCK, son of George and Ann Haydock, of the Taggs in Cottam;¹ the REVS. JOSEPH BRIAN MARSH, JOHN ANDERTON, RICHARD ABBOT, CHARLES WALKER, WALTER MADDOCK, RICHARD DOYLE, HENRY CLEMENTS, JAMES EAGER, JOHN O'REILLY, FREDERICK D'HEURTER, and JAMES GARDNER [see Fishwick Hall and Bank Hall.]

¹ The Haydock Papers (Edited by Joseph Gillow, Esq.) *passim*.

CHAPTER IX.

Nonconformity in Preston.



THE beginning of the seventeenth century shows Preston, in common with the whole of North Lancashire, composed of two powerful religious parties—the Catholics and the Puritans. The latter as yet had not separated from the Established Church, but they were in this parish at all events the cause of much internal strife and conflict.

From 1621 to the establishment of Presbyterianism in Lancashire in 1646, all the Vicars of Preston were Puritans, as were also the patrons of the living [see chap. x.] Shortly after this change in the national form of worship there arose serious differences between what were recognised as Presbyterians and Congregationalists or Independents, and out of these arose several other sects, to one of which was given the name of the Quakers. Up to the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, these various sects had not attempted to establish places of worship of their own, but had been persistently persecuted on various charges, involving departures from the laws of the church as then existing; but when many of the ministers found themselves ejected from their livings they at once became centres round which congregations were formed, to which they devoted themselves and whom they met in private houses, and there secretly preached and prayed.

On the passing of the Act of Indulgence in 1672, Nonconformists were allowed to meet together, having first obtained a license for a particular house or building to be used as a meeting place. Thus Elswick Chapel in St. Michael's-on-Wyre parish was licensed in 1672, but we have no record of a similar grant to any place in Preston at quite so early a date; in 1689 licenses were granted for "meeting places" in the house of Mrs. Mary Preston, of Preston, and in the barn in St. John's Wind, Preston, belonging to William Holden.¹

¹ Lord Kenyon's MSS., 14 Rep. Hist., MSS., com. p. 232.

UNITARIAN CHAPEL.

This chapel was originally built in 1715 or 1716 for the Presbyterians, but was soon afterwards claimed by the Unitarians; according to a return of 1715 there was at that time a congregation of 150 persons.¹ The chapel has recently been repaired and slightly enlarged; it will now hold about 200.

The first minister here was probably the REV. JOHN TURNER, who assisted "Parson Woods of Chowbent," when the Scotch rebels came to Preston [see p. 63.] Mr. Turner only stayed at Preston from 1714 to 1716, when he removed to Rivington; he died in October, 1737; his son William was for thirty years Unitarian minister at Wakefield. The next minister was the REV. JOHN PILKINGTON, who officiated both at Walton and Preston; he was appointed 19th August, 1718, and resigned in 1760, and shortly afterwards died. He was succeeded by the REV. THOMAS ASTLEY, a native of Whitehaven, where he was born 5th September, 1738; he was the son of the Rev. Ralph Astley of Chowbent; from Preston he removed to Chesterfield in Derbyshire, in April, 1773; in 1775 he married the only daughter of Mr. Joseph Wilkinson of Birmingham; he died at Chesterfield in 1817, aged seventy-eight years. His son the Rev. Richard Astley was minister at Rochdale and Halifax.

The next minister was the REV. RICHARD BOLTON, who came in 1773 or 1774; on 13th November in the latter year the Registers give the baptism of his daughter Sophia, and his son Richard was born 1st November, 1779; he appears to have been still at Preston in 1781.²

The REV. JOHN COOKE, M.D., who was at Rochdale from 1776 to 1778, followed Mr. Bolton; he took an M.D. degree at Leyden, and entered the medical profession.

The REV. WILLIAM TATTERSALL, M.D., was minister here in 1782, but left in 1788, and practised as a physician in London.

The REV. DAVID EVANS came to Preston from Wirksworth in Derbyshire, in 1789, and removed to Bromsgrove about 1794, and from thence to Plymouth Dock, where he died 16th February, 1828, aged sixty-nine years.

The REV. THOMAS REES was the minister from 1794 to 1800, and he was followed in 1802 by

¹ "Preston Guardian's" Hist. Notes, 388.

² There was a Richard Bolton, minister at the Black-water Street Unitarian Chapel in Rochdale, from

1754 to 1772. The Rev. Mr. Nightingale thinks the two are identical.

The REV. WILLIAM MANNING WALKER, a native of Yarmouth, where he was born 16th, February, 1784. Having become a Trinitarian he left the church in July, 1807 [see Grimshaw Street Chapel.]

The REV. JOHN RUDD held the charge from 1809 until 1812, when the chapel was closed for about two years. Mr. Rudd during his pastorate established the Preston Literary and Philosophical Society.

The REV. THOMAS CROMPTON HOLLAND was appointed in 1814; he left in 1819 and went to Edinburgh; he died at Oldham, 9th July, 1861; his successors were:

The REV. ROBERT CREE from 1819 to 1827;

The REV. JAMES COWDAN WALLACE, 1827-29;

The REV. JOSEPH ASHTON, 1830-56; he died in 1864;

The REV. W. C. SQUIER, 1858-67;

The REV. ROBERT JOHN ORR, M.A., 1867-73;

The REV. F. W. WALTERS, 1874-77;

The REV. J. G. EVANS, M.A., 1878;

The REV. W. J. TAYLOR, 1883;

The REV. W. SHARMAN, F.G.S., 1884-89;

The REV. R. S. CLARKE.

Formerly the Walton and Preston Chapels were served by the same ministers, but in the early part of the present century the congregation of the former was merged into that of Preston.¹

CANNON STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The date when this sect was first established in Preston is unknown, but it was an offshoot of the original Presbyterians and probably was formed soon after the Church Street Chapel adopted the Unitarian creed. The first meeting place of the Congregationalists was no doubt in some private house where they began to meet about 1700. In 1778 the Rev. G. Burder recorded that he went to Preston and "took a large room for a preaching-place"² this was on the upper floor of the old Cockpit in Back Lane, the floor beneath being sometime used as a theatre [see chap. 69.] From the Cockpit they removed to a small schoolroom in the butchers' shambles, offered to them by Mr. Light, who subsequently got into debt, and his creditors seized not

¹ I am indebted for most of the above details to the Rev. R. Nightingale's "Lancashire Nonconformity," and "The Monthly Repository."

² Memoirs of the Rev. G. Burder, p. 70.

only his goods and chattels but those belonging to his tenants, and consequently the pulpit and benches were sold at the Market Cross.¹ Lady Huntingdon now came to the rescue, and upon her invitation Mr. Aspin came to Preston to assist the "little scattered flock." It was not, however, until 1790 that the first chapel was built in Fishergate, which was registered as a place of public worship in October of that year.

In 1824 during the ministry of the Rev. A. Carnson, the accommodation in the chapel proved to be inadequate, and it was decided to erect a new one in Cannon Street, the foundation stone of which was laid 4th August, 1825, and it was opened 9th July, 1826. The old chapel was sold, a part of it is still standing, and attached to it was a small graveyard. The new chapel was enlarged in 1852 and again in 1887.

For many years after the opening of the first meeting place the pulpit was supplied by ministers from the surrounding districts, thus at one time the Rev. G. BURDER and the Rev. THOMAS PHILIPS, of Elswick, preached here on alternate Sundays.

The REV. JOHN HILL was for a short time minister at Preston and at Forton; he was followed by the REV. GEORGE RICHARDSON. In 1786 or 1787 MR. ASPIN took charge and was succeeded by the REV. WILLIAM MAIN, who only stayed a short time; and in October, 1789, the REV. T. CARTER settled at Preston and became the first minister of the newly-erected chapel in 1790; he resigned in 1795. Since his death the following have been ministers of the chapel:—

The REV. WILLIAM MORGAN, 1798-1814 (?);
 The REV. ELI CHADWICK, 1814-1820;
 The REV. DAVID THOMPSON CARNSON, 1821-1847;
 The REV. JAMES SPENCE, M.A., 1848-1854;
 The REV. THOMAS DAVIES, 1855-1860;
 The REV. ANDREW REED, B.A., 1861-1863;
 The REV. HENRY JULIUS MARTYN, 1864-1879;
 The REV. SAMUEL ROBERT ANTLIFF, 1880-1885;
 The REV. SAMUEL OWEN, 1885-1888;
 The REV. BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, 1888.²

GRIMSHAW STREET CHAPEL.

This congregation arose from the secession in 1807 of the REV. WILLIAM MANNING WALKER from the Unitarian Chapel in Church Street, when his friends who shared his views on the doctrinal points at issue, proceeded

¹ "Brief Historical Notice Respecting the Church," by the Rev. D. T. Carnson.

² See Mr. Nightingale's "Lancashire Nonconformity," for a full notice of the Ministers of this Chapel.

to erect for him a chapel in Grimshaw Street, which was opened 12th April, 1808, and of which Mr. Walker held the charge until December, 1821: since then the following have been its ministers, viz.: the REV. RICHARD SLATE, 1826-61; the REV. JOHN BRIGGS, 1862-66; the REV. EVAN LEWIS, B.A., F.R.G.S., 1867-68; the REV. G. F. NEWMAN, 1869-70; the REV. JAMES CLOUGH, 1870-80; the REV. WILLIAM LEWIS, 1881-83; the REV. JOHN TODD FERRIER, 1884-90.¹

In 1860 a secession from this church resulted in the erection of the Lancaster Road Congregational Church.

BAPTIST CHAPELS.

There was formerly a Baptist Chapel in Leeming Street, which is said to have been built in 1783, and after being for some years disused was re-opened in 1833, and finally closed when the Pole Street Chapel was purchased, which was originally built for the people holding the views of Lady Huntingdon. There is a Baptist Chapel in Fishergate which was opened in 1858, and another in Regent Street (Zoar Chapel.) The chapel in Leeming Street was described in 1821 as a "good building of brick, lighted by five windows to the front, two of which have circular heads, and a neat entrance fronting the small burial ground."²

LUNE STREET WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

It was not until nearly twenty years after the rise of Methodism that we find any trace of it in the immediate neighbourhood of Preston, but in 1763 there was a Society of the followers of Wesley, in Walton-le-dale, and in the year following a small house between Walton and Bamber Bridge, known as Cockshott House, was a meeting place for a class consisting of sixteen members, of whom half belonged to Preston, viz.: Martha Thompson, milliner; Robert Smalley, George Chatham, and Sarah Chatham, weavers; Ellen Smalley and Ellen Newton, spinners; James Thompson and Margaret Thompson, bricklayers.³

In 1776 Preston was included in the Circuit of Colne, and was doubtless from time to time visited by the ministers appointed to that district, and on one of these occasions Roger Crane of Preston, was admitted to the society (in 1777.) Wesley paid his first visit to Preston in April, 1780, and shortly afterwards a room over a packer's warehouse in St. John Street

¹ [See Note 2, p. 169.]

³ Haworth Circuit Book.

² Tulketh's Account of the Borough of Preston, p. 77.

was hired, and in it services were regularly held until 1787, when the Chapel in Back Lane was opened. Wesley preached to this small band of followers at Preston, on 24th May, 1781, and again 17th April, 1784. In 1787 Preston became part of the Blackburn Circuit. Wesley visited Preston for the last time in 1790, and is said to have addressed the people from the obelisk; he was then a feeble old man and walked through the crowded street leaning on the arms of Roger Crane¹ and one of the preachers.

Preston in 1799 was made the head of a Circuit to which two ministers were appointed: the REV. JOHN LEECH and the REV. JOHN DUTTON. The first return for this Circuit made in 1800 shows that there were then in it 373 members. The Chapel in Back Lane was now found to be too small, and in 1810 it was enlarged.

The Chapel in Lune Street was opened in December, 1817, when the old chapel was sold and converted into a warehouse. In 1861 the Lune Street Chapel was rebuilt, beneath it is a Sunday School.²

The first Methodist Sunday School in Preston was established in 1810.

WESLEY CHAPEL.

This was built in 1838, and like the older chapel has its Sunday School in the basement. There are half-a-dozen other Wesleyan Chapels in Preston.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPELS.

The Primitive Methodists were formed into a Society in 1810; the first meeting-place in Preston was a room in Lawson Street, but in 1836 they removed to the chapel in Brook Street.

VAUXHALL ROAD CHAPEL.

In 1814 this chapel was used by the followers of Alexander Kilham, the founder of the New Connexion Methodists; it was then used by a body of "Semi-Episcopalians," which used the Church of England Service and had a minister licensed by Quarter Sessions; after this the "Particular" Baptists had it.

¹ Roger Crane has been called the founder of Fylde Methodism. He was a member of a Presbyterian family living at Chorley and Preston. His grandfather Roger Crane, came to Preston early in the eighteenth century; one of his sons was Edward Crane a Presbyterian minister; another of his sons was Thomas, the father of the Roger Crane above referred to. He [Roger] was born at Preston in 1758, and died the 15th October, 1836. His only

daughter and heiress married George Fishwick of Scorton, Esq.; a memoir of her was published in 1852. For an extended notice of Roger Crane see "The Apostles of Fylde Methodism," by John Taylor, and a long series of articles in the "Preston Guardian," commencing 17th February, 1877.

² For much of the above I am indebted to Mr. Allen's "Methodism in Preston."

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE.

The Quakers, to give them the name by which they are best known, do not appear to have had many adherents in the early years of the formation of the Society in the parish of Preston, though there is not wanting evidence of meetings having been held there. In the month of August, 1659, John Lawson with about nineteen others were apprehended going to a meeting, by a watch purposely appointed by the Mayor of Preston, and were detained in prison for twenty-four hours.¹ It is not likely that the mayor would send his watch outside his municipality.

In the Fylde district Quakers were numerous, so much so that Edward Rigby of Preston, in 1676, after issuing a warrant of distress against several persons for attending a meeting at Freckleton, is said to have declared that he would "root the Quakers out of the Hundred, and that all the laws yet made against them were too short and he would be the first that should move for a law to have them tied to and dragged at either a horse or cart's tail."² Notwithstanding this violent outburst of feeling which no doubt expressed the sentiments of many of the bigots of those days, in 1689 the house of one "James Marsden in Preston," was duly certified and recorded as a Meeting House for Quakers.³ This early Preston Friend, was probably the son of William Marsden, shoemaker, whose name (with his two sons James and John) appears on the Guild Roll of 1682; a copy of Court Roll shows he was first admitted in 1662. How long the Society continued to meet at Marsden's house is unknown, but they subsequently met in a building situate between Everton Gardens and Spring Gardens, from whence they removed in 1784 to the Friargate Meeting House, which was rebuilt in 1847.

Formerly the District Meeting was called "the Fylde Monthly Meeting;" it is now known as the "Preston Monthly Meeting." There are about one hundred members.

The Registers of births, marriages, and burials, begin in 1660, and are complete to the present day.⁴ The minutes of the Monthly Meetings commence in 1700.

¹ Besse's *Sufferings*, &c., p. 304.

² Do. do. p. 321.

³ Fourteenth Report, Hist. MSS., com. p. 231.

⁴ The originals are of course in London, but a certified copy is preserved at the meeting house.

CHAPTER X.

Vicars of Preston.



THE living of Preston as has already been stated [see *ante*], was not a rectory, and consequently its incumbents were vicars.¹ For a long series of years the advowson was held by many men in good positions in the church or state, who retained the rectorial tithes, &c., and the right to nominate the vicar. Several of the names which have often figured in print as early vicars or rectors of Preston,² must now be omitted, as they never ministered to the cure (many of them were laymen), and in all probability never were within several hundred miles of the parish.

Date or approximate
of Institution.

	Henry I. [1100-35] William.	
<i>post</i>	1196 Aymer de la Roche.	
	1201 Ralph de la Tour.	
	1222 Emeric.	
	1257 (?) Benedict Osbaldeston.	
	1306 Eustace de Godesbeche.	
<i>ante</i>	1321 Sir James Fayreford,	} Possibly Rectors.
	1321 Sir Thurstan de Holand,	
	1348 Henry de Walton,	
	1359 Robert de Burton.	
	1366 (?) John Charnells.	
	1374 Ralph de Erghum.	
<i>ante</i>	1415 Richard Walton.	
	1418 John White.	
	1421 John Lygeard.	
	1452 Thomas Tunstall.	
	1454 Robert Cowell.	
<i>ante</i>	1491 Thomas Boulton.	
<i>ante</i>	1522 Robert Singleton.	
	1548 James Bradshaw.	
	1563 Roger Chorley.	
	1567 Leonard Chorley.	
	1572 Nicholas Daniel.	

Date or approximate
of Institution.

1582 Thomas Wall.
1592 William Sawrey.
1603 John Paler.
1621 James Martin.
1623 Alexander Bradley.
1623 John Inskip.
1624 John Lewis.
1625 Augustine Wildbore.
1630 James Starkie.
1639 or 1640 Isaac Ambrose.
1657 George Thomason.
1657-58 William Cole.
1662-63 Thomas Stanhope.
1663 Seth Bushell.
1682 Thomas Birch.
1700 Samuel Peploe.
1727 Samuel Peploe, junior.
1743 Randal Andrews.
1782 Humphrey Shuttleworth.
1809 James Penny.
1817 Roger Carus Wilson.
1840 John Owen Parr.
1877 James Hamer Rawdon.

¹ Possibly two or three of the "parsons" of Preston in the fourteenth century were rectors.

² Mr. Tom Smith's Records of Preston Parish Church and Baines' Hist. of Lancashire, &c., &c.

[?] WILLIAM, time Henry I. [1100-1135].—The name of William, “presbiter de Prestunia,” occurs in a grant of land in Penwortham, from Richard the son of Warin Bussell, to the Monastery of Evesham, about the time of Henry I. He was doubtless the Vicar of Preston.¹

AYMER DE LA ROCHE, after 1196.²—On 9th May, 7 Richard I [1196] a final agreement was made between Theobald Walter and the abbot and monks of Lees, whereby the advowson of Preston passed to Theobald Walter [see p. 104]. At the date of the making of this agreement the Church of Preston was vacant, and the first “parson” appointed afterwards was Aymer de la Roche;³ he held the living only a few years.

RALPH DE LA TOUR, 1201.—He was presented by King John, on 25th February, 1201,⁴ and was duly instituted as “Parson” of Preston.

EMERIC, 1222.—In 7 Henry III., a royal mandate was issued to Roger Gernet, who was the Lord of the Manor of Fishwick [see p. 98,] to permit the vassals of Emeric the Parson of Preston, to have estovers in the hedges of Preston.⁵

BENEDICT OSBALDESTON, 1257.—In the Osbaldeston pedigree printed in Baines' *History of Lancashire*, the name occurs as “clerk of Preston,” 42 Henry III. He is said to be the son of Eilfi de Balderston. It is possible that he was Vicar of Preston.

EUSTACE DE GODESBECH, 1306.—On 30th May, 1306, the “commonalitie” of the counties and towns granted to Edward I. an aid for knight- ing his son, which in cities and boroughs amounted to a twentieth part of all movable goods in possession of anyone on the 30th September in that year. To carry out this taxers and collectors were appointed, and one of them in Lancashire was Eustace de Godesbeche, the “Parson of Preston,”⁶ who was appointed 22nd July, 1306. On 10th September, 1307, Eustace de Cotesbache was appointed Chamberlain of Scotland, no doubt this was the Vicar of Preston; he died *ante* 13th February, 1308-9.⁷ Peter

¹ Priory of Penwortham, Chet. Soc. xxx., 5, and 6th Report of Hist. Com., appendix 444a.

² Mr. Tom Smith inserts “Robert, 1185-1186,” as the next absolutely “undoubted Rector,” but not only is there doubt but it appears certain that he was *not* the Rector; his name appears as a witness to a Charter [s. d.] but he is merely styled *de Prestun*, xxxvi. Report of Dep. Keeper of Public Records, p. 194.

³ Chartulary of the Priory of Lancaster, Chet. Soc., n. s. xxxi., 522. In the original later Charter Aymer is of course given as Adomarus.

⁴ *Rotuli Chartarum*, 101 b.

⁵ Rot. Lit., clause part 1, m. 8. Estovers is the allowance of wood for repairs.

⁶ Patent Rolls, Edward I.

⁷ Lanc. Lay Subsidies and Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland [see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., xxvii., 257.]

Whittle gives William de Dackre a Cistercian Monk, as Vicar of Preston in 1297; there is no authority for this, although a William de Dacre was at that time Lord of Fishwick [see p. 99.]

SIR JAMES FAYREFORD [*ante* 1321].—In 1333 he is described as “formerly Rector of Preston,” but as he was called upon to pay the fine of ten marks annually to the Abbot and Monks of St. Mary’s, due from the parson of Preston,¹ it is clear that he had been duly instituted to the living. In January, 1321, James de “Fayrestede” [*sic*] parson of Preston, exchanged livings with Thurstan de Holand, Rector of Hanbury, in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield.²

SIR THURSTAN DE HOLAND, 1321.—There was a long dispute between Thurstand de Holand and the Abbot and Monks of St. Mary of Lancaster, as to the tithes of Myerscough, &c. [see p. 104], which resulted in an order against him, and he was called upon to pay fifty marks for expenses, this was in 1323—in this case he is called “the rector;” but in another suit in 1329, he is styled the “Parson of Preston,” in this instance also he was obliged to admit the claim made against him, to wit the arrears of several years’ payment of the ten marks due to the Abbot.³ Of course it is possible that both Holand and Fayreford (or Fayrestede), may have acquired the rectorial rights. In 1345 Thurstan Holand was Dean of Amounderness, and is again described as “Rector of Preston.”⁴

HENRY DE WALTON, 1348-59.—On 24th September, 1348, a license from the Bishop of Lincoln was granted to admit Henry de Walton to the Church of Preston,⁵ but the appointment was not ratified by the king until 4th November, 28 Edward III. [1354].⁶ In 1348 a reservation of “the Canonry and Prebend of Yetminster in Sarum,” was made to him and he is there described as “Rector” of Preston; in 1351 he was Archdeacon of Richmond, and shortly afterwards Canon of York, and two years later he was also a Canon and Prebend of Lincoln, Exeter, and Wells, and a Canonry and Prebend of Chichester was reserved for him.⁷ He appears in October, 1351, to have made a personal visitation in his archdeaconry.⁸ He probably held the living of Preston until his death in 1359, but was a non-resident pluralist.

¹ Chartulary of the Priory of Lancaster, see Chet. Soc., xxxi., 451, n.s.

² Add. MSS., 60, 65, fol. 267.

³ Chartulary of the Priory of Lancaster, see Chet. Soc., xxxi., 527.

⁴ Augmentation Office, Misc. Charters, xviii., 227.

⁵ Harl. MSS., 6951, f. 256.

⁶ Do. do. 6951, f. 36.

⁷ Papal Letters, vol. iii. (Avignon) p. 273, &c.

⁸ Antiq. Carte, B 8, see Chet. Soc., vol. viii., 39, n.s., and 205.

ROBERT DE BURTON, 1359-13...—On 9th December, 1359, Robert de Burton, chaplain, was instituted on the presentation of Henry Duke of Lancaster.¹ The will of the vicar was dated at Leicester Abbey, 16th January, 1360, but it contains no reference to Preston, and the probate date is not given.² He was also non-resident and his duties at Preston were performed by deputy.

[JOHN *Charnels* is stated by Mr. Tom C. Smith to have been rector in 1366, but the only authority we can find for this is that in that year a John de Charnele, clerk, exhibited a list of his ecclesiastical benefices, and *inter alia* he had "the Parish Church of Preston," (? which Preston), and says before the Scottish wars it was valued at eighty marks, but now it is only worth thirty-five—see p. 106, chap. iv.]

RALPH DE ERGHUM, 1374. — Instituted 13th October, 1374, he was described by Torre as a Doctor-of-Law, and was admitted by proxy on the nomination of John Duke of Lancaster.³ Shortly after his appointment he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, and subsequently transferred to Bath and Wells, and although for a short time he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster he probably never performed divine service within the walls of Preston Church, nor lived in the parish. He died 10th April, 1400, and was buried at Wells. How long he held the living of Preston is unknown, as are also the names of the clergy who acted as *locum tenens*: but in 1397 Robert de Wigan heads the Guild Rolls as chaplain, and was probably the head *cleric* in the parish: at this Guild, William de Erghum was the Mayor.

RICHARD WALTON, 1415-19.—Richard Walton appears as vicar on the Guild Roll of 21st May, 1415, but beyond that nothing is known about him except that he died shortly before 17th January, 1418-19.

JOHN WHITE, 1418-21. — He was presented to the vicarage by the College of St. Mary Newark, Leicester, being instituted 17th January, 1418-19, when he paid forty shillings for first-fruits.⁴ He resigned in 1421.

JOHN LYGEARD, *alias* YORKE, 1421-51.—Instituted 26th April, 1421, when he paid first-fruits £3 6s. 8d.; he held the living until his death on 18th February, 1451-52.⁵

¹ Torre's Registers Archdeacons of Richmond. In 1356 the advowson had been given to the College of St. Mary Newark, possibly the Duke reserved the next presentation.

² Gibbon's Early Lincoln Wills, p. 23.

³ Torre's Registers Archdeacons of Richmond.

⁴ Do. do. do. do.

⁵ Do. do. do. do.

THOMAS TUNSTALL, 1452-54.—After the death of the last vicar an enquiry was held as to the patronage of the church, when it was decided that the right belonged to the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary Newark, who on 6th March, 1451-52, presented Thomas Tunstall, who was duly instituted on 26th April following;¹ he only held the vicarage for a little over two years.

ROBERT COWELL, 1454.—On the 9th September, 1454, he was instituted by exchange of vicarages with Thomas Tunstall, who thus became Vicar of Thurnby in the Diocese of Lincoln.² In 1459 his name appears on the Guild Roll as vicar of the parish, and we find his name in several Charters, by one of which dated 6th Edward IV. [1467-68], he and William Houghton, Vicar of St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre, acting as trustees, grant to Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, and Margaret his wife, lands in Lea and Goosnargh;³ we have not found any record of this vicar after 1473-74.⁴

THOMAS BOULTON, 14...-15....—The date of his institution is unknown but he was here in 6 Henry VII. [1491], when Thomas Parke of Preston conveyed lands to "Thomas Boulton, Vicar of Preston," and Thomas Whalley, chaplain.⁵ This vicar was party to a deed dated 6th September, 11 Henry VII. [1495], relating to the singing of mass in Fernyhalgh Chapel [see p. 148], and to another bearing date 10th July, 16 Henry VII. [1501], whereby certain lands were conveyed to Richard Singleton, Esq.⁶

ROBERT SINGLETON,⁷ 15... to 15....—Robert Singleton probably one of the Singletons of Single Hall, was presented to the vicarage by Sir Alexander Osbaldeston (who was patron for that turn) on the death of Thomas Bolton. This must have been between the years 1515-22.⁸ In 1527 the vicar was described as brother-in-law of William Wall, the then mayor. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* made in 1535 returns Robert Singleton as "Incumbent."

JAMES BRADSHAW, 15...-1562.—According to a list of the clergy in 1548, preserved at the Diocesan Registry at Chester, "Mr.... Bradshaw" was then vicar, and besides him there was in Preston, James Lee, Nicholas

¹ Torre's Registers Archdeaconry of Richmond.

² Do. do. do. do.

³ Dodsworth MSS., vol. 143, p. 48.

⁴ Townley MSS., o. o. 1148.

⁵ Houghton Charter.

⁶ 40 Report Dep. Keeper of Records, p. 40 (the name is given as Belton.)

⁷ A writer in the "Preston Guardian" quotes a case in the Duchy Chancery Court (time Henry VIII.) but it does not furnish the necessary reference as to date, &c., in which the plaintiff is "Sir Edward Molineux, clerk, Parson of Preston." This appears to be a mistake: Edward Molyneux was Rector of Leyland, Ashton-under-Lyne, Walton-on-the-hill, and Sefton; he died about September, 1535.

⁸ Duchy Pleadings, Henry VIII., n.d., 3 l. i.

Banister, John Shephard, and Roger Charnok, and an extra parochial priest Evan Banester [see Broughton Church]; the patronage was then held by the king. The return of church goods in Preston, made in 1552 [see p. 110.] was signed by James Bradshaw, vicar;¹ he died in or before 1562.²

ROGER CHORLEY, 1563.—He was before his appointment to Preston curate at Chorley; his institution to the vicarage is dated 20th October, 1563, but the document is endorsed 29th September, 1561. The presentation was made by Thomas Parks and Thomas Patchett.³ A document preserved at the Record Office and supposed to refer to the year 1563, shows that there were then in Preston, 5,000 "houslyng people;" the parsonage was worth £40 a year, the vicarage being valued at 100 marks; "whereof the vicar hath by corruption with the patron 40 marks," and there was then no preacher.⁴ Roger Chorley died in 1566;⁵ he was no doubt one of the Chorleys of Chorley.

LEONARD CHORLEY, 1567-15...—This was another member of the family of Chorley of Chorley. He was instituted to Preston 15th September, 1566, on the nomination of William Chorley of Chorley, gent.,⁶ on the 26th August following; he paid his first-fruits on induction.⁷ He resigned in September, 1572. A Leonard Chorley, son of William Chorley of Chorley, was at Oxford in 1570-71, and subsequently became Recorder of Liverpool [see Chorley family, chap. xiv.]

NICHOLAS DANIEL, M.A., 1572-1580.—This vicar was appointed to the vicarage of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in 1563.⁸ In 1568 he was Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, where he appears to have been in controversy with his fellow clergy. He was instituted to the vicarage of Preston on 4th September, 1572, on the resignation of Leonard Chorley, on the presentation of John Bold of North Meols.⁹ His letter to the Bishop of Chester [see p. 111] has several times appeared in print. He resigned in August, 1580.

THOMAS WALL, 1580-1593.—Instituted to Preston 27th August, 1580, on the presentation of Thomas Bold of North Meols.¹⁰ He was probably one of the Walls who settled in Preston early in the sixteenth century [see

¹ Mr. Tom C. Smith calls the vicar *Nicholas*; beyond doubt James is correct.

² Bishop's Visitation.

³ Bishops' Registers.

⁴ State Papers, Dom. Series, Elizabeth, xxxi, No. 47.

⁵ Raines' MSS., xxii., 40.

⁶ Piccope's MSS., xviii., 173 (The original document is missing at Chester.)

⁷ See Record Society of Lanc. and Chesh., viii., 409.

⁸ Newcourt's *Reportorium*, i., 687.

⁹ Piccope's MSS., xviii., 173.

¹⁰ Bishops' Registers.

Wall family, chap. xiv. Probably in his earlier life the vicar was a school-master; he is described in February, 1590-91, as "an old grave man of simple persuatione in dyvinity, and one that in his youthe hath used sondrie callinges and now at laste settled himself in the ministry." The writer of the above suggested that "Mr. Houghton or his mother (as rector) should yield £26 and the farmer of the vicarage £4 a year to support a resident preacher at Preston," as he knew no place in Lancashire "more fytter for a weekly lecture," and he adds that the "respite" given by the archbishop "in this corner of Lancaster" had not done good, as neither the vicars nor their curates wore the surplice.¹ Thomas Wall's will was dated 18th August, 1592; he left part of a burgage in Preston to his son Isaac Wall, with remainder to his second son William Wall. All his books he bequeathed his son Isaac Wall, to whom jointly with his (testator's) daughter Juliana Wall he left the remainder of his goods. His wife Elizabeth he appointed executrix. On the Guild Roll of 1602 appears Isaac the son of Thomas Wall, *clericus*, and Thomas the bastard son of William Wall, *clericus* [see p. 111]; on the Roll of 1622 Isaac Wall is described as "alter s'rviens."

WILLIAM SAUREY, 1592-1603-4.—The vicar was instituted 15th December, 1592, on the death of Thomas Wall;² he was the son of John Saurey of Egton, in the parish of Ulverston, where he was baptized 4th September, 1564. He only held the vicarage until early in 1603-4, when he resigned having in 1594 been appointed Rector of Windermere.³

JOHN PALER, 1603-4-21.—Very little is known of this vicar, he was nominated by Mr. Robert Parker (who had the presentation and grant from Sir Richard Houghton), and was instituted 12th February, 1603-4.⁴ He died on 15th April, 1621, and was buried the day following at Preston, where an entry in the Registers records that he was "a distinguished labourer in God's vineyard, and that his memory was blessed."

JAMES MARTIN, M.A., 1621.—He matriculated at Christ Church College, Oxford, 26th October, 1604, he was then sixteen years old and was entered in the admission register as the son of a clergyman in the county of Stafford. He graduated B.A., 2nd June, 1608, and M.A., 25th April, 1611, and was incorporated at Cambridge in 1612.⁵ James Martin was instituted to Preston on the presentation of Sir Richard Houghton, 8th May, 1621.⁶

¹ Letter to Archbishop of York 14th Report of Hist. MSS., com. p. 601.

² Bishops' Registers.

³ Raines' MSS., xxii., 52.

⁴ Bishops' Registers.

⁵ College Book and entry in Preston Parish Church Registers.

⁶ Bishops' Registers.

At this time and for some years previous he held the position of King's Preacher at Ormskirk: he was married at Preston on 30th May, 1616, to Mary daughter of John Southworth, of Samlesbury, Esq. Shortly after James Martin's induction a letter (dated 2nd June, 1621), was sent by King James to the Bishop of Chester (John Bridgeman), instructing him to appoint some other preacher for Ormskirk, in the place of the newly-appointed Vicar of Preston.¹ Two years later (1623), he was deprived of his living, the charges against him being that he had refused to christen a child which had been brought two or three miles for that purpose; that he had churched the mothers of illegitimate children "without publique confession." He was suspected of having got the living by simony, and he allowed the vicarage house to be "desecrated."²

For the next ten years Martin suffered great privation and persecution, and at length vainly attempted to obtain redress from the Archbishop of York, to whom in April, 1633, he forwarded two pathetic appeals, in which he sets forth that in consequence of his ejection from the Ormskirk "preachership and the Vicarage of Preston, after infinite obloquy and extremity," his "poor wife and a son (having nowhere else to lie) were starved to death in the streets," after which for three years the bishop "pursuivanted" him upon a pretext of certain passages in a licensed book which he the [bishop] wanted to have censured on a High Commission, so as to work his [the plaintiff's] utter ruin and extermination. As to the charge of simony he asserts that he holds a letter from the bishop which will entirely clear him from that charge. In one of these appeals he mentions that "Mr. Lewis," with whom he had lived in Lancashire, had certified that he "was reasonably qualified if his brain was settled."³

His final appeal was made about the same date, and is so graphic and contains so many details of interest that have not before been printed that no apology is needed for its introduction here.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

*Or the Names of the Actors in my Lord of Chesters Pageant for my Divestiture,
first from Ormskirk, then from Preston.*

Mr. John
Packer.

FOR ORMSKIRK: the Bishop's principall Engine was Mr. John Packer who procured his late Majesty's signature to a Letter of the Bishop's own contriving to thrust me from that Pension.

¹ Tanner's MSS. (73 f. 25) printed in full in Local Gleanings of Lanc. and Chesh., vol. i., p. 18.

³ State Papers, Dom. Ser. [Charles I.], vol. ccxxvi., n. 27 and 42.

² Bishops' Registers.

*Puritans vs
Martin*

Edward
Flood.

£50 had been offered to Mr. Edmund Breres one of my learned counsel to dissuade me from Ormiskirk by Edward Flood that Bishop's chief servant.

FOR PRESTON, there was a little Army: I will name them distinctly, and marshall them as for Dignity and Opulency is most requisite: assigning their several parts that they acted.

Sir Gilbert
Houghton.

SIR GILBERT HOUGHTON Knight (and now Baronet.)—This Gent. had a great and a long part, First he was hired by the Puritans of Preston to deprave me to his late Royal Majesty to whom he insinuated that his own Father Sir Rich. Houghton had made me Vicar by Simony: desiring his Majesty would be pleased (in that regard) to collate it on a worthy Divine, one Mr. John Inskip, whereupon his Majesty asking what the value was he told him under £20 in ye king's books. Then his Majesty referred him to the then Lord Keeper Williams. Now comes he to a second Overture, knowinge therefore that Inskip (by the ordinary course) was to be examined before he got the seate from the Lord Keeper: he pawns his credit with Williams, that Inskip was so rare a Schollr. and such a great Divine, as beside the needlesnes of it, it would be a great Retardation of the Business if he should undergo any Examenⁿ. This dispatch therefore was procured with all expedicion possible.

The said Sir Gilbert procured me to give him an absolute bond of £100 for the redemption of Ormskirk which he swore he would accomplish for me, but afterwards he sued me and imprisoned me at Lancaster, by which act the Puritans took advantage to commence a suit against me for Inskip who had now two great seals for my Vicarage, for which good service William Lemon the head of the Puritan League either gave Sir Gilbert £60 presently or remitted so much of his debt.

Sir Gilbert likewise procured from the Bishop a sequestration of my Fruits and Tithes so that I was quite without defence. Mr. Thomas Walmisley (Judge Walmisley's son) sent me £4 or £5, whereupon my adversaries sent to me in Lancaster Castle my wife and child and a maid, so that the said small sum being soon exhausted they might achieve their ends the more speedily by reducing me to the last extremity, hoping indeed to have famisht me quickly, as after they did my said wife and child.

It being near Easter some of the chief of the town to whom I owed about £12, dealt with the Puritans and Sir Gilbert's Agents to permit me to come out of prison to Preston. This was done, but hearing afterwards that I was to be imprisoned again I was forced to leave the country, having given order to have the cure served by a preacher, but this was not done chiefly by their discouragement of him that should have come, my enemies telling him that I was sure to lose my Benefice, Mr. Inskip had the Great Seal for it, and therefore it would be lost labor for him to stay.

Sir Gilbert hearing that his Father intended to maintain my suit in the Arches, and resolving that this should not be, procured a letter from King James charging Sir Richard to go to Court upon his Allegiance, thereupon Sir Richard suddenly postinge to the King, as soon as he had presented himself to his Majesty and had dispatht, in his Return from the Court to London (as I remember he told me), his son Sir Gilbert confederating* with his Creditors, brought him within the Ambush of Arrest, whereupon he longe lay in the Fleet so that all help and hope was taken from me (thereby) of Defence and almost from him likewise of Sustenance: in so

*All this
he oft
related with
Teares.

He besought God on his knees in the fleet that Sir Gilbert's son might live to revenge his Quarrell.

William Leman.

Adam Mort.

Edmd Werde.

Roger Langton.

John Singleton.

much, as with many bitter Tears, Cries, and Execrations (in my hearing and many others) he oft cursed his son, for detaining his Rents and deterring his Tenants, which went so neere his Heart, that although at last by hard meanes he got released, yet soone after he died¹ of y^e Heart-Greefe : to the no small Joy of Sir Gilbert's Lady.

Exit Sir Gilbert Houghton.

A Burgomaster of Preston, a ringleader of my adversaries, the chief fomenter of Inskip with money, and a great supporter of Schismatics in that county. He was the "deere Privado and Associat inseparable" of the said Sir Gilbert. This fellow detains all my library that was unsold.

Another rich Burgomaster there, of the same Tribe, who contributed largely in the suit against me by Inskip.

A rich shopkeeper, a coventicler, a malapt censurer of my sermons, who (together with Inskip) most blasphemously endeavored to maintain against me, that the Blessed Virgin was not the Mother of God.

This man (though no Puritan) yet at their instance (when he was Mayor) entered the Church while I read Divine Service, and inhibited me, thereby incurring the penalty of the Statute: He is a man of £500 a year plus minus.

This man was the Churchwarden who as I was reading the General Confession forcibly pulled the Communion Book out of my hands, at the command of Langton, assisted by Leman, Werden, Mort, and others whom it were too tedious here to particulate. These five were all shopkeepers, viz.: Seth Bushell, William Hadock, Henry Breres, John Jamson: all rich Burgers and Pursers for the suit, in all twelve persons.

THE PREMISES DULY PONDERED.

I refer it to honorable consideration whether this strong combination of the Puritans against me (merely for my conformity to his Majesty's Canons and opposition to their wild fancies) may not be drawn within compass of a Star-Chamber or High-Commission censure, considering the "tragical" events thereof, as Sir Ric. Houghton's imprisonment, extremities, and death: my own imprisonment, extremity, and poisoning in the prison (by the most barbarous usage of Thomas Couell the now jailor of Lancaster, who kept me closer than almost any malefactor there), ffor that Poison was given me by Couels,* means I could prove if I had a full Commission to examine the matter. Beside the Puritans prophesied I was not like to live long, wherein they said very true, having stript me of my Tithes (by the Bishop's help) the while I was prisoner, and conspired with Couell to dispatch me.* Lastly, I am confident the Bishop would not so openly have wronged me, by Deprivation (without Prooffe and against his own Knowledge) had not he bin persuaded that I never was like to come out of Lancaster alive.

Again, considering the barbarous massacre of my wife and children (by famine), the slanders they raised of her and of myself likewise.

Whether all these persons (as engines and coadjutors to my Arch-enemy the Bishop) should not be converted by a judicial course and censured according to their demerits.*

¹ Sir Richard Houghton died 12th November, 1630. * State Papers Domestic Char. i., vol. 236, n. 42, i.

[The foregoing is not an absolute copy but is a very fine extract.]

* By one Singleton his under keeper.

* Yet they knew I was ever very healthy.

James Martin's subsequent career we have not been able to trace. He had two sons baptized at Preston: James (1617), and Thomas (1618), both of whom died young. His wife was buried at Preston, 27th January, 1630-31, and his son on the 16th of the month following.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, B.A., 1623.—Was instituted 21st June, 1623, being presented by the Crown; he was probably never inducted.¹

JOHN INSKIP, 1623.—He was instituted to the vicarage with "a clause of reversion" to Alexander Bradley, on 6th August, 1623. From 1620 "Mr. Inskip" was curate of Radcliffe in Lancashire.² He remained at Preston a very short time; afterwards going to Garstang where he died in 1631-32. His will dated 7th February in that year, was proved at Richmond; he is described as "clerk;" he left a messuage called "Sumpner's," in Kirkland, to the use of his daughters Deborah, Christiana, [baptized at Preston 13th April, 1626], and Jane. In the Radcliffe Church Registers he is described as "Mr. Aeinscipe." His daughter Deborah was baptized there 13th February, 1615, his daughter Susan on 3rd May, 1618, and his daughter Sara on 24th October, 1620.³

JOHN LEWIS, 1624 or 1625.—The date of his appointment has not been discovered at Chester, but in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire he is described as Vicar of Preston in Amounderness, and Chaplain to James Earl of Derby, and as having married Anne the daughter of Richard Moore of Edmundsbury in the county of Suffolk, whose eldest son James Moore of Harrop, county York, married Catherine the daughter of Sir Richard Hoghton of Hoghton Tower. In the year 1624 he published "Melchizedech's Anti-type, or the Eternall Priest-hood and all sufficient Sacrifice of Christ, with the Scrutiny of the Masse, &c.;" on the title-page the author is described as "John Lewis, M^r of Artes of Sydney Sussex College in Cambridge, and one of His Majesties Preachers authorized for the County of Lancaster."⁴ The volume is dedicated to "James Lord Strange, heire to the Right Honorable William Earle of Darby." He was married at Preston, 30th October, 1626, the bride being described simply as "Anna More." This was his second wife as the Church Registers of Wigan record: "Baptized 1st January, 1620-21, Susan dau. of John Lewis, Preacher att Wigan." Nothing more is known of this vicar.

¹ Bishops' Registers.

² First loan of Clergy, 1620, Record Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh., xii., 54, and Radcliffe Registers.

³ In the latter instance the Father is called John Ieinskip.

⁴ Rather a scarce book, printed by Nicholas Okes for Richard Whitakers, London, 1624.

AUGUSTUS WILDBORE, D.D., 1625-30.—A full account of this vicar will be found in the *History of Garstang*, (Chet. Soc. cv., 149.)¹ It will be sufficient here to state that he was born about the year 1590; he graduated at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. In 1617 he was Vicar of Wigan; on 7th February, 1620-21, he was instituted Vicar of Garstang; on 1st December, 1625, he was presented to Preston by Charles I., and instituted by the bishop 3rd March, 1626, and resigned on 8th November, 1630, on accepting the Vicarage of Lancaster; this he lost through delinquency, but he ultimately obtained a grant from the Committee of Plundered Ministers of the fifth part of the tithes. Dr. Wildbore died at Driffeld in Derbyshire, where he was buried 19th April, 1654.

JAMES STARKIE, M.A., 1630.—Possibly this vicar was one of a junior branch of the Starkies of Huntroyde: he was a student at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1621,² and subsequently his M.A. He was instituted to Preston on 10th November, 1630, paying first-fruits on 26th November, but he was again instituted 2nd December, 1630, on the presentation of the king (dated 22nd November.)³

In 1639 James Starkie was appointed to North Meols, and in that year he contributed towards the war against the Scots £1 12s. as Rector of North Meols, and £3 as Vicar of Preston.⁴ Shortly afterwards he resigned the latter living. Whilst at Preston he had two children baptized: John, 8th April, 1634 (died the year following); and Elizabeth, baptized 13th May, 1632. James Starkie was buried at North Meols, on 3rd May, 1684. He had issue James Starkie of Marton, who died in 1684, leaving several sons.⁵ In the early years of his ministration at Preston he appears to have got into trouble with his spiritual masters, as in February, 1635-36, he was called before the High Court of Commission and having taken the oath was admonished;⁶ the nature of his offence may be inferred from the terms of a petition to Archbishop Laud (in 1637), wherein it is alleged that at Preston "all the orders of the church go down the wind, for they call surplices the rags of Rome, and they will suffer no organs, nor sign no children with the sign of the cross when they are christened, and the altars are pulled down."⁷

¹ See also Mr. Tom C. Smith's Record of Preston Parish Church, p. 51.

² College Books.

³ Bishops' Registers.

⁴ Clergy Contributions, see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh., xii., 122, 124.

⁵ Guild Roll and Chester Wills.

⁶ State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1635-36, p. 485.

⁷ Do. do. do 1636-37, p. 26.

ISAAC AMBROSE, 1639 or 1640-57.—For full particulars of the life, ancestry, and writings of this Vicar of Preston, the reader is referred to the *History of Garstang* [Chetham Soc., vol. civ.]; it will be sufficient to state here that he accepted the vicarage in 1639 or 1640, and he resigned in the year 1657; he was buried at Preston, 25th January, 1663-64, in his fifty-ninth year. Probably the last sermon he preached in Preston Church was on the occasion of the funeral of Lady Margaret Houghton, on 4th January, 1657-58. This funeral took place at night and “proved a night of great disorder,” and only with difficulty could the cortège “pass through the streets with the corps for the throng of people,” and, writes Ambrose, “more ado had we to enter the church door and after the body was laid in the dust such a noise was raised by the multitude that I plainly perceived I could not be heard.”¹

GEORGE THOMASON, 1657.—This is an heretofore unrecorded Vicar of Preston. He was admitted 2nd July, 1657, upon a presentation exhibited to the Committee for the Relief of Plundered Ministers by Sir Richard Houghton, Bart., the patron, and on certificates from Robert Ashton, Richard Heyrick, Edw. Gee, John Johnson, Thos. Johnson and Wm. Meeke.² For his maintenance £40 a year was recommended to the council.³ He resigned early in the following year and became minister of Heywood Chapel, from whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1672, aged 58. Calamy describes him as “a diligent laborious preacher, who earnestly longed for the good of souls.”

WILLIAM COLE, 1657-58.—William “*Coale*,” clerk, was admitted to the Church of Preston, 10th February, 1657-58, on the presentation of Sir Richard Hoghton, Bart., exhibited to the Committee for the Relief of Plundered Ministers, with certificates from Ric. Hoghton, Thomas Johnson, Isaac Ambrose, Edwd. Gee, and Wm. Brownsword. In January, 1658-59 to the sum of £40 already granted towards “the increase of his maintenance,” a further sum of £20 was added.⁴ This vicar is probably the William Cole who was admitted to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1637; he took his B.A. degree in 1640, and was a native of Northumberland. Before coming to Preston he was the minister of St. John’s Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to which living he was instituted 25th March, 1652-53.

¹ Printed Sermon. There is a notice of this vicar in the Dictionary of National Biography.

² Plundered Ministers’ Account (see Record Soc. of Lan. and Chesh., xxxiv., 189.)

³ State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1657-58.

⁴ Lambeth MSS., No. 995, pp. 122 and 525 (see Lan. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. xxxiv. pp. 217, 270.)

and resigned in 1658; whilst there he was described as "a polite man and an eloquent preacher."¹ Henry Newcome in his autobiography mentions under the date 22nd July, 1658, that he had heard that on Mr. Cole's removal from Newcastle to Preston, "his wife's mother going to meet them was in the coach when it was overturned in a very dirty place, and was hurt and died within two or three days."² William Cole married Grace the daughter of John Jenkinson draper, of Preston, and his wife Ann, who was a widow in 1628 and subsequently married a Mr. Fleetwood. Mr. Cole whilst at Newcastle had three children baptized: Elizabeth in 1654, Grace 24th January, 1654-55, and John, 14th August, 1656. John and Elizabeth died young; Grace married John Prescott of Preston; and another daughter Ann, married Thomas Mayor.³

William Cole is said to have been ejected from Preston in 1662, but this is scarcely likely, as he became Vicar of Dedham in Essex, in June, 1663. Calamy says that he afterwards "became a Dr." For this latter statement there appears no authority, and possibly the author of the "Nonconformist Memorials"⁴ mistook him for a William Cole, M.D., who died in London, 1716, aged 81 years. The date of the death of this vicar is not known, but Henry Newcome records that on 28th March, 1673, "Mr. Cole, on his way to London is with me to prosecute an invitation of me into Ireland."⁵ The Preston Registers under February, 1676-77, give "buried Mrs Cole, relict of William Cole, Clerk of Preston." The late Mr. William Dobson is responsible for the statement that "Mrs. Grace Cole" left a will dated 3rd October, 1666.⁶ This must be wrong at all events as to the date, and no such will has been proved at Chester.

William Cole was the author of a sermon (published whilst he was at Newcastle) on *David's Distress at the loss of Jonathan*; he was one of the joint authors of *The Perfect Pharisee* in 1654; and he wrote a commendatory letter to Isaac Ambrose on *Ministration of Angels*.

THOMAS STANHOPE, 1662-63.—This vicar was the son of George Stanhope, D.D., Precentor of York Minster. He was admitted as a Sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 23rd June, 1653, being then over fifteen years old; for seven years previously he had been a scholar at the York School. He took his A.M. degree in 1660,⁷ and was shortly after-

¹ Surtees Soc., vol. L., 129.

² Chetham Soc., xxvi., 94.

³ Dobson's Ancient Houses of Preston, p. 10.

⁴ Vol. ii., p. 362.

⁵ Chetham Soc., xxvii., 206.

⁶ Dobson's Ancient Houses of Preston, p. 11.

⁷ College Books.

wards appointed Rector of Hartshorn, in Derbyshire, and 14th February, 1662-63, he was instituted Vicar of Preston, but only held the living for nine months.

Thomas Stanhope was twice married—first to Barbara, daughter of George Allestree of Derby, Esq., and afterwards to Catherine, daughter of his patron, Sir Richard Hoghton.

The date of his death is not known. He had issue by the first wife, George, who was Dean of Canterbury, and by the second wife four sons and a daughter.

SETH BUSHELL, D.D., 1663-82.—A biographical notice of this vicar has been several times printed,¹ and it is not necessary here to say more than that he was the son of Adam Bushell of Cuerden, and graduated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He was instituted to Preston 27th November, 1663,² and on 19th June, 1682, he was appointed Vicar of Lancaster, when he gave up the former living. He was three times married—first to Mary daughter of Roger Farington; second to Mary daughter of William Stansfield of Euxton; third to Elizabeth widow of Evan Wall of Preston [see chap. xiv.] He died at Lancaster 6th November, 1684, and had issue by his second wife, viz.: (1) Adam who died at Preston in June, 1696, and left issue: Seth, James, Adam, Margaret, and Emily; (2) William, Rector of Heysham, whose son William founded the Goosnargh Hospital; (3) Seth living in 1682; (4) Samuel died in infancy; (5) John died in infancy; (6) Clemence married Rich. Crombocke, October 1682; (7) Alice; (8) Mary married a Mr. Taylor. [Bushells of Preston, see p. 121.]

THOMAS BIRCH, 1682-1700.—A junior branch of the Birch family of Birch, in the parish of Manchester, in the beginning of the seventeenth century was settled at Openshaw; of this branch was Samuel Birch of Ardwick, who died in 1668-9, and was buried at the Collegiate Church of Manchester. He left three sons: John (the famous Parliamentary Colonel), Samuel (a Major), and Thomas, the Vicar of Preston, who was baptized at Manchester, 1st December, 1633.³ He was instituted to Preston on 12th December 1682.⁴ At this time he held the Rectory of Hampton Bishop in the county of Hereford, and consequently for some time after his appointment to Preston he was non-resident, but on pressure being brought to bear

¹ History of Goosnargh, and Mr. Tom Smith's Records of Preston Parish Church.

³ Hist. of Birch Chapel, Chet. Soc., xlvii., pp. 107, 113.

² Bishops' Registers.

⁴ Bishops' Registers.

upon him by the Mayor and Corporation he came to live in the parish,¹ but his position does not appear to have been a happy one, as he was constantly at variance with the High Church party and the local authorities. On 29th April, 1692, the Bishop of Chester replying to a letter addressed to him by the Mayor of Preston, states that he (the bishop) has been told that Mr. Birch is "disaffected to ye Liturgy," and in his sermons has "spoken contemptibly of some of the passages in ye Common Prayer," but as none of the people who complain will appear as witnesses to prove the charge he is unable to act in the matter.

In reply to this the mayor obtained the signatures of several disaffected parishioners to a presentment against the vicar, but the bishop answered (30th May, 1692), that in it they do not name "so much as one canon" that he had broken, but that they only make general statements that they had heard such "reflections" from the vicar upon the "Liturgy and Discipline," that they were obliged "at some times to keep from ye church." Upon such vague charges his lordship declined to act, and he also refuted sundry objections which had been made against the vicar having had his own son as his curate.²

Thomas Birch died 13th January, 1699-1700, aged sixty-seven years, his will being proved at Richmond, 10th February in that year. He married Mary x x x, and had issue: (1) John, Sergeant-at-Law, married first Sarah, the daughter of Colonel John Birch, and second Letitia Hampden of Holborn; (2) Samuel married Lettice daughter of Rowland Hunt, of Bore Acton, county Salop, Esq.; (3) Thomas, Rector of Hampton Bishop (twice married); (4) Richard; (5) Ambrose; (6) Ann, wife of the Rev. Samuel Peploe [see p. 189]; (7) Alice; (8) Elizabeth; (9) Mary. The widow of Thomas Birch was buried at Preston 31st December, 1708.

SAMUEL PEPLOE, M.A.—1700-1727.—He was the son of Padmore Peploe (Plebeian), of Dawley Parva in the county of Salop; baptized 3rd July 1668, and passed from the Penkridge School in Staffordshire, to Jesus College, Oxford, 12th May, 1687, where he graduated B.A., 1690, and M.A., 1693;³ he took a B.D. degree at Lambeth 10th March, 1718. In 1695 he was appointed Rector of Kedleston in the county of Derby, and was instituted Vicar of Preston, 29th May, 1700, and during his tenure of office here he was distinguished by great zeal and activity, not only in the Hanoverian cause but

¹ Corporation Records.

³ College Books.

² Local Gleanings, Lanc. & Chesh., vol. ii., pp. 69.

in the general welfare of the people of the parish. His conduct in the presence of the rebel forces in 1715 has already been referred to [p. 63], and it is possible that there may be some truth in the oft-told anecdote, to the effect that when the king heard of his conduct on that occasion he exclaimed "Peep-low! Peep-low! by God he shall Peep-high, he shall be a bishop." At anyrate on the first opportunity arising he was appointed by George I. (on 1st July, 1718) to the Wardenship of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. This appointment was extremely distasteful to the Fellows of the College, and the Bishop of Chester refused to institute him on the ground of his not being a Bachelor of Divinity; this led to his obtaining from Lambeth the required qualification.

On the death of Bishop Gastrell the vacant See was given to Samuel Peploe (12th April, 1726), and he held the episcopacy until his death 21st February, 1752, aged eighty-four. Samuel Peploe married first Ann the daughter of Thomas Browne, of Shredicote, county Stafford, Esq.; and secondly at Manchester, 27th December, 1727, Ann the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Birch [see p. 188]; he had issue by the first wife: Samuel [see below]; Mary, married Francis Joddrell of Yeardsley, county Chester, Esq.; Anne, married James Bayley of Manchester, Registrar of the Diocese of Chester; Elizabeth, married John Bradshaw of Darcy Lever, Esq.; and Jane, died in infancy.

Samuel Peploe was the author of several sermons, for a list of these and an extended life of this Vicar of Preston, the reader is referred to *The Wardens of Manchester*, Chetham Society, vol. vi., n.s. pp. 157-166.

SAMUEL PEPLOE, JUNIOR, 1727-1743.—He was the only son of the last vicar, and matriculated at Oxford 19th February, 1719-20, aged eighteen years; he took his degrees at Wadham College, and graduated B.C.L., 29th October, 1726, D.C.L., 2nd July, 1763, being a grand compounder. On the resignation of his father he was nominated by the king to the Vicarage of Preston, and was instituted 4th July, 1727, and on the same day he was collated by his father to the Rectory of Northenden, and a Prebendary Stall in Chester Cathedral.¹ On 4th June in the year following he was installed Archdeacon of Richmond, and afterwards appointed Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1743 he became the Vicar of Tattenhall, having on 25th October, 1738, been installed a Warden of Manchester Collegiate Church.

¹ Le Neve's *Fasti*, iii., p. 271.

He resigned the Vicarage of Preston 15th April, 1743; he died 22nd October, 1781. Like his father he was twice married: first to Elizabeth daughter of the Rev. Thomas Birch, Rector of Hampton Bishop [see p. 187]; and secondly, 10th October, 1774, to Rebecca daughter of Edward Roberts, Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of Chester; he had issue by the first wife only, namely: Samuel Birch, John, Ann (died young), Elizabeth, Laetitia, Mary, and Ann. John the only surviving son assumed the name of Birch on succeeding to the estate of his uncle, Samuel Birch, at Garneston in the county of Hereford. For a full biography of this vicar see *The Wardens of Manchester*, Chetham Society. vol. vi., n.s., pp. 166-171.

RANDAL ANDREWS, B.A., 1743-1782,—This vicar was the son of Randal Andrews, of Wellington, in the county of Salop (described in the college books as "plebeian.") He matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 10th October, 1728, at the age of eighteen; he took a B.A. degree in 1732. His first curacy was that of St. George's Church, Preston, which he held from 1733 to 1744 [see p. 154]; he was instituted to Preston 30th April, 1743. If there is any reliance to be placed on political squibs it would appear that he purchased the living which at the time of his appointment was vested in William Shaw, of Preston, Esq. On account of his strong Anti-Tory politics he was not a popular vicar. He held the vicarage until his death, which took place early in August, 1782, and was buried at Preston. He had issue John (died in infancy), Randal, Vicar of Ormskirk, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Mary.

HUMPHREY SHUTTLEWORTH, B.A., 1782-1809.—He was the third son of Nicholas Shuttleworth, of the city of Durham, and was born 29th March, 1735-36, and entered Christ Church College, Oxford, on the 20th June, 1753, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. He was appointed Vicar of Kirkham, 18th, July, 1771, and Vicar of Preston on 30th October, 1782, and he held the former until his death on the 14th August, 1812, aged seventy-six years, and was buried at Kirkham. He resigned the Vicarage of Preston 21st September, 1809 [see History of Kirkham, Chetham Society, vol. xciii.] His wife Anne was buried at Walton-le-Dale, 28th November, 1783.

JAMES PENNY, M.A., 1809-1817.—The son of Henry Penny of Knutsford, in the county of Chester, apothecary; he was baptized 13th June, 1756; educated at the Manchester School, and having obtained an exhibition entered Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took a B.A. degree

1st February, 1779, and having removed to Hertford College, he obtained there his M.A., 24th May, 1784. An uncle of the vicar's was Edward Penny the Royal Academician.¹ Probably his first curacy was at Alderley in Cheshire, which he resigned on his appointment in the year 1795 to Marton and Chelford Chapels in the Parish of Didsbury.² On 10th May, 1807, he became Vicar of Chipping in Lancashire, and on 26th September, 1809, was instituted to the Vicarage of Preston. He was a pronounced pluralist and held all the three appointments until his death on 31st October, 1816; he was buried at Preston. James Penny was twice married; his first wife Elizabeth died in 1803, and was buried at Chelford; his second wife was a Miss Fenton of Preston, to whom he was married 7th April, 1812; he had issue by his first wife: Edward Penny, Rector of Great Stambridge in Essex; Henry, died in India; and a daughter, Susannah.³

ROGER CARUS WILSON, M.A., 1817-1839.—He was the second son of William Wilson Carus Wilson of Casterton, in the county of Cumberland, who was M.P. for Cockermouth, from 1821 to 1827. Roger Carus Wilson was born in 1792; he graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818, and was for a short time Chaplain to Viscount Galway. He was instituted to the Vicarage of Preston 1st March, 1817, on the presentation of his father, who had acquired by purchase the right to the next presentation. He married Francis Harriett daughter of Major Parr. Mr. Wilson was vicar for twenty-two years and died 15th December, 1839 [see monumental inscription p. 122.] His widow died at Bath 23rd February, 1880, they had no issue. Roger Carus Wilson was author of a "Life of Peter Houghton," curate of Walton-le-Dale, &c.

JOHN OWEN PARR, M.A.—1840-1877.—He was the eldest son of John Parr of Liverpool, and was born 8th August, 1798, and graduated at Brazenose College, Oxford, B.A., 1818, M.A., 1830. He was not instituted to Preston until 16th April, 1840, having previously been Curate of Henley-on-Thames, Vicar of Durnford in Wiltshire, and for a time held the headmastership of a private school in Islington. In 1844 he was appointed Rural Dean, and in 1853 nominated Honorary Canon of Manchester; he also was on the Commission of the Peace for the county. Canon Parr held several public offices in Preston and was identified with many public movements; he died 12th February, 1877 [see monument, p. 122.] He was twice

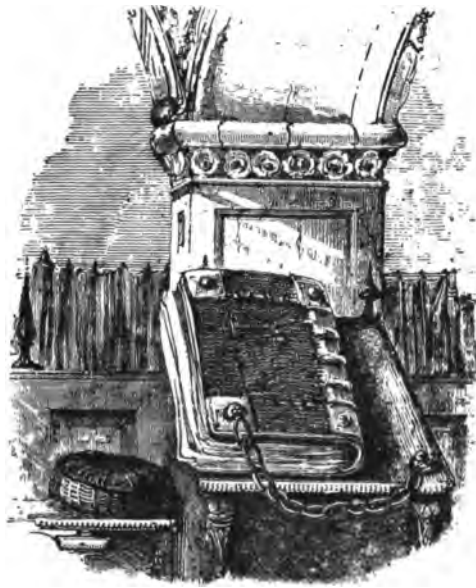
¹ Manchester School Register, Chet. Soc., lxix., pp. 118, 135, and 145.

² Earwaker's Hist. of East Cheshire.

³ Mr. Tom C. Smith's Hist. of Chipping, 106.

married, first to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of William Wright of London, who died 20th February, 1841; and secondly to Miss Proctor. By the first wife he had issue: John Owen, William Chase, Harrington, W. Manisty died 1857, Edward died young, and a daughter $\times \times \times$ wife of the Rev. John Wilson, Vicar of St. James's, Preston, [see p. 158]; by the second wife a son Arthur who died in infancy.

The REV. JAMES HAMER RAWDON, M.A., the present vicar, was instituted 12th July, 1877.



CHAPTER XI.

The Hospital of the Lepers.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.



LEPROSY in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries found many victims in the northern parts of Lancashire, and those who did not find shelter in one of the hospitals piously founded for their benefit, appear to have not only been outcasts but were treated with cruelty and abuse. Not being allowed to live in the towns they found shelter in the neighbourhood of the large forests, but even there they were not allowed to rest in peace; this fact is clearly proved by a writ dated 10th April, 1220, addressed to the Sheriff of the county, instructing him to see that the lepers were no longer molested by Roger (who was Lord of Fishwick), and others, but that in future their beasts and herds were to pasture in the forests of Lancashire, from whence they were also to be allowed to take firewood and timber for the building of their huts.¹

In the reign of Henry II. at least three Hospitals for Lepers had been founded in the north of Lancashire, viz.: Coniston, St. Leonard's at Lancaster, and St. Mary Magdalen at Preston, the exact date of the foundation of the latter is unknown, but it was an established hospital in the time of Henry II. [A.D. 1154-89], as that monarch issued a Charter whereby he informed the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, that the lepers dwelling there were in his "hands, custody, and protection," and that they and the hospital and their "goods and possessions," were to be protected as part of the king's demesnes, and that if "anyone had presumed to forfeit any of the goods of the lepers, the same were to be returned without delay;" this Charter was witnessed by "Brother Roger."²

King John on 29th May, 1206, made a similar order.³

In a Charter without date we find that Alan the son of Baldwin granted to William the son of Seward de Preston, a croft called Wyndhill, and a plot of land at the head of the town of Preston, near the land of

¹ Royal Letters, Henry II., No. 185.

³ Duchy of Lanc., Div. xi., vol. i., f. 87 (Great Coucher.)

² Duchy of Lanc., Div. xi., vol. i., f. 80 (Great Coucher.)

the Blessed Mary; and by another Charter dated 5th May, 5 Edward II. [1312], Adam de Preston gave to his daughter a perch of land near the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, adjoining Swaghwellesyk.¹

In this century we find a reference to the Chapel attached to the Hospital and its priest John son of Richard de Riperiis, who was allowed to hold a Canonry of Salisbury notwithstanding his Chaplaincy at St. Mary Magdalen at Preston, the order being dated 9 calends July, 1331.² One of the wardens of this chapel was Henry de Dale, Bachelor of Law and Medicine, who held the office in 1345-47.³ Towards the close of the year 1349 the Chapel of the Magdalen was closed, and so remained for eight weeks in consequence of the ravages made by the black death [see p. 31]; the oblations and appurtenances of the chapel were valued at £32.

Shortly after this "Master Pascal de Bononia," who was physician to Henry Duke of Lancaster, held this chapel, and in 1355 the Duke obtained for him from Clement VI., a Canonry of London, with the expectancy of a Prebend, notwithstanding that he held the Church of Tattenhall and the Chapel of Preston.⁴

Pilgrims from various parts of the country at this period made visits to this Chapel of the Lepers, and to encourage them Henry Duke of Lancaster applied to the Pope in 1355 on their behalf, for a relaxation of a year and forty days' enjoined penance, to those penitents who made such visits on the principal feast days of the year, and on those of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Thomas of Canterbury.⁵

One of those local tragedies, the details of which have not been preserved, took place at Preston, on the Monday of the Feast of St. John the Baptist, 27 Edward III. [1353], when one Nicholas Starkey murdered Richard Breton, and whose pardon was only brought about by the intervention of the Prince of Wales, by Letters Patent dated 6th June, 31 Edward III. [1357]. At the Assizes held at Preston in the next year, a charge was made to the effect that on the day following the Feast of the Invention of the Cross (3rd May), whilst a pilgrimage was going on a proclamation had been made of the pardon of Nicholas Starkey, certain evil-disposed people rushed *vi et armis* into the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, some of whom were kept prisoners there for the whole of the day following. The names of those who took part in these proceedings were:

¹ Hist. MSS., com. iv., 579, 580.

² Papal Registry, 16 John, xxii., f. 180, Avignon.

³ Calendar of Papal Letters, vol. iii., p. 148.

⁴ Papal Petitions, vol. i., p. 543.

⁵ Papal Letters, vol. iii., p. 562 (Avignon, f. 183a.)

William de Hakenshawe, John de Hakenshawe, Roger de Hakenshawe, Henry de Hakenshawe (four brothers), Nicholas del Meles, William del Meles, Henry, son of John de Haydok of Preston, John de Riselegh, Richard the stringer,¹ Robert the fermonson of Samlesbury, John the clerk of Broghton, *Majister*, the schoolmaster of Preston, Richard Geppeson, Patrick the servant of John de Hakenshawe, John the skryvener of Lancaster, Adam the wright of Preston, and John and Richard his servants.²

In 1366 Walter Campeden was Warden of the Hospital, holding his appointment from the Duke of Lancaster.³

The tenants of the lands and tenements of the Hospital in the fifteenth century paid homage and service to the Cliftons of Clifton in Kirkham, one of whom James Clifton, died early in the reign of Henry V. [c. 1420.]⁴

The Dean and Chapter of the College of Leicester, as the patrons of the parish church, in 1465 appear to have unfairly treated the "Incumbent of the Free Chapel" of St. Mary Magdalen, so much so that Edward IV. issued an injunction to restrain them from "takyng by force certain tythes for such cornes and othere things as renewed" on the ground belonging to the chapel, from the incumbent; and they were also charged to "surcesse from hensforth of all manere vexing and troubling of the saide incumbent," and to "fayle not hereof upon the perill yat may fall herein." This was dated at Westminster the 1st August, in the 5 Edward IV. [1465.]⁵

Henry VIII. on 6th February, 1521-22, nominated Thomas Barlow, priest, to be Incumbent of the Free Chapel,⁶ but although he held the incumbency until the chapel was dissolved with the smaller religious houses, he did not perform the duties of his office, but leased the lands which formed the endowment about the year 1524 to James Walton, who by a clause in his lease was required to find a priest to sing mass for the king's salvation, and to repair the building which was said to be "in greate ruin and dekey."⁷ The lease was for twenty years, at a rental of £7 6s. 8d. Part of the chapel lands was a close of land containing fifteen acres called the "Widowfield," about which a dispute arose in 1527-28, when Walton complained that William Alcocke and two of the friars from the Grey Friars, with half-a-dozen of their retainers, acting on instructions received from Thomas Todyyll the Warden [see *post*], *vi et armis*, expelled his servants

¹ Stringer = One who makes strings for bows.

² Assize Roll, 439, 32 Edward III.

³ Add. MSS., 6069, iii.

⁴ Duchy Lanc., Div. xxvi., Bundle 43, p. 1, No. 2.

⁵ Chancery Rolls, Div. xxv., No. 34.

⁶ Lancashire Chantries' Report.

⁷ Chantry Commissioners described it as "defaced and open at both ends."

and took possession of the land in question. The defence set up was that James Walton had sub-let the "Widowfield" to the Warden of the Grey Friars, at a yearly rent of nine shillings and release from the finding of a priest to say mass.¹ Another claimant to the profits of the chapel arose in the year following, when Richard Assheton of Middleton, and Sir Roger Levesey priest, not only got possession of the premises, but "felled certain trees w^{ch} grewe abowte the chapell, and destroyed the spring thereof."² Whatever was the result of this action it is clear that James Walton's lease held good. A part of the chapel land called Dewe Bank was leased by James Walton to Richard Kendal, at a yearly rental of 5s. 2d.; other parts to William Noblett of Ingol, Henry Gregson the elder of Elston, Robert Whalley, and William Hokekynson of Ingol, the leases of these were dated 6th August, 1544.³ James Walton on 6th August, 1545, complained in the Duchy Court that on the 1st May preceding, he had put thirteen head of cattle into one of his leased closes of land near the hospital, and that William Whalley and others not only impounded them but had proceeded to pull down the building of the Free Chapel, which contained six or seven chambers, and also carried away the timber and stones belonging thereto and one of the bells, besides "images, relics, and other adornments belonging to the chapel, to the destruction of the king's foundation." The Chantry Commissioners reported that the lands and tenements belonging to the chapel held by James Walton, consisted of the following closes, viz.: Brodehayes, an orchard and a close called Apletrefurlonge, the Rough-hey, and divers other parcels of meadow and arable land in Dewbanke, and the Ryddyne. John Syngleton of Shynglehall, held 11 acres in Broughton, Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, an acre in Lady-hey, and William Syngleton "for rent goyng furth of his lands lyeng in Broughton belonging to the saide chapell by yere 12d." The annual value of these amounted to £5 6s. 8d.: from this sum had to be deducted 4s. a year for charges paid to John Newsome, Richard Blundell, Peter Farrington, and James Walton, "for rent going furth" of the Brodehaye close of land.⁴

These lands contained about 47 acres, and with the dissolved Free Chapel were leased by Edward VI., on 2nd June, 1548, to Richard Wrightington, gent., for twenty-one years, at a rental of £5 16s. 8d. In 1549, by Letters Patent (dated 18th April), the king sold the Magdalene, or as it

¹ "Pleadings," 19 Henry VIII., iv., w. 5.

³ Original Deed.

² Do. 20 do. iv., b. 39.

⁴ Chet. Soc., lx., 210.

was called the Maudlands, to John Dodyngton and William Ward of London, gentlemen, who on 2nd January, 1530 conveyed it to Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., from whom it passed by purchase for a sum of £300, on 2nd December, 1560, to Thomas Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq.¹ At the time of the dissolution there belonged to the chapel: one chalice, one vestment, and one bell, besides one [? paten] weighing eight ounces. Thomas Barlow the last incumbent of the Free Chapel was allowed to retire with a pension of £5 a year. He contributed to the Clerical Subsidy in 1558. The Hospital for Lepers no doubt fell into disuse long before the chapel was allowed to come into the state in which it was in 1542. The hospital and its adjacent chapel stood on the site still known as Maudlands.

The matrix of the Common Seal used by this hospital, is preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge;² it has inscribed on it "*Sigillu Commune Fratrum Prestone.*"

¹ Maudland Evidence, see Chet. Soc., lx., 209,

² For the following copy the author is indebted to Dr. James the Director of the Museum.



CHAPTER XII.

Grey Friars' Monastery.



HIS religious house does not appear to have been established before 1291, as in June of that year the Archbishop of York instructed the Friars of York to preach in aid of the crusade then going on, in such a locality as it was believed that the greatest congregation could be got together, one place selected being Preston.¹ The founder of this monastery was undoubtedly Earl Edmund ["Crouchback"], son of Henry III., who died in May, 1296.

It is probable that the site upon which the Friary was built was a gift from one of the Preston family [see chap. xiv.], as there is proof enough of the fact that that family held the surrounding land about the time of its erection. By Charter dated 5th May, 5 Edward II. [1312]. Adam de Preston granted to his daughter Matilda a house in the town of Preston, with all the land he had near the gates of the "Friars Minor" of Preston; and by another Charter dated 3 Edward III., [1329-30], Christina, formerly wife of Thomas de Preston, gave to Albredo, the son of Robert, half-an-acre of land next to the garden of the "Friars Minor."²

In 1331 (7th November), on the petition of Henry Earl of Lancaster, the Pope issued a mandamus to the Abbot of Leicester, the Prior of Worcester and William de Melbourn, Canon of Lichfield, confirming what had been done by Earl Edmund touching the foundation of the Friars' Minor of Preston, which was henceforth to be under the Wardenship of Worcester.³ Henry Lord Percy in 1349, left by will half-a-mark to this Friary,⁴ and in 1369 Thomas de Latham left forty shillings to it. The Duke of Lancaster in 1378, sailed with a large fleet to the coast of Brittany, but before setting out he directed letters to be sent to certain religious houses en-

¹ Letters from *The Northern Register*, p. 97.

² Hist. MSS., Com. IV., 580 [Gormanston Registers].

³ Papal Registers, Avignon, f. 21., 6 d. (Published vol. p. 345.)

⁴ Test. Ebor. Surtees Soc., iv., 58.

treating the abbots, &c., to offer prayers and sacrifices to God for the success of the expedition; one of these letters was directed to "the Warden of the Order of Preaching Friars at Preston."¹

For the next century nothing is known of the history of this house except that small sums were bequeathed to it by Sir Richard Tempest, Knight, in 1427; Sir Richard Sherburne, Knight, of Stonyhurst,² in 1437, and Agnes his widow. In the next century occasional bequests are made by will to the Friars of Preston. Sir William Farrington, Knight, in 1501, left ten shillings for a "trentall;"³ and Richard Hesketh in 1530, for a "dirige and a trentall," bequeathed twenty shillings;⁴ William Clifton, Esq., of Westby Hall, was more specific in his bequest, setting forth that he left the Friars "a cove and a calffe," to say "a trentally of messez for his soule," and "a bullocke wth a cut taylor to pray for his soule and for the soule of William Haydocke."⁵

In the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, is preserved a Letter of Confraternity granted by the Franciscans of Preston to Lawrence Horrokys, and the members of his family; a fragment of an illegible seal is attached to it.⁶

Of the Wardens little is recorded: Thomas Todgyll's name occurs 1527-28, and possibly he held the position until the Friary was dissolved in 1540. He appears to have been of a litigious turn of mind, and was more than once a defendant in the Duchy Court. On one of these occasions the charges brought against him were of a very serious nature. The defendant was Elizabeth A' Powell (daughter of the John Powell who appeared in the suit referring to election of Mayor, 1527), who pleads that her father by his will *inter alia*, bequeathed to her all his plate, pewter, and brass, with four feather beds and all belonging thereto; also all his debts [due to testator] "which were specified in his debt book," and were estimated at £200. At the time of her father's death she was only four years old, and "seeing that she had neither strength nor discretion to help herself," the will provided that all the said effects should be put into the keeping of "Frere Thomas Todgill, Warden of the Graye Freres of Preston," and the testator appointed as executors Brian Singleton and Sir Thomas Bostocke, priest. After the death of John A' Powell the plaintiff asserts that Sir Thomas Bostocke

¹ Chancery Rolls, chap. xxv., a 6, No. 17.

² Test. Ebor. Surtees Soc., xxx., 76.

³ Chet. Soc., lx., 183.

⁴ Piccope's MSS., iv., 131.

⁵ Lanc. and Chesh. Record Soc., xxx., 71.

⁶ This document is printed in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii., 428.

perceiving that she was "quite helpless, confederated himself with the said warden, and by craft they between them conveyed away the greater part of the said plate," and also all the writings referring to the same, and employed the plate, &c., to their own use, "by reason thereof she is utterly undone." Not content with this they "of their malicious and froward mind withheld all manner of evidences and writings," referring to the inheritance of William Lawrence, who was brother to the plaintiff, and which should be in the custody of the said warden.

To these charges "Frere Thomas Todgill" replies that although it is true that John A' Powell, father of the plaintiff, had a chamber within the said Friary "to surgeorne" and lie in, and had therein "much stuff and goods," but after his death one Folke Powell, by virtue of a Letter of administration took possession of the goods in question, and moreover that her right was determined in the spiritual law but not in the Duchy Court, and as to the inheritance of her brother William, the plaintiff had no right or title to it. Sir Thomas Bostocke defends himself by saying that he had refused to act as executor under the will, and in consequence the effects were committed to Folke A' Powell brother to the deceased.¹ The date of this suit must be about the year 1543; the verdict has not been preserved.

Prior to the dissolution several leases were granted by the Friars, of sundry premises parcel of the Friary to Thomas Breres,² but in 1541 the site of the lands appertaining were sold by the Crown to Sir Thomas Holcrofte, Knight, who shortly afterwards conveyed the same to Oliver Breres, whose possession was disturbed by Edmund Birstowe, James Byllesboro, and Lawrence Coupeland, who being "men of evil disposition and conversation," accompanied with other "ryottous" persons, "provokers of the kyng's peas to the number of twelve or more," who on the 19th June, 37 Henry VIII. [1545], assembled together (by the "unlawful abetment" of Sir Thomas Langton, Knight), with "swords, bylls, and long pyked staves," entered upon the premises and took away a thousand "wayne loads of ston called walle-ston or stone for walles," and in consequence the land was "beaten, worn, and trodden, as welle with the fete of the beastes and cattall, as with the wheles of the waynes." The defence set up by Sir Thomas Langton was that the king had sold the wall stones to him.³

¹ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., xix., n.d., p. 2.

³ "Pleadings," 37 Henry VIII., xiv., b. 3.

² Augmentation Office, Conventual Leases (Lancaster), bundles 1, 2, 3.



CARVED STONES FROM GREY FRIARS.

Whatever were the facts of the case it is clear that a considerable portion of the Friary must have now been pulled down, what was left being converted into a private dwellinghouse, where Oliver Breres and his descendants afterwards lived.¹ Sometime towards the end of the next century Kuerden (writing about 1680) says that the best part of the buildings then standing were used as a House of Correction, "to keep in safety vagabonds and rogues, thieves and sturdy beggars, and dissolute persons of no behaviour at hard work with a slender dyet and whipping chear until either the public Sessions release them with a naked and bloody farewell." Probably the buildings had been used for this purpose since the early part of the century, as at a meeting of the Justices of the Peace held at Lancaster, 14th March, 1617, the following resolution was passed, viz.:—"It is ordered that a Howse of Coreccon shall bee erected and found out att and in the Towne of Preston in Amounderness, w^{ch} shall serve for the whole countie, and that the charges for conveyinge and cariage of rogues and other malefactors sent by the Justices of Peace of the countie shall be made and borne at the equall charge of ye Hundred wheare such a rogue or malefactor shall bee ap'hended. And that the some of five hundred pounds shall be collected within the whole countie for the erectinge and furnishing of the same howse."² The committee appointed to carry out the above no doubt found it cheaper to occupy the old monastic buildings then to erect a new House of Correction. This one was replaced in 1789



HOLY WATER STOUP FROM
GREY FRIARS.

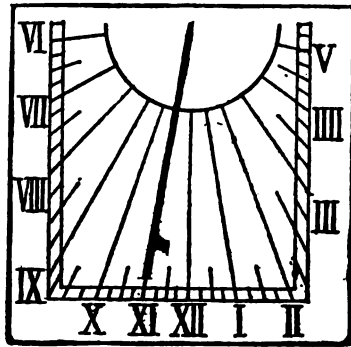
by the erection of the one in Church Street, and the buildings on the site of the Grey Friars were made into private dwellings. At the beginning of the present century the shell of the old chapel, divided into cottages, was still in existence, and three of the original lancet windows at the east end remained, but the whole was described as "now degustingly filthy."³ The original buildings consisted of a small quadrangle with cloisters and a chapel. Not far away was a "Lady Well," from which the water was conveyed to the Friary by a leaden conduit, which was discovered with sundry fragments of human bones during the excavations made for the canal

¹ According to P. Whittle over the gateway the arms of the family were carved quartered with those of the Waltons.

² Original Minute Book in the Manchester Free Library.

³ Whitaker's Richmondshire.

in 1861. The water stoup, a sketch of which appears on the previous page, is in the possession of Mr. T. Harrison Myres, F.R.I.B.A., of Preston, as are also the carved stones shown on page 201. The stoup is ten inches high.



SUNDIAL FORMERLY ON THE SOUTH WALL
OF THE GREY FRIARS.*

* Now in the garden of Mr. J. B. Price, at Wyresdale, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester.

CHAPTER XIII.

Grammar School.



THE earliest record of the Schoolmasters of Preston occurs in an Assize Roll dated Monday after the Feast of St. Nicholas, 32 Edward III. [1358], his name however is not given [see p. 195], but we may presume that there was then in the town a school of some kind. In 1399 a master was appointed to "the Grammar School,"¹ and another appointment was made in May, 1474,² so that it is quite evident that for something like two centuries there had been a School in Preston, and that it was duly recognised by the Ecclesiastical authorities. A little later than this, certainly after 1479, Helen Hoghton, the widow of Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton, Esq., founded her Chantry in the Parish Church [see p. 126], and so arranged the endowment (small though it was) that the priest celebrating there should be "sufficientlye lerned in gram^o" to act as schoolmaster in the Free Grammar School, and the Commissioners for the Dissolved Chantries in 1548, reported that the conditions of the foundation were still complied with. The lands and tenements which formed the source of income from which the schoolmaster was paid, passed with the Chantry lands to the Crown, and were leased for a term of years by Edward VI. to William Kenyon; against this the Mayor (Lawrence Banestre) and Burgesses appealed to the Duchy Court, urging that for the space of one hundred years last past there had been a Free School at Preston, for "the education and bryngyng vp of yong children," and that during that period there had belonged to it certain lands, &c., of the yearly value of five marks (£3 6s. 8d.), and that William Kenyon had by "sinister means" proved that the same were part of the Chantry's endowment, and that this had been done "to the great injury of the inhabitants and bringing up of yong children of the towne and the country there nyghe adjoyning."³ The date of this appeal was 1 and 2 Philip and Mary [1554-55].⁴ It does not appear to have been

¹ Registers of Richmond (Torre's.)

² Do. do. do.

³ "Pleadings," 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, i., b. 10.

⁴ Canon Raines says (Lanc. Chantries, H. p. 206), that at the Dissolution of the Chantries £2 18s. 2d. was charged on the Duchy Revenues for the "Clerk and Schoolmaster;" this was clearly not the case.

successful, and we find that in August, 1612, the two bailiffs were required each to give £6 13s. 4d. towards the stipend of the schoolmaster, and all future bailiffs were to do the same, the consideration being that they should be released from the "ancient custom" whereby they were called upon at the Feast of Easter to provide beer, cheese, bread, and ale, for the mayor, burgesses, and strangers.¹ In 1650 William Curtis, one of the bailiffs, publicly refused to pay this £6 13s. 4d. "to the great affront of the Corporation," whereupon he was ordered forthwith to pay it or in default £10 was to be levied on his goods.²

In July, 1652, the sum to be paid to the schoolmaster was increased to £22. Bartholomew Worthington [see chap. xvi], by a codicil to his will dated 18th December, 1663, gave a close of land in Broadgate (which he held for residue of 99 years), to his wife for life, and after her decease the income to be devoted to the augmentation of the wages of the "master and masters" of the Free Grammar School, and he desired the Mayor and Aldermen of the borough to see that this was carried into effect. It was soon after this that the School in Stonygate was built.³ The Corporation in 28 Charles II. [1676-77] purchased the freehold of this land, which they let for £12 or £14 a year.

Kuerden writing about the year 1686, says that near to the church was built "a large and handsome schoole house." The same authority relates that at the Guild of 1682, the chief scholars of the school made speeches in English and Latin to the procession at various points [see p. 59], and that the schoolmaster himself favoured them with a learned address, and delivered some verses on the subject of the prosperity of the government and the king's gracious confirmation of the Guild Charter. The custom of the chief scholar of the school giving a Latin address at the Guild still continues.

The Corporation Records show that in July, 1690, a new building, eight yards long by six yards wide, was erected adjoining the schoolhouse, which with a garden attached was used by the schoolmaster.⁴

A portion of the original endowment of the school was sold under the authority of an Act of Parliament in 1802, to the Lancaster Canal Company, for £180; in 1805 they sold part of a close formerly called

¹ White Book of Corporation.

² Do. do.

³ The master's house was built in 1728, and after the masters ceased to live there it was a licensed public house known as the "Arkwright Arms."

⁴ White Book.

Johnson's Hey, but then known as the School Field, on the south side of Broad Gate Lane, to John Addison and William St. Clare, for the purpose of erecting a "playhouse thereon." The plot comprised 800 square yards and was to be subject to a yearly rental of £10: the other parts of the school land were in the same year sold and made to realise an income of £55 1s. 6d. a year, which according to the Charity Commissioners' Report (in 1823), was paid to the headmaster. At that time there were thirty-six boys in the school all living in Preston. The education was strictly classical "so as to qualify them for the university," but not many of the boys stayed long enough at school to be able to pass on to the university."

The usher regularly received a "cockpenny" for the boys in the lower school. Writing and accounts were taught by the usher for a fee of half-a-guinea a quarter, but this was considered "quite distinct from the foundation." In the early part of the century (about 1802), the writing and accounts were taught in the lower shoolroom by a teacher unconnected with the school, but in 1823 this room was let by the Corporation to a person who kept a private school.

Until about 1819 the headmaster was accustomed to take boarders, and his ceasing to do so was considered by the Commissioners as one of the causes which led to "the low state of the school" at the time of this enquiry.

The present School in Cross Street, was built in 1841, the cost of its erection being defrayed by a body of private shareholders; it is still managed by the Corporation, and there are now several exhibitions and scholarships open to the scholars, but they are of recent creation.

THE HEADMASTERS.

The schoolmaster is mentioned as being concerned in the disturbance about the pardon of Nicholas Starky in 1358 [see p. 195.]

RICHARD MARSHALL, clerk, was appointed on 5th January, 1399-1400, to the mastership, and as this was to be during the pleasure of the Arch-deacon of Richmond,¹ it is clear that at this time the Grammar School was controlled by the ecclesiastical authorities. This is probably the "Richard le Marishall" who was admitted as a foreign burgess at the Guild of 1397, on the surety of Henry de Claghton and William Gany; at the Guild of 1415, there were present Richard Marshall and his two sons John and

¹ Torre's Registers.

Thomas. One of this family, John Marshall of Preston, married Alice, the widow of Roger Birewith, and through her he acquired several burgages and granges in Preston. Alice Marshall survived her second husband and died on the Monday next after the Pentecost, 15 Richard II. [1392], and Constance (a minor), daughter of Edward, son and heir of Thomas Banastre, was her cousin and heir-at-law.¹

THOMAS PRESTON, master of the school at Preston, received a letter dismissory on 20th May, 1474, from Archbishop Neville; he was evidently in Holy Orders.² A Nicholas Preston was mayor in 1468 [see p. 57.]

NICHOLAS BANASTRE was probably the son of John Banastre, who with his two sons, Nicholas and Richard, appear as burgesses on the Guild Roll of 1542. In 1548 he was one of the clergy attached to the Parish Church of Preston,³ and in 1548 he is described as the Chantry Priest at Our Lady's altar there; he was then forty-one years old, and held the mastership of the school. In 1561 he was still recognised as the Schoolmaster of Preston, but a "recusant at large," confined to the county of Lancaster, "the town of Preston excepted."⁴ He is described by Strype⁵ as being an "unlearned schoolmaster," and he adds that he was a rank Jesuit and much persecuted.³ By an order from the Queen on the 21st February, 1567-68, the Bishop of Chester was instructed to visit his diocese, and especially Lancashire, and see that no "obstinate persons having been justly deprived of offices of ministry be secretly maintained." The result was that several persons were charged with having within the twelve months last past received into their houses priests who had been refused the ministry because of "the contempt and evill opinion" which they had to religion; one of these priests was Nicholas Banastre.⁶ After this we have no further record of him.

WILLIAM CLAYTON is described as the schoolmaster in the Guild Roll of 1562, so that he succeeded Banastre; he was admitted as an inhabitant/burgess during the tenure of his office, so that probably he was not a native of Preston. At the same Guild and at the one of 1542, appears the name of Alexander Clayton and his son William, the latter however in 1562 is described as a draper.

PETER CARTER was a native of Lancashire, and was born about the year 1530; he graduated B.A. and M.A. at Cambridge, where in 1554 he was elected Asheton Fellow of St. John's College.⁷ He was the author of

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, [39 Report Dep. Keeper of Records.]

² Registers of Archbishop Neville.

³ Bishops' Registers, Chester.

⁴ Liber B. Duchy Lanc.

⁵ Cal. State Papers, add. Elizabeth, p. 523.

⁶ State Papers, Dom. Series, vol. xlvi., No. 367.

⁷ College Books.

Annotations in *Dialecta Johannis Setoni*, published in London in 1573, and dedicated to the Earl of Derby. He died in September, 1590, and was buried at Preston [see p. 124.] At the time of his death he was the Master of the Grammar School.

WILLIAM GELIBRAND was the son of Thomas Gelibrand [or Gillibrand], of Ramsgreve, near Blackburn; he took a B.A. degree at Brazenose College, Oxford, 14th January, 1569; was admitted to the Guild of Preston in 1602, as a stranger (or stallenger), on the payment of sevenpence, and was described as "the Schoolmaster." On 26th August, 1607, he was appointed Rector of Warrington, and no doubt resigned his headmastership. He died at Warrington in or about 1620. In the Guild of 1622, Jonathan, Nathan, and John Gilibrand, were entered and described as sons of William Gilibrand, "late schoolmaster of this borough." The eldest of these sons (Jonathan), in 1662 was presented to the Vicarage of Leigh in Lancashire.¹

HENRY YATES succeeded William Gilibrand about the year 1607. He died in July, 1616, and was buried at Preston on the 6th of that month.

HUGH WHALLEY, in September, 1622, was described as the then Schoolmaster of the Borough,² but he had probably held that position for a few years; the Parish Registers record the burial of his infant son, James, on 21st January, 1620-21: he is described as "gentleman." In or about 1636, he obtained the Headmastership of the Kirkham Grammar School through the influence of Mr. Edward Bryning, but his appointment was strongly opposed by the Vicar of Kirkham (Edward Fleetwood), who not only locked the door of the school and refused to admit him, but wrote to the bishop and declared that he was unfit to be schoolmaster in a place so infested with Popery, and he (Whalley) had "been knowne to be effected that way," and more likely "to corrupt the children" than educate them in the Protestant religion. As Mr. Whalley was a communicant the bishop confirmed the appointment. He left Kirkham in 1643, and is said to have been a successful teacher, bringing "many ingenious men so forward that divers of them went to the universities and proved good schollers."³ Hugh Whalley had two sons, Thomas and Henry, entered on the Guild Roll of 1622, but in 1642 only Thomas appears. The next name on the Roll is William Walker, who is described as the horse trainer of the borough; the Latin word used to express the trade is "*hipodidasculus*."

¹ Dugdale's Visitation.

² Guild Roll.

³ Original MS., see Hist. of Kirkham, Chet. Soc., xcii., p. 139.

ROGER SHERBURNE. — This name first appears in the Guild Roll of 1642, when he is described as "*Ludimagister*." Nothing more is known of this headmaster; he may have been one of the Sherburnes of Buckley in Ribchester; on the Roll of 1662 he appears as "*generosus*."

× × × × ROBINSON, on 9th September, 1650, one of the bailiffs of Preston, was ordered to pay £10 to "Mr. Robinson now Schoolmaster."

WILLIAM YATES. — His name is on the Roll of the Guild held 1st September, 1662; his vocation is given as "*Pedagogus*."

RICHARD TAYLOR. — All that is known about this master is that prior to 6th September, 1675, he was either "removed" by the Corporation, or he had left Preston.¹

WILLIAM BARROWE, the son of Hugh Barrowe, of Lancaster, minister. He matriculated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, 18th March, 1669-70, aged sixteen years, and graduated from Corpus Christi College, B.A., 1673, and M.A., 1676. He was brother to John Barrowe, Rector of Drayton in Oxfordshire.² William Barrowe resigned the appointment early in 1677.

GEORGE WALMESLEY, a native of Lancashire, entered Jesus College, Cambridge as a Sizar, 29th April, 1672, and graduated A.B. 1675, and A.M. 1679. He was appointed headmaster 10th May, 1677, but on 17th November, 1680, having decided to take Holy Orders he was instructed to resign before the 7th February following. The Guild Roll of 1682 shows that he was still living at Preston, and was described as "*clericus*." He was instituted to the Vicarage of Leyland, 17th February, 1684-85, where he died and was buried 10th September, 1689, aged thirty-four years. On the south side of the chancel in Leyland Church is a monumental stone which records that he was "*vir prope divinus*."

RICHARD CROSTON was a student at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took a B.A. degree in 1674; he was elected headmaster 6th December, 1680, at a salary of £30 a year besides the profits of the close of land belonging to the school; a year later, although he had taken Holy Orders, he was allowed to retain his office and with the consent of the mayor to preach sermons.

Amongst the non-jurors to William III. was Richard Croston, Schoolmaster, of Preston;³ this would be in or shortly before 1689.

¹ White Book, Corporation.

³ Palatine Note Book, ii., 239.

² College Books.

THOMAS WHITEHEAD, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge; appointed 30th September, 1689, and only remained a few weeks, or possibly did not accept the office.

THOMAS LODGE was appointed 4th November, 1689, and resigned 1698.

EDWARD DENHAM was born in London, and went from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated A.B. 1693, and M.A. 1697, and was a Fellow of the College. He was appointed headmaster 19th September, 1698, and resigned his position on being elected Headmaster of the Grammar School of Macclesfield, 6th July, 1704. The Governors' Minute Book of the Macclesfield School, under date of 11th December, 1712, records that Edward Denham was then in prison charged with the wilful murder of one Thomas Davye, and was therefore "incapacitated" from acting as master, and an assistant was appointed to act during such incapacity. Edward Denham however died in prison and was buried in Chester Castle Gaol, 22nd April, 1717.¹

× × × POWELL appears to have succeeded Mr. Denham in 1704.

EDWARD MAINWARING was the son of Edward Mainwaring of Whitmore in Staffordshire; he was admitted a Fellow Commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, 17th July, 1699, aged seventeen years; elected headmaster 30th August 1708, and resigned in 1726 on his appointment to the School at Birmingham. He died in 1746.

WILLIAM DAVIES, son of Edward Davies, of St. Asaph in North Wales, matriculated from Christ Church, Oxford, 30th June, 1708, aged seventeen, and graduated B.A., 1712, and M.A., 1715.² He was appointed to Preston 17th September, 1726, on the recommendation of Daniel Pulteney, Esq., then M.P. for the borough. Mr. Davies resigned on his appointment to a church living in the county of Hertford.

ROBERT OLIVER was the son of Thomas Oliver of the Worcester College (or School), gentleman; he matriculated at Worcester College, Oxford, 15th June 1727, aged seventeen years; he afterwards went to Merton College, where he took an M.A. degree 24th May, 1734, and on the 20th June following was instituted to the vicarage of Warton-in-Lonsdale. He was appointed Headmaster of the Preston School 20th October, 1737, and on 23rd June, 1744, he accepted the Incumbency of St. George's Church [see p. 154.] With these three positions to fill it is not surprising that the Corporation found him "greatly remiss and negligent in his duty," and in consequence

¹ Earwaker's "East Cheshire," ii., 522.

² College Books.

on the 3rd February, 1747-48, it was resolved that "he be removed from his place as schoolmaster." If this resolution was carried into effect he must have been shortly after reinstated, as on the title-page of the Assize Sermon, which he preached at Lancaster, on 21st March, 1748-49, he is described as "Headmaster of the Preston Grammar School." That he was still schoolmaster in 1764 is placed beyond a doubt by a letter from him addressed to the mayor, and dated "School House," 6th February, in that year. From this long letter it appears that the real point at issue between him and the Corporation was that he had voted and canvassed for the Whig candidate at the election of 1647. The Council had however accused him with general neglect and severity, and having only devoted two hours a day to his scholastic duties.¹ Probably during the interval between 1747-48 and 1764, there had been a continual feud between the Corporation and the Schoolmaster, yet his actual dismissal was not accomplished, for in the first sentence of his letter Mr. Oliver states that he intends to resign, and this resignation ended the dispute except as to the payment of part of the salary claimed as being in arrear, and to recover which he threatened legal proceedings.

When the headmaster was appointed in 1765, the Corporation Records state that for "some years previous" the post had been vacant "since the discharge of Mr. Oliver." The inference to be drawn from the conflicting evidence is that although part of his stipend was withheld the headmaster refused to consider himself discharged and clung to his office, which however he relinquished shortly after the date of the letter just quoted.

Having given up the school he had still two church livings, which he did not consider sufficient, but on 24th September, 1765, he became Vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, which he held until 1768; the Rectory of Warton he retained until 1775. On 2nd April, 1768, he was instituted Rector of Whittington-in-Lonsdale, which he relinquished in July, 1782.

The Preston Registers give the baptism of his children: Richard Vernon in 1741; William in 1742-43; Elizabeth in 1743-44; George in 1745; and Ann on 24th November, 1746. The three first-named died in infancy, but Ann lived to the age of eighty-six, and died in Preston, 5th September, 1832. Ann the wife of Robert Oliver, was buried at Preston, 4th December, 1746.²

¹ Letter printed in the "Preston Guardian" Notes, clxxi., [749.] * College Books.

ELLIS HENRY, son of William Henry, of Wrexham in the county of Denbigh, matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, 27th March, 1760, aged seventeen years, and took a B.A. degree in 1763.¹ He was elected headmaster 9th May, 1765. Mr. Henry resigned towards the end of 1766.

THOMAS FLEETWOOD.—He was appointed 13th November, 1770, and held the appointment until his death in 1788.

ROBERT HARRIS, A.M., appointed 24th June, 1788, resigned in 1835; for many years Vicar of St. George's Church, Preston [see p. 154.]

GEORGE NUN SMITH, son of John Smith, of Yoxford, in the county of Suffolk; he was appointed headmaster 26th June, 1835; resigned in 1855.

EDWIN SMITH, brother to the last master, was admitted as a Sizar to St. John's College, Cambridge, 2nd May, 1834, aged twenty-one years; he took his A.B. degree in 1838, and succeeded his brother at the Grammar School in January, 1855; he afterwards was Chaplain to the Forces, and died 9th April, 1871.

JOHN RICHARD, appointed 17th December, 1857, resigned in December, 1859, to become Headmaster of Giggleswick School.

JOHN WILLIAM CALDICOTT, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, was the eldest son of John Clayton, of Edgbaston, county of Warwick; appointed 31st January, 1859, but only remained a few months; he was afterwards Master of the Grammar School at Bristol, and Rector of Shipston-on-Stour, in Worcestershire. He died in 1895,

GEORGE TURNER TATHAM, M.A., appointed headmaster, 26th May, 1859; he resigned in 1874 and became Vicar of Leek; he died on 17th December, 1893, aged 61 years.

ALFRED BEAVER BEAVER, M.A., son of the late John Beaver, of Redland, Bristol; appointed in 1874, resigned in May, 1898.

H. C. BROOKS, M.A., is the present headmaster.

¹ Corporation Records.

CHAPTER XIV.

Old Houses and Old Families.



THE ancient houses which many centuries ago were for generations the seats of the leading families in Preston have long been swallowed up by the encroachment of the town, and the old half-timbered halls with their surrounding gardens and orchards have given place to paved streets and modern unpicturesque rows of houses and cottages. In many instances the history of them is lost and not even an oft misleading tradition is left to tell us that they once existed.

In the earliest Guild Roll extant (A.D. 1397), the list of in-burgesses is made up of the various tradesmen usually found in a fourteenth century borough, viz.: tailors, chapmen, herdmen, drapers, mercers, millers, and butchers, but we also have Ralph of the Hall, Sir William Bannister, and others, who must have had dwellings within Preston; as time went on the number of these would increase, and as the town grew larger the natural tendency would be a removal into the outside townships. In a lesser degree this would also apply to the families in a lower plane of the social scale, but whose history forms an important element in tracing the rise and prosperity of Proud Preston.

Many of the families which for convenience are designated as of Preston, may not have had their houses in the town, but may and probably did for a time at least, live in one of the other townships, but of this the evidence is wanting.

PRESTON OF PRESTON.

Not long after the "ton" which took its name from its first occupiers [see p. 12], began to have settlers within it who were not priests, they would be described as de Preston, and several no doubt were thus distinguished who were in no way akin to each other.

In 3 John [1201-2] there was an Alexander de Preston who held land here [see p. 19], and in 4 Henry III. [1219], a writ was directed to the sheriff requiring that if Robert de Hyltun and Brunus de Salford, who were

prisoners in Lancaster Castle, could find twenty-four "good and lawful men" of the county, who would undertake to bring them before the justices itinerant to answer Henry de Preston, Uctred, and Robert, brothers of Henry and Guenilda de Preston, for the death of their brother Walter; then he should deliver the prisoners to the twenty-four until the justices arrived.¹ The result of this trial has not been preserved. In the thirteenth century a family of Prestons were undoubtedly settled here and were large owners of the soil; one of this family was Hugh the son of Alan de Preston, who appeared against Roger Fitz Adam, touching a tenement in Preston;² and another was M.P. for the borough in 1305 [see chap. xv.] From this branch of the family descended Viscount Gormanston of Gormanston Castle, in Ireland. The descent is given in "the Gormanston Registers."³

After the death of Robert Lord Haryngton, his widow Elizabeth married Sir Walter Bermingham, who had issue Walter and Margaret. Walter died without issue, and his sister married Sir Robert Preston, Lord of Preston in Amounderness, and had issue: Christopher Preston, who had issue: a son, Christopher, who had issue: Robert Preston, Knight, who by grant from Edward IV. (7th August, 1478), was created Lord of Gormanston and Viscount Gormanston. The first Sir Robert and his son, Christopher, rendered considerable service to Edward III. and Richard II. Christopher de Preston was knighted on the field in 1397. As showing the large possessions which the family had in Preston the following Charters are quoted:—⁴

S.D. Adam de Preston to Robert, son of Roger Award, a moiety of a burgage in the "vil" of Preston in Fischerisgate,

S.D. William the son of Lete de Preston, to William, son of Roger Cissor, a burgage in Preston and an acre in the new field, and half-an-acre in Gerebindig, and half-an-acre in Platfordale.

S.D. William, son of Paul de Preston, to Robert, son of William, son of Adam de Preston, half-an-acre of land lying near Fiswikeygate.

5 Edward II. [1311-12], Robert, son of Adam de Preston, to Albert his son, a burgage and three houses in the *vil* of Preston, near Brodelache, and six sections of land in the new field, with an assart near "Brogheton brige," with all his land near Galglobogh.

¹ Rot. Lit. claus., 4 Henry III., m. 3.

² Pat. Rolls, 9 Edward I.

³ Fourth Report, Hist. MSS., pp. 573, *et seq.*

⁴ Gormanston Registers.

9 Edward II. [1315-16], William de Redmal to John, son of Robert, son of Adam de Preston, an eighth-part of his land in the new field near Fulwood, and one-and-a-half acres in Piperfeld, and half-an-acre in the fields in Preston.

9 Richard II. [1315-16], Albric, son of Robert, son of Adam de Preston, to Roger Award de Preston, all his lands and tenements in Preston, and a rent of one shilling a year.

2 Edward II. [1317-18], Robert, son of Roger de Prestoune, to Christiana his daughter, half the windmill in Prestoune.

2 Edward II. [1317-1318], Robert, the son of Roger de Preston, to Christiana his daughter, two messuages in Fischerresgate, with all his lands in the new field.

2 Edward II. [1328-29], Alexander Tyrell granted to Roger de Preston one-and-a-half acres of meadow land in Preston.

2 Edward II. [1328-29], William Cissor, chaplain, gave to Roger de Preston a house in Preston.

17 Edward III. [1343-44], Albert son of Robert de Preston, to Richard Catesby, chaplain, capital messuages in Preston.

24 Edward III. [1350-51], William Attecokesson, chaplain to Robert de Preston, all his lands in Preston.

24 Edward III. [1350-51], Matilda late wife of Roger de Preston, to Robert her son, all the lands and tenements in Preston which belonged to Albert his brother in Preston.

24 Edward III. [1350-51], Quit-claim of Matilda, late wife of Roger de Preston, to Robert her son, all the messuages, mills, lands, and rents in Preston.

44 Edward III. [1370-71], William Holland conveyed to Henry de Preston and John de Preston, chaplains, divers lands and tenements in Preston, Cottam, and Lea.

In the Subsidy Roll of 1332 we recognise Albric [Albred], the son of Robert, and Agnes the widow of John de Preston [see p. 28.] At the Assizes held in Preston, at Easter, 1325, John Starkey charged Nicholas the son of Richard de Preston, with unjustly disseising of a free tenement in Preston; the "recognitors" decided against the defendant and assessed the damages at twelve pence. At the next Assizes held at Preston, the 8th September, 1325, Christiana, the wife of William, the son of Robert de Preston, brought an assize of novel disseison against Alice, daughter



PRESTON CHURCH IN 1796.

of Richard de Penwortham and others, of a tenement in Preston, but as she did not appear, she and her pledges, to wit William Webster, and Nicholas, son of William, were *in miserecordia*, and the case was adjourned *sine die*. In a like position were Robert, son of Roger, son of Adam de Preston, and his pledgers John de Cotum, and Oliver de Stansfield, respecting a novel disseisin against John, son of Gilbert de Assheton, of a tenement in Preston.¹

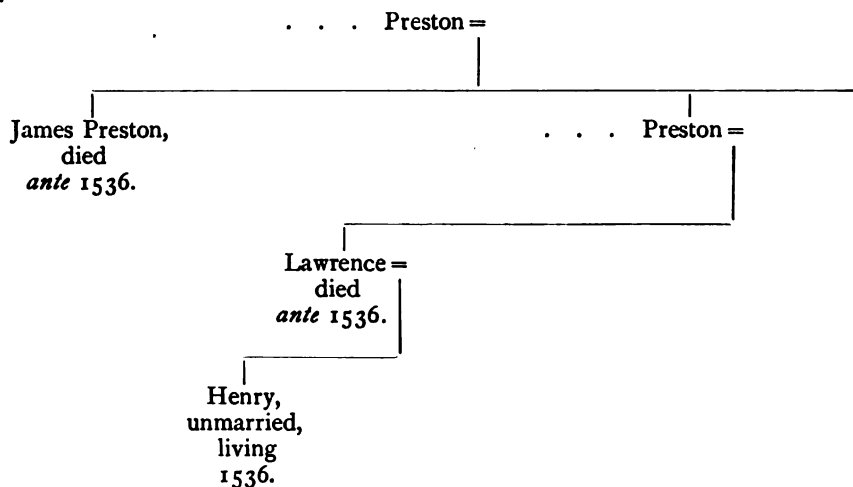
Nicholas Preston, *alias* Gyfrayson of Preston, another of this family, was engaged in the wars with France, and on 22nd July, 1435, protection was granted to him whilst he was serving in the king's retinue abroad, and in the year following protection was extended to Edmund Wasteley of Eccleston, in Lancashire, who was one of the retinue of Nicholas Preston.²

¹ Assize Roll, 426, 18 Edward II.

² Cal. French Rolls, Henry VI., 48 Rep., Dep. Keeper of Records.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries several Prestons were mayors of the town [see pp. 75, 76], and in 1474 Thomas Preston was Headmaster of the Grammar School.

In the sixteenth century there were at least two branches of this family living in Preston, and the similarity of their Christian names makes it almost impossible to allocate the individuals to their respective places. One of these was Henry Preston, who on the evidence of James Walton [see p. 45], was to marry one of the "bastard daughters" of Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, and this statement is borne out by the plaint made in 1540,¹ by Alice Houghton, who complains that by a deed indented 21 Henry VIII. [1528], between Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, her father, and Lawrence Preston, Gent., on the other part, witnessing that Henry Preston, son and heir apparent of Lawrence Preston, should marry the said Alice within four years, and make a sufficient estate in fee simple in certain lands, &c., in Ribchester and Preston, of the yearly value of £4 1s. 8d., of which certain trustees were to be seised to the yearly value of four marks for the said Alice, yearly, and £1 6s. 8d. to the use of the said Lawrence Preston, for the term of the life of James Preston, his uncle, with remainder to the said Alice. [The original MS. is very much defaced, but the trustees appear to have been duly appointed.] From this document we have the following descent :—



Afterwards Lawrence and James Preston died, and Sir Thomas Southworth, Knight, and others, were seised of the premises to the use of Alice Houghton, until 4th February, 27 Henry VIII. [1536], when she was sole

¹ "Pleadings," 32 Henry VIII., vol. xix., n.d., h. 5.

seised of them. However Henry Preston refused to marry the plaintiff, and had taken the rents for seven years past. The reply of Henry Preston is to the effect that after the indenture was made he was "servante and attendant" upon Sir Richard Houghton for seven or eight years and desired to marry the plaintiff, but Sir Richard refused, saying he would not marry his daughter to a "dysser and gamener;" further, he said that Sir Richard had for three years received the rents of his (Preston's) lands in Preston and Ribchester, of the yearly value of £15; also £20 from William Preston, Esq., due to him (the defendant.) To this the plaintiff rejoins that Henry Preston was not attendant upon his father, and that it is not true that he desired to marry her and Sir Richard refused his consent.

This Henry Preston was the defendant in the case before the Duchy Court in 28 Henry VIII. [1536-37], from which it appears that Richard Pole of Preston held a certain tenement in Preston, which he had let to "Sysle" (Cicely) Preston, widow, who not only refused to quit on due notice given but allowed the tenement to fall into ruin and decay, and (as the plaintiff alleged) being "evilly disposed" she called to her aid her nephew, Henry Preston, gentleman, "a man of great lands and power" in these parts, who daily threatened "to murder and slee" the plaintiff, and who on one occasion met him (the plaintiff) at the house of Rawlyn Dawson, an alderman of the borough, and there "dyd poke a quarell upon him and would have murdered him if he had been letten by divers honest persons," but nevertheless he is in "jeopardy of his life." Henry and Cicely Preston were ordered to appear before the court.¹

In 1540 Henry Preston was still unmarried, but not long afterwards he took to wife Isabella Ergham,² a widow, upon whom by indenture, dated 26th January, 1 Edward VI. [1548], he settled (for her life with remainder to their issue), a capital messuage, mills, a close of land called Ryssshehey, a close of land called Symknycroft, in Preston; and also houses and lands in Ribchester and Whittington. The house was held of the Crown as part of the possessions of the late Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, in free burgage and a yearly rent of tenpence. In Preston he had 100 acres of land. Henry Preston died on the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Wilfred (October, 1549), and his widow took the issues of the properties just referred to as guardian of her son Henry Preston, who was then aged six years and seven months.³

¹ "Pleadings," 28 Henry VIII., vol. x., p. 1.

² A William Erram, gent., on the Guild Roll of 1582.

³ *Inq. Post Mort.* [taken in 1556], Philip and Mary, vol. x., 10.

In 5 Edward VI. [1551-52], Richard Houghton commenced proceedings in the Duchy Court, against Isabella, the widow of Henry Preston, and Nicholas Cutforth, for wrong possession of a close called "Newfielde" in Preston.¹

Henry Preston, the son and heir of Henry Preston,² was born in 1549 or 1550 [see pedigree.] He married Isabella × × ×; in 1582 he was Steward of the Guild, and in 1598, Mayor. His will dated 8th June, 1599, was proved at Richmond; he desired to be buried in the Church of Preston. His capital messuage called Peelehall,³ and a messuage called Arrom House, which he had leased to Roger Langton for twelve years, he left to the use of his three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Bridget Preston: all his other lands to Isabella, his wife, for her life, and after her decease to William Preston his son. His executors were his brother-in-law, Hugh Farrington, and Roger Langton.⁴

His *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken 15th January, 1601: he is described as gentleman, and died seised of the various lands described in the *Inq. Post Mort.* held after his father's death, and in addition he had acquired by purchase from William Aram, gent.,⁵ a messuage called Aram (or Arrom) House in Preston. He died 11th June, 1599, William, his son and heir being then aged seventeen years and three months.

Henry and Isabella Preston had issue:—

(1) William, of whom presently.

(2) Elizabeth, married William, the son of Nicholas Skilliecorne, of Prees, in the parish of Kirkham, and had issue two daughters, Mary and Bridget.

William, the son of Henry Preston, was born in 1582; he married Ann, the daughter of Sir Thomas Farington, Knight, of Werden, in Lancashire, and Mabel his wife, daughter of George Benson, Esq. He was Mayor of Preston in 1622, 1630, and 1637. On the occasion of William Farington entertaining at Lancaster in the capacity of High-Sheriff, in 1636, William Preston (his brother-in-law), lent to him several articles of silver-plate.⁶ He probably died in 1640 as letters of administration were granted to Ann his widow, at Chester, in that year. An *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 5 Edward VI., vol. vii., h. 4.

² Henry Preston the elder had probably other issue but the actual proof is wanting.

³ In 1582 Richard Bannister of Preston, in Guild Roll is described as of "Pele Hall, gent."

⁴ Harl. MSS., 32, 115.

⁵ Probably William Argham, son of Richard Argham, both of whom are on Guild Roll of 1562.

⁶ See Farrington Papers, Chet. Soc., xxxix., 20.

at Preston, 4th April, 18 Charles I. [1642], from which we gather that he held the messuages and lands which were amongst the possessions of his grandfather, and, *inter alia*, Arom House. He died at Preston, 22nd March, 15 Charles I. [1640], his son and heir, Henry, being then aged thirty-five years.¹

William Preston had issue :—

(1) Henry Preston, of whom presently.

(2) William, who was married and died before 1662; he had issue: Henry, entered on Guild Roll of 1662, in which year he probably died, as after his name is written (*mort.*)

(3) George, baptized at Preston, 30th March, 1613; it is not certain that he was married—in the Registers, 6th January, 1631-32, is the entry of the marriage of a George Preston, Attorney-at-Law; and on 15th February, 1655-56, is the baptism of a John, son of George; but before the latter date George, the son of William Preston, had been dead at least twelve months. His will, dated the 22nd August, 1646, was proved in London, 16th February, 1655-56: he is described as of Preston, gent.; he names neither wife nor children, but left legacies to his brothers, John and Henry; his sisters, Mary Preston, Elizabeth Astley, Ann Staley, Mabel Duxberie; and to his nephews and nieces.²

(4) Christopher, baptized at Preston, 2nd June, 1616; probably died in infancy.

(5) Thomas, baptized at Preston, 28th September, 1620, and buried there 21st February, 1622-23.

(6) John, baptized at Preston, 1st October, 1621; in the Guild of 1662 he is called "Uncle to William Preston, gent." He married Frances × × × who in 1639 sent a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for a separation from her husband, John Preston of Preston, but as no cause could be discovered why they should live apart, they were advised to make a friendly arrangement.³

(7) Isabella, buried at Preston, 11th May, 1619.

(8) Margaret, baptized at Preston, 10th April, 1618.

(9) Elizabeth, married before 1646 Thomas Astley, of Stake, and Fishwick Hall, and had issue [see Fishwick Hall.]

(10) Mary, married after 1646, Dr. John Taylor, of Belfast.

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. 29, No. 8.

³ Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser., ccclxvi., p. 418.

² Guild Roll.

PRESTON



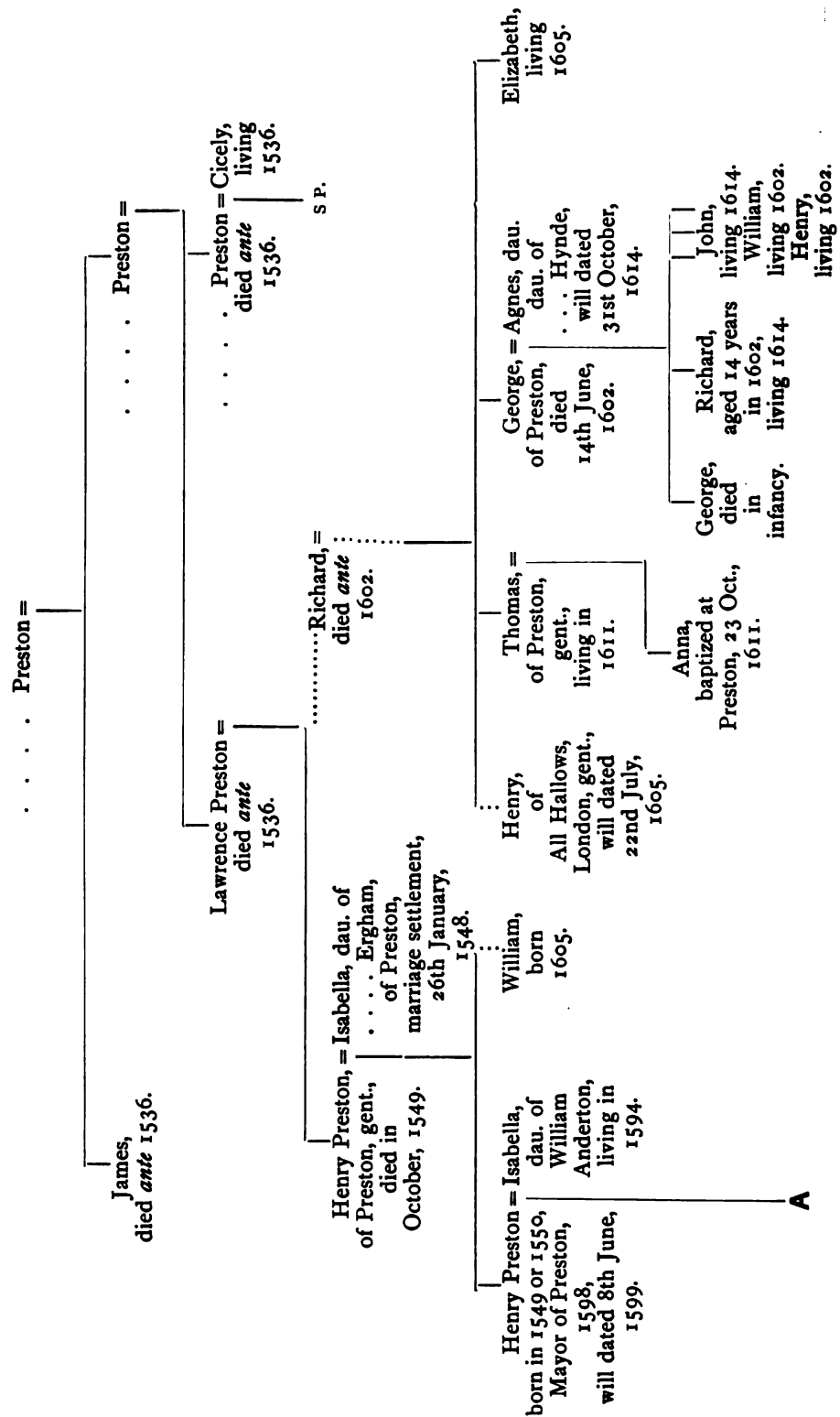
PLAN OF PRESTON FROM A SURVEY TAKEN IN 1824, FROM BAINES' LANCASHIRE.

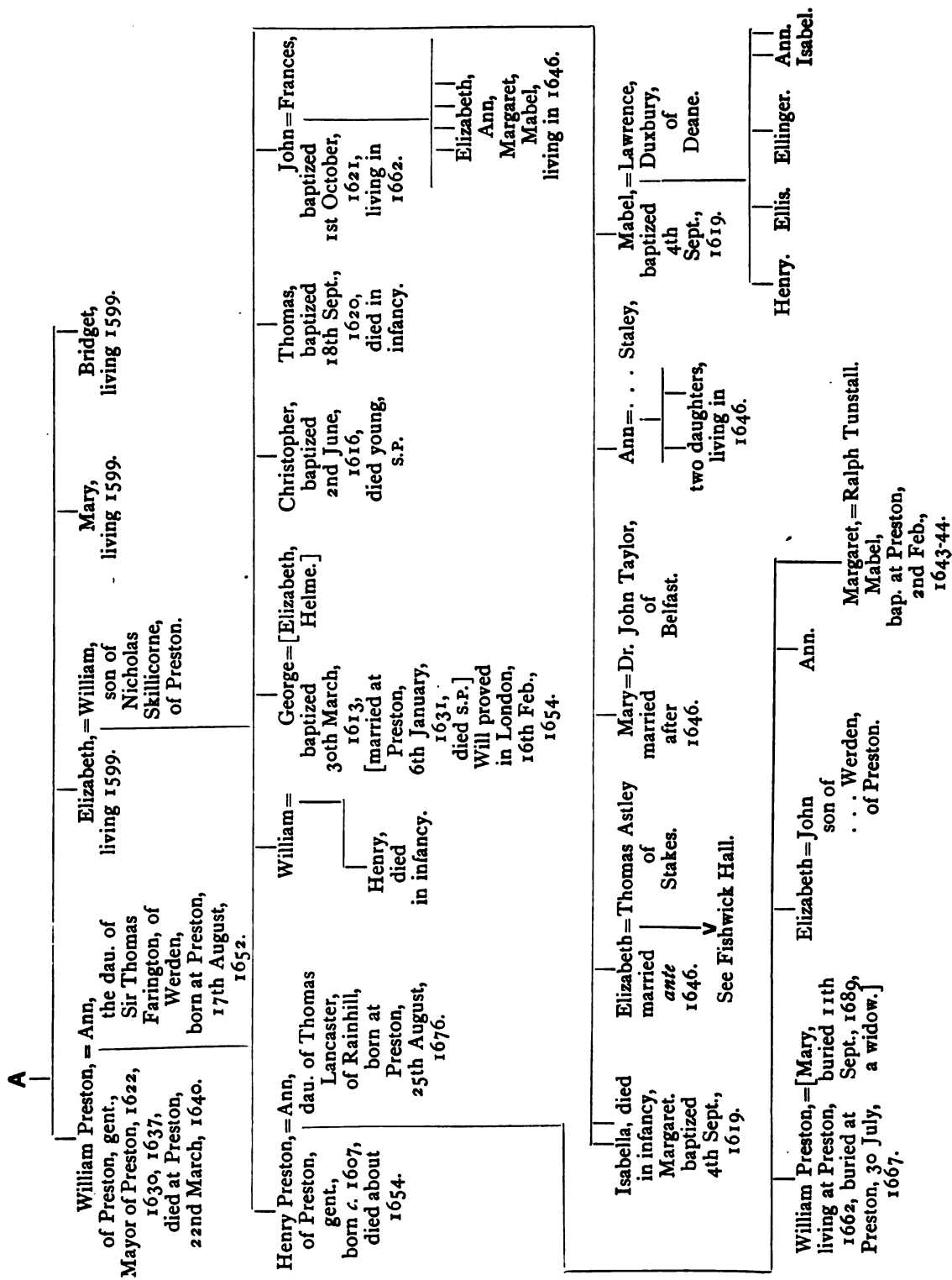
Preston of Preston.

ARMS—Quarterly :—First, or on a chief, gules, three crescents of the first. Second, per pale indented, or and gules, a bordure, azure, charged with *fleurs de lis*. Third, gules, a saltire, argent between four leopards' faces, or. Fourth, azure, a lion rampant, argent, a bordure, ermine.

CREST :—A wolf, passant, proper.

AUTHORITIES :—
The documents previously quoted, Wills and Registers, &c.





(11) Ann, married × × × Staley; she was living in 1646, and was named in the will of her brother, George; she had then two daughters.

(12) Mabel, baptized at Preston, 4th September, 1619; she married Lawrence Duxberry, and in 1646 she had five children living, all of whom had legacies left by her brother, George Preston.

Henry Preston, the eldest son of William, was born in or about the year 1607; he married Ann, the daughter of Thomas Lancaster, of Rainhill in the county of Lancaster, and Margery, his wife, daughter of Edward Eccleston of Eccleston. He is believed to be identical with the Captain Preston, who fighting in the Parliamentary army was taken prisoner, at the storming of Preston, in February, 1642-43. He died about 1654.

He had issue:—

(1) William Preston, born in the year 1646; he was living at Preston in 1662, after that all trace of him is lost.

(2) Elizabeth, married John, son of × × × Werden, of Preston.

(3) Anne.

(4) Margaret, married Ralph, son of × × × Tunstall.

(5) Mabel.

The family, in the male line at all events, soon after this date appears to have died out or left Preston.

Another branch of the Preston family (possibly descended from Thomas, son of the Henry Preston of Preston, who died in 1549), was for some time settled at Ellel in the parish of Cockerham; of this branch was William Preston *of Preston*, gent., who by his will dated 13th March, 1666, and proved in the year following, left his house in Ellel, "formerly the estate of his grandfather Thomas Preston," to his son William, until his younger son Richard reached the age of twenty-one years. He left legacies to his wife Alice, and his grandchildren: Robert, George, Alice, Margaret, and Nicholas Preston.

There was also another branch of the Preston family living here in the sixteenth century, one of whom was Richard Preston, who died before the Guild of 1582, leaving three sons, Henry, George, and Thomas. George, the son of Richard, died 14th June, 46 Elizabeth (1602.) In his will dated 6th June, 1602, he describes himself as a "Drover the unprofitable servante of God," but in the *Inq. Post Mort.* he is called "Gentleman;" he held messuages and lands in Whittingham, Haighton, and Preston, out of which a yearly rental was paid to Thomas Preston of Preston, gentleman. To

his wife Agnes, he left all his interest in "one Sellor in Preston, late in the occupacon of James Dyke." After the death of his wife his messuage where he lived was to go to his son Richard; all the rest of his estate to be divided amongst his children, and Jane Gilpin daughter of his wife Agnes. Richard his son, was in 1608, aged fourteen years and five months.¹ Agnes, the widow, left a will dated 26th October, 1614.

At the Guild of 1602, were enrolled Richard, John, William, Henry, and George, the sons of George Preston, dec^d.

LEMON OF PRESTON.

This family for several generations was intimately connected with the municipal and social life of the town of Preston; [before coming to Preston there is evidence to show that the Lemons were living at Walton-le-dale.] The first of the family who settled at Preston was Edmund Lemon, who at the Guild of 1582, was admitted by copy of Court Roll, on payment of thirty shillings. In 1596, Edmund² Lemon was mayor, and again in 1602-3, and at the Guild of 1602, he was one of the stewards. In an indenture dated 1st December, 1605, he is described as "gentleman," and by it was leased to him from the mayor and burgesses, "a parcel of land called the North end of Carrygreave, and a "shoppe or rome under the west side of the Town Hall or Mootehall, and also one baye of a barne annexed to the Northend stone barne situate in St. John's Wynde in Preston," at a yearly rent of 4d., and also at a yearly rent of 9s. 6d. a year, "the new brick house in the said Wynde, wherein certain poore folkes" then dwelt at the pleasure of the said Edmund Lemon, who had "laitly erected and builded" the same: the whole to be held for thirty-nine years. There was a proviso that during this term no part of the premises should be sub-let to anyone "not free of the borough."³ Edmund Lemon died early in 1609. He made a will dated 24th March, 1608-9, an extract of which is preserved in the Townley MSS.⁴: he is described as of Preston, gentleman. He left his burgage in which he lived in Preston to Margaret, his wife, and William Lemon, his nephew (son of James Lemon of Walton-le-dale), to the use of his (testator's) wife for her life, with remainder to

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. xix., No. 21 (See Lanc. & Ches. Record Soc., iii., 605.)

² An Edmund Leman was one of the parties to an indenture dated 15th October, 1552, whereby certain

Church goods in Blackburn Hundred, were conveyed to trustees for the king [Chet. Soc., cxiii., 119.]

³ Title Deeds.

⁴ Add. MSS., 32113, Brit. Mus.

the said William and his heirs male, "begotten on the body of Mary, his then wife," and in default to Edmund Werden, eldest son of James Werden, of Preston. He left the following legacies, viz.: to Elizabeth, late wife of James Werden,¹ dec^d. £5 ; to Jenet, his (James Werden's) daughter, late wife of John Chorley, dec^d. and then wife of Thurstan Briers;² to Edmund, Anne, Margaret, and Mary, children of James Werden ; to Dorothy Lemon and Margaret Cuerden, his (testator's) sisters ; to the two daughters of Thomas Lemon, £10 each ; and to William Lemon's four children £20 each.

A full inventory of the effects was, on 5th April, 1609, made by Richard Wearden, Nicholas Sudall, Edward Machon, and Henry Brieres. The total value of his goods and chattels amounted to £276 16s. 6d. This somewhat long list is of considerable interest as illustrating the contents of the house of a well-to-do Preston burgess in the sixteenth century :—

In the shope :								<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
first on C ston of course flaxe	3s. 4d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	xvi.	xiiij.	iiij.
Itm 3 stone of fine flaxe at	6s. 8d.	...	...	...	...	...	...		xx.	
„ 1 stone of Brasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		vij.	
„ ix. stone of lead weightes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	xvj.		vj.
„ 1 weye balke and scales...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	iiij.		iiij.
„ 1 litle table Boxe and waynscott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			x.
„ 1 chare 1 Buffett stoole and 1 quiscon...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ij.		vij.
In the greet chamber :										
firste 2 stand Bedstokes 2 Truckele Bedes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	xlvi.		viiij.
Itm 2 paire Curtence and valence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	xxvi.		viiij.
„ 4 fethere bedes and 3 bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	v.		
„ 1 green cadow and 1 white cadow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		liij.	iiij.
„ 2 couerlette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		xiiij.	iiij.
„ 2 Blanckette	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		vi.	viiij.
„ 1 large table and 1 litle Table	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	xxx.		
„ 1 grene carpet 1 curteyne for the wynder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		vi.	viiij.
„ 2 Throne chares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		ij.	viiij.
„ 2 longe formes and one short forme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		iiij.	
„ 1 Buffette stoole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			vj.
In the under Galerie :										
firste 2 stande beedes and 1 Truckle beede...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	x.		
Itm Curteinnns and 1 pair of valance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		vi.	viiij.
„ 4 fether beedes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	viiij.		
„ 4 Boulsteres & 3 Pillowes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		xviiij.	
„ 1 „ coverenge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		xx.	

¹ James Werden's [or Wearden] will is dated 18th Dec., 1607 ; he left issue five daughters.

² A schoolmaster, probably of Walton ; his name occurs as a foreign burgess in 1582.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Itm 1 new cordinge for a beed		xiiij.	iiij.
„ 2 coverlette		xiiij.	iiij.
„ 2 Blanckette		vi.	viiij.
„ 1 Square Table		vi.	viiij.
„ 1 Throne chare and 1 Buffett stoole		xviiij.	
In Foxe Chamber :			
ffirst one stand 2 Bede and valence'		xx.	
Itm 2 fether Beeds		xlvi.	iiij.
„ 1 Boulster and one pillowe		v.	
„ 2 Couerlette		xiiij.	iiij.
„ 1 Blanckett		iiij.	iiij.
„ 1 litle Countere		iiij.	iiij.
In the Upper Galerie :			
ffirste one stande bedde 2 curtence and valence		xl.	
Itm one good oulde fether bedde... ..		xxvi.	viiij.
„ one boulster and one pillow		vj.	viiij.
„ 2 Cowlettes		viiij.	iiij.
„ one Drawinge Tablee		xxx.	
„ one joyned chair cowede w th valme		v.	
„ one Throne chaere... ..			xvi.
„ Three Throne stoolles		xviiij.	
In the South Chamber :			
ffirste one payre of Bedstocks and one curtaine		xiiij.	iiij.
Itm one fethere Bedde		xxvj.	viiij.
„ one Boulster and one pillow		vj.	
„ one ould Cadowe		vj.	
„ 2 Cowlettes		x.	
„ one Blanckett... ..		ij.	vj.
„ one litle square table and one Buffett stole		ij.	
In the Maydens Chamber :			
ffirste one pair of Bedstocke		v.	
Itm one fether Bedde and one Chast Bedde		vi.	viiij.
„ 3 coverlette		xx.	
In the Staerhead Chamber			
ffirste one stande Bedde and one Truckell Bedde		xx.	
Itm one fether Bedde		xx.	
„ 2 Boulsters		vj.	viiij.
„ 6 Pillowes		x.	
„ one whitte Cadowe		x.	
„ one cowlett		vi.	viiij.
„ 3 owlde Blankette		iiij.	
„ 3 Cheestes		x.	

In the chamber over bruehouse :

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
ffirste one payre of stande bedstocks curteince and valence ...		x.	
Itm 2 feethere beeds	liij.		iiij.
„ 2 Boulsteres and one pillowe		x.	
„ one oulde Irrishe cadow		vi.	viiij.
„ one cowlette	xiiij.		iiij.
„ one ould Blanckett		ij.	
„ one square drawinge Table		x.	
„ one Joyned Chaire... ..	xviiij.		
„ 2 litlee chiests		iiij.	
„ one curteine for a wyndow and one ould carpett	xii.		
„ 5 good sett quisions	xv.		
„ 6 courser sett quisions	xii.		
„ 6 of manchester durance quisions	vi.		
„ 3 mockadows ¹ quisions	v.		
„ one little quision and a lusted canvas quision			xij.

Lynen :

ffirste xi. paire of flaxen sheets	iiij.	vij.	viiij.
Itm viii. paire of Canvas sheets at 4s.		xxxii.	
„ 15 pillow Bears		xxi.	
„ 3 longe Table Clothes		vij.	
„ 2 square Table Clothes		ij.	
„ 2 hande Towells		iiij.	
„ 1 dozen course table napkins		vj.	
„ 6 Canvas table napkins		xviiij.	

In the Halle :

ffirste one large framed Table	xiiij.		iiij.
Itm one square Counter		v.	
„ one Joyned Forme... ..			xij.
„ 8 Buffett Stooles	iiij.		
„ one ould Twigged chare... ..			xij.
„ 2 Throne chares		ij.	viiij.
„ one green ca'pett and one dornixe ² carpett	iii.		vj.

In the Butterie :

Itm one oulde Amerie		v.	
-----------------------------	--	----	--

In the Kitchine :

ffirst one large Table		v.	
Itm one litle square table	xviiij.		
„ iiij litle ould stooles and one chare			xx.

In the Parlere :

ffirste one framede table		x.	
Itm one table upon postes		ij.	vj.
„ 2 paire of bedstockes		vi.	

¹ Mockadows = a kind of woollen stuff often called a
“cadow.”

² Dornick was a sort of linen cloth.

In the Osterie (?)	li.	s.	d.
Itm one framed Table		x.	
Pewter and Brasse :			
ffirst one Bazen and Ewer		iiij.	iiij.
Itm iiij. Brazen Chafendishes ¹		vi.	
„ iiij. flowre pots		ij.	
„ iiij. brass candlesticks		v.	
„ iii. pewter „		iiij.	
„ one potte... ..		ij.	
„ ij. pewter canes		v.	
„ i. quarte and 1 pynte			xx.
„ iiij ^{xx} . xi ^{li} . of pewter, 7d.	iiij.	xiiij.	iiij.
„ vij. chamber pottes... ..		iiij.	vi.
„ v ^{xx} . xvii ^{li} . of pot metall at 5d.... ..	x.	xlviij.	ix.
„ i ^{li} . of panne metal at 1d.			i.
„ one fringe panne, one dripping panne		iiij.	
„ liii ^{li} . of Iorne ware at the howse, 1d. ob.		vi.	viiij.
„ one bare of Iorne and one of Kackenteth (?)			
„ xv. shoolves in the milkowse and in the bruhowse 1 ould dishboades		v.	
„ one Iorne gratte in the kechine		v.	
„ iiij. combes		x.	
„ xij. stoondes		vi.	
„ ij. barreles			xij.
„ i. charne, ij. rollocks, 4 bootles, 3 bazens, 3 trays, piganes, canes, trenchers, 1 little kimlyn		x.	
„ v. earthen mugges			x.
„ 1 stilletarie		v.	
„ 1 great meale arke		xx.	
„ 1 long cheeste		x.	
„ 1 ould arcke and j. bontinge tubbe		x.	
„ xvi. saplinge poules	iiij.		
„ xvi. Thowzand of Bricke	iiij.	xiiij.	iiij.
„ 1 hay wayne		vi.	viiij.
„ ij. Turffe waynes		viiij.	
„ ij. coole waynes and a paire of bowes		vj.	
„ iiij. paier of wheeles... ..		liii.	iiij.
„ 1 plow, ij. harrowes, j. paire of plowe Iornes		iiij.	vi.
„ 1 throck yocke, ij. head yockes, and one Iorne Teme		vi.	viiij.
„ ij horse geare		ij.	
„ gaine (?) and a half of felches		vij.	vi.
„ certen haye		xl.	

¹ Chafing-dish, a utensil for warming food in.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Itm ould Tymber aboute the howse		ij.	vi.
„ Turffes		x.	
„ 1 long ladder, ij. shorter		iiij.	
„ 1 greate stone trough aud ij. litle		vi.	
„ iii ^{xx} . mett ^d . of Malte	xiiij.		
„ xx. mett ^d . of old meale	iiij.	x.	
Cattale :			
ffirst iiij. drawinge oxen	xij.		
Itm iiij. Milk Kyne... ..	viiij.		
„ one ould whitte Mayer		xx.	
„ one other whitte Mayer	v.		
„ one graye nacge	iiij.		
„ vi. Swyne	xlvi.	viiij.	
Plate :			
ffirste iii ^{xx} . xvii ^{oz.} of gilte plate, 5s. 6d.	xxi.	iiij.	vi.
Itm 17 Silver Spoones, xviiij ^{oz.} 5s. 3d.	iiij.	xv.	
„ j. Silver Tune and one Beaker	iiij.		
His Apparell :			
ffirste j. Browne and blewe gowne	iiij.		
Itm j. buffet gowne		xl.	
„ j. Satten dublet		xxv.	
„ all his other apparell with Sadell and Bridell	iiij.		

Margaret, the widow of Edmund Lemon, left a will without date,¹ but she did not very long survive her husband; she made the following small bequests: to Henry Hodgkinson her brother, a silver cup; to her sister Blundell [the wife of . . . Blundell,] a spurriall;² to each of her brother Blundell's children, 40s.; to each of her brothers, Henry and Richard Hodgkinson, 40s.; to Sybell Chadwick, her niece, £10; to her niece Margaret, the wife of Thomas Blackburne, £5; and she appointed William Lemon to be her executor. They had issue two daughters: (1) Elizabeth, who married James Wearden of Preston, mercer, who in his will dated 18th December, 1607, left his estate to his brothers, Richard and William Lemon, in trust for his daughter; (2) Jenet, who was married firstly to John Chorley, and secondly to Thurstan Brieres, a schoolmaster.

James Lemon, the brother of Edmund Lemon, died in 1604; his will dated 20th April in that year, was proved at Chester in 1605; in it he is described as of "Walton-le-dale, yeoman." He left his estate to be divided equally amongst his children: William Lemon; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Revender; and Dorothy Lemon; and gave two shillings to each of his grandchildren.

¹ Add. MSS., 32115, Brit. Mus.

² Probably a spurarium=a gold coin called a spur royal.

William Lemon the son of James Lemon, of Walton-le-dale, and heir to his uncle, Edmund Lemon, was an Alderman of Preston in 1622, and served the office of Mayor in 1624 and 1633; in or about the latter year he was described as the head of the Puritan League in Preston [see p. 181.] In 1618 he had conveyed to him certain messuages and lands in Walton-le-dale, which by deed of feoffment dated 17th June, 18 Charles [1642], he granted to trustees, for the use of Anne his wife, with remainder to his younger son William and his heirs, and in default of issue to the use of Henry, his eldest son and heir-apparent; in default to his son Thomas, and in default to his daughter Jenet, the wife of William Banaster, and Maria Lemon.¹ In a deed dated 20th December, 1609, William is described as a yeoman, but in the indenture just quoted and in the will of James Wearden of Preston, dated 18th December, 1607, he is called a salter. He was twice married—secondly on 30th November, 1616, to Anne Walshman, and died in 1642; his will dated 7th June in that year, was proved at Chester. In this will he is described as “gentleman,” and as being then “sick.” He directed that his effects should be divided into three parts: the first for debts and funeral expenses, the second to his then wife Anne, and the third to his sons, Henry, James, Thomas, William, and his daughters, Jenet Lemon, and Mary Lemon. As to the Alms Houses² in St. John’s Wynd, called Lemon’s Alms Houses, he left them to his eldest son Henry, on condition that he spent a certain sum for charitable uses as directed in the will of the late Edmond Lemon, the testator’s uncle [see p. 225.] To Margaret Lemon, daughter of his son Edward Lemon, he bequeathed £20. and to each of his grandchildren £3.

William Lemon had issue by his first wife two sons and two daughters, viz.: (1) Edward, who had a son William, baptized at Preston, 27th February, 1630-31, who probably died in infancy; his father died during the plague and was buried 29th August, 1631; (2) Henry, of whom hereafter; (3) Margaret, married at Preston, 26th February, 1624-25, to Roger Walshman, who, dying in 1632, left a will dated 27th of April in that year, in which he left ten shillings to his father-in-law, William Lemon, and a like sum to his sister-in-law, Jenet Lemon. The rest of his estate he left to his son, William Walshman.

By the second wife William Lemon had issue:

(1) James, baptized at Preston, 16th September, 1617, was on the Burgess Rolls of 1622 and 1642.

¹ Original Deed.

² 3rd July, 1657, bur., Jane Harrison, “a poor old woman in Mr. Lemon’s Almshouses.”—Parish Registers.

(2) Thomas, bapt. at Preston, 18th July, 1619, living in Preston in 1642.

(3) William, baptized at Preston, 28th August, 1622, was one of the "capital burgesses" nominated in the Charter of 1662 and 1685. He sold Lemon House, Walton-le-dale, in January, 1664, to John Woodcock the elder.

(4) Mary married Thurstan Haydock, of Bryning in Lancashire.

Henry Lemon, the son of William Lemon, lived at Cuerden and Preston; he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Blundell, of Preston. He does not appear to have been a member of the Corporation of Preston, but in 1646 he was churchwarden. He was buried at Preston, 29th July, 1652; his will, in which he is described as a Salter, was dated 29th June in that year.¹ His widow married James, the son of Rushton Hodgkinson, of Preston. Henry Preston had issue:

(1) William, of whom hereafter.

(2) Edmund was born in 1648, and was buried at Preston, 11th of November, 1682, S.P.

(3) Elizabeth, baptized at Preston, 17th 1651-52; died in 1704, and was buried at Preston, on the 19th August, being unmarried.

(4) Mary died in infancy.

William, the son and heir of Henry Lemon, was baptized at Preston, 24th April, 1644; he was never married, he took an active part in the municipal work of Preston; he was for a long series of years an Alderman, and only resigned his office in 1723, "by reason of his advanced years."² He was five times Mayor [see p. 79]; was buried at Preston, on the 1st December, 1724, aged 78 years.

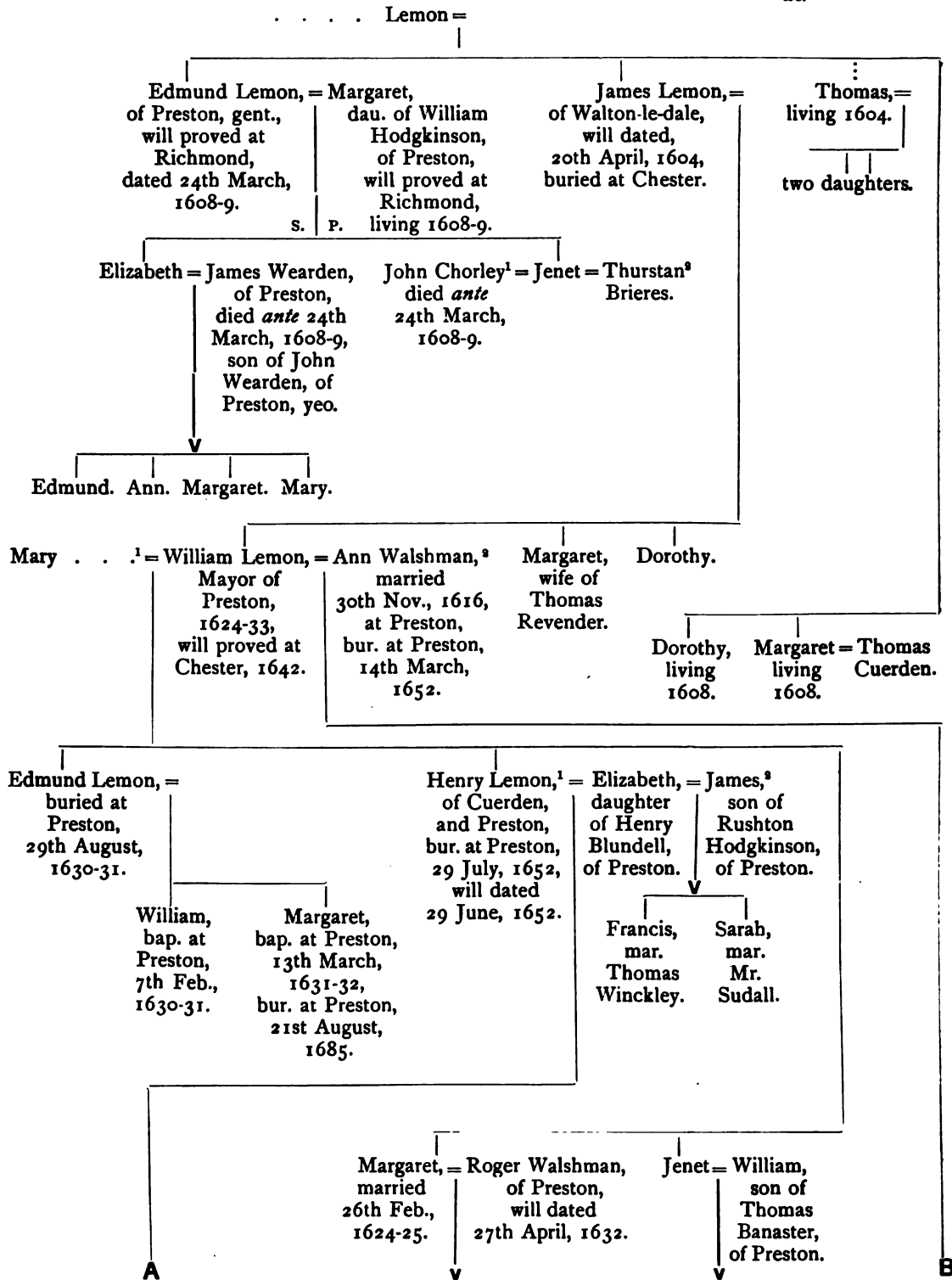
His will, in which he is described as gentleman, was dated 30th June, 1721, and by it he gave his estates in Preston, Walton-le-dale, and Cuerden, to Richard Carson and Thomas Starkie, of Preston, gents., upon trust to pay off his mortgages and debts, and afterwards to convey his messuages, &c., to the use of his kinsman, John Winckley, of Preston, Esq. To his two sisters, Francis Winckley, and Sarah Sudell, widow, £5 each; to his kinsman, Thomas Winckley, of Lincoln Inn, £5; to his kinswoman, Sarah, wife of Henry Fleetwood, £5; to Sarah, the wife of Thomas Whitehead, Esq., £5; to Mrs. Elizabeth Franck, wife of Abraham Franck, clerk, and to her sister, Mrs. Mary Sorocold, £5 each; to his godson, William Banastre, of Upton, near Eaton, in the county of Bucks, clerk, 40s., and a parcel of old books which were his (testator's) father's. William Lemon appears to have been the last male descendant of the Lemons of Preston.

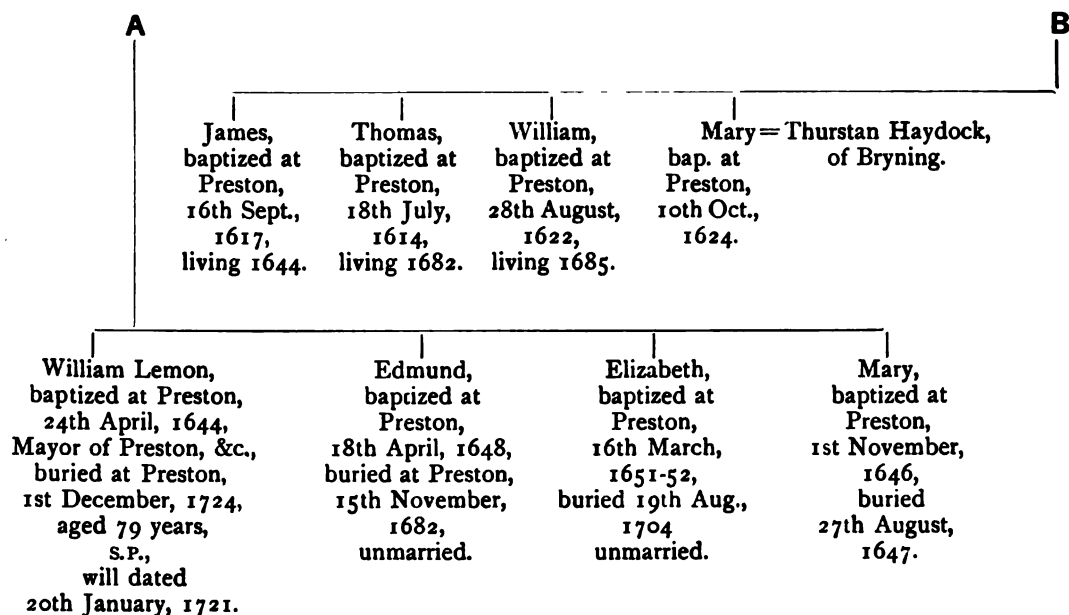
¹ Proved at Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

² Corporation Records.

Lemon of Preston.

AUTHORITIES :—
Heralds' Visitations, Charters,
Guild Rolls, Registers,
&c.





WALL OF PRESTON.

Although the pedigree of this family as recorded by Flower in 1567 commences with Evan Wall of Preston, gent., son and heir of Evan Wall of Burscough, in the county of Lancaster, who must have been living very early in the fifteenth century, it is doubtful if the Walls came to Preston until nearly a century later.

The Guild Rolls of 1397, 1415, and 1459, contain no mention of the name, and in other local records of that period we do not find the family mentioned.

About the end of the fifteenth century a Margaret Dorehouse of Ormskirk (in which parish is Burscough) was in possession of twelve messuages and 160 acres of land in Preston, Penwortham, and Walton-in-the-dale, and after her death these estates became the subject of a somewhat prolonged suit at law.¹ Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiress of John Kewerdall [Cuerdale] and Agnes his wife, inherited the above estates from her father, after whose death she married William Dorehouse [or Deverrehouse], after having married Roger Alanson, from whom she was divorced. She died before Trinity Term, 33 Henry VIII.

¹ "Pleadings," 33 Henry VIII., vol. x., d. 4, and Henry VIII., vol. xi., h. 17.
Henry VIII., n.d., vol. xix., w. 4, and w. 4 b.,

[1541], when William Dorehouse her son entered a plaint at Westminster, claiming that the premises should have descended to him, but that they were in the possession of Evan Wall of Preston. The answer of Evan Wall was that his father William Wall was seised of all the Preston property in his demesne as of fee, and that upon these William Dorehouse and Margaret his wife had unlawfully entered, and a fine had been levied between them and their son Richard (born before their marriage) to the use of the said Richard; but after this certain disputes had arisen between William Wall (the father of the defendant) and his younger brothers Richard and Evan, and Richard Dorehouse, as to certain parts of the premises, and that these differences were settled by arbitration 27th Jan., 22 Henry VIII. [1531], when it was agreed that the three brothers should hold the premises in Preston by the titles under which they claimed, to wit, the last will of Sir William Wall, clerk, and should pay to Richard Dorehouse £50. Under this agreement William Wall took possession and on his decease the property passed to Evan as his son and heir. Sir William Wall, clerk, was uncle to William son of Richard Wall, brother to his (William's) father.

The claim under the will of Sir William Wall, clerk, was established by William Wall, son of Richard Wall and the father of Evan, who proved that Margaret and Grace, the daughters and heiresses of John Kewerdall had enfeoffed William Marshall, gent., and James Sklater, priest, to hold to the use of the said Sir William Wall, clerk, and his heirs, and after his death the same descended to Richard Wall as his brother and heir.

The portion of the estate of Grace Kuerdale went to Lord Monteagle, and upon a division being made Richard Wall had all the lands, &c., in Preston. Afterwards Richard Wall gave parcels of the lands, &c., to his sons Evan and Richard; he had also a son Lawrence, who in 1543 commenced proceedings in the Duchy Court against his brother Evan, to recover a life interest in two burgages in Preston worth £1 13s. 8d. a year; he then lived at Glenworth in Lincolnshire.¹

About this date Evan Wall lodged a complaint in the Duchy Court to the effect that his father, William Wall of Preston, was seised of a capital messuage with a windmill and four burgages in Preston, with remainder to him (the plaintiff) in tail and deed so seised in May last past,² and that

¹ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., n.d., vol. xix., w. 6.

² No date to this Pleading, but Henry VIII., vol. xix., w. 7 b.

since his death he (the plaintiff) had enjoyed the profits thereof until now, when Richard Laurence and Thomas Wall, "persons of crewell demeanor," accompanied with ten armed persons, had entered the capital messuage and cast out three testors for beds which were valued at 10s. The defendants were said by virtue of divers charters also to have "made secret estates" in the mill and four messuages to several persons.

To these charges Thomas Wall replied that William Wall during his lifetime had given to him and to Richard and Laurence Wall (all of whom were brothers of the said Evan) the premises in question for their lives. Evan Wall rejoins that William Wall (the father) had only an estate for his life in the premises and that if such a gift had been made it was void at his death. An agreement was come to whereby the plaintiffs agreed to give £3 6s. 8d. a year to the defendants.

Richard Wall endowed the chantry at the Altar of Our Lady in the Parish Church of Eccleston, with lands, &c., of the value of £4 14s. 1d. annually. Sir Laurence Halewell, priest at the chantry in 1541, complains that since the death of Richard Wall, which took place twenty-five years previously, he had enjoyed the profits of the endowment, but on 20th Oct., 1540, Evan Wall of Preston had entered into the premises to the injury of the plaintiff, who is "very poor and aged."

William Wall, the son of Richard, was Mayor of Preston in 1525, and in 1527 his friends unsuccessfully attempted to get him again elected [see p. 40]; on the latter occasion he was described as "a man who got many into trouble," and was said to be brother-in-law to the then vicar. He was, according to Flower's Visitation, twice married, and died shortly before 1541. By his first marriage he had issue (1) Evan, of whom presently; by his second marriage (2) Richard, living in Preston in 1541; (3) Lawrence Wall in 1582 appears as plaintiff in the Duchy Court, against George Walton, Mayor of Preston; the details are of interest as showing the state of religious feeling in the parish. The complaint made was that whereas the plaintiff had for forty years and more been a free burgess of the town, and had dutifully executed the office of Mayor since the statutes of 1 and 5 years of Queen Elizabeth, for taking the oath of obedience to her majesty, and had lived as a dutiful subject and quiet neighbour until George Walton, the then Mayor and Justice of the Peace, wanted him to take the said oath, and partly because having been impanelled on a jury he had presented that the said Mayor and his wife did not receive the Holy Communion according to law, and that he had often desired the said Mayor

to put in force the statute against common bowling alleys, and unlawful playing at cards, dice, and such like; and because he (the plaintiff) would not consent to the keeping of a "Guilde Marchante" in the town, which the Mayor for his own proper "luker and gaine had found means to keep, which he (plaintiff) considered a thing tending to "mere superstition as appeared by the ancient records of the town, the Guild beginning with a procession, and a mass of the Holy Ghost," now not to be tolerated; lastly, the said Walton was using his office of Mayor as an instrument of revenge and had caused a jury to be impanelled of his friends and those of Henry Preston, who claimed to have found a right of way in certain lands of the plaintiff's at a place called the Newfield, in Preston, where neither he nor any other owner had any such way.¹ Lawrence Wall was Mayor therefore before 1582, and he again served the office in 1587. In 1582 he had three sons living, viz., Thomas, William, [see More Hall], and Evan. Thomas was Mayor of the borough in 1562. By indenture dated 20th December, 7 James I. [1609], Thomas Wall undertook to convey to trustees two burgages in Preston and a close of land, formerly belonging to one Arams, in trust for himself for life, with remainder to his eldest son, James, and his third and fourth sons, John and Richard. His wife's name was Jane.² (Evan Wall, the son and heir of William, was one of the burgesses charged with violently interrupting the service in the St. Mary's Chantry [see p. 127.] He was evidently of a litigious turn of mind as his frequent appearances in the Duchy Court testify. In 1555 Evan Wall leased Moreside [More Hall] to Henry Hodgkynson for thirty-nine years [see *post.*] His name appears as a Steward of the Guilds of 1542 and 1562, and he held the office of Mayor in 1566 and in 1570; he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Huyton of Walton-le-dale, yeoman, and died before 1582. He had issue: (1) William, of whom presently; (2) Richard, whose name is on the Guild Rolls of 1542, 1562, and 1582; in the latter year appears his son Anthony.

William, the eldest son of Evan Wall, was on the Guild Roll of 1542; he died before the Guild of 1562; he married Anne, daughter of John Singleton, of Single Hall, in Goosnargh. He had issue one son, Anthony, who in the Guild Roll of 1562 is named as the son of William, and the heir of Evan Wall. In a deposition made by him in 26 Elizabeth [1583-84], he mentions his great-grandfather, William, whose eldest son was Evan Wall, and whose eldest son was William Wall, his (defendant's) father.³

¹ Pleadings, 25 Elizabeth, 127, w.h.

³ Pleadings, 26 Elizabeth, vol. cxxii., h. 12.

² Hodgkinson's Evidences. Palatine Note Book, iv., 221.

Anthony Wall was Mayor of Preston in 1594; he married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas Grice, of Warrington. He died at Preston, on 24th April, 1601, seised of three messuages in Whittingham, Haighton, and Preston, which, by Charter dated 14th April, 1601, he had granted to Lawrence Gryce, of Preston, shoemaker; Thomas Heton, of Heton, gent.; Roger Langton, of Preston, draper; and Thomas Banester, of Preston, gent.; to the use of Margaret, his wife, and William, his eldest son during his minority, and to his younger sons, Thomas and John.² He left no will, but an inventory of his goods, &c., is preserved at Chester. Before his death he had become the owner of Single (or Chingle) Hall. He had issue:

(1) William, of whom presently.

(2) Thomas: his will was dated 10th September, 1612, and he probably died the same day, as he was buried at Preston two days afterwards, he was then living at Moorside; he left his property to his wife, Jane, his four sons, and his daughter, Jenet. The will of Jane, his widow, was dated 26th August, 1631; Jenet, the daughter, was then wife of James Benson; his sons were John, Richard, and Evan³ who was Mayor in 1651, and had then a son, Thomas, living. During the Civil wars he rendered service to the king, by taking prisoner Cotterell, a pirate, and his accomplices, "upon the occasion of the landing of the Earl of Derby." For this he and those who assisted (Edward French and Edmund Werden) received on 13th February, 1652, the thanks of the Council of State, and were as a recompense for their pains allowed to keep the "open bark."⁴

(3) John, about whom nothing is known.

(4) Alice, married Thomas Linacre.

(5) Mary, of whom nothing is known.

William, the eldest son of Anthony Wall, was at the taking of the *Inq. Post Mort.* of his father, on 14th January, 1602, aged eight years, one month, and eleven days, so he was born December, 1593; he was of Single Hall and Preston; of the latter he was an Alderman in 1622. He married Joanna, daughter of Ralph Eaves, of Fishwick. William Wall was buried at Preston, 5th March, 1625-26. His widow survived him nearly forty years; her will was proved at Richmond, 10th Feb. 1666-67. He had issue:

(1) William, of whom presently.

(2) Anthony, baptized at Preston, 4th September, 1603, and was buried there 22nd February, 1618-1619.

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 44 Elizabeth, vol. xviii., No. 6.

³ State Papers., Dom. Ser., xxiii., 98.

⁴ In 1659 an Evan Wall was Keeper of the Rolls at Lancaster. Chet. Soc., xcv. iii.

(3) Thomas, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Somner, of Preston. Probably this is the Thomas Wall who died during the Plague of 1631; he was buried 19th July, 1631.¹

(4) Anthony [the second of that name] baptized at Preston, the 15th October, 1620; buried at Preston, 19th May, 1657.

(5) John, baptized at Preston, 22nd February, 1623-24, and was there buried, 19th March, 1672-73.

(6) Margaret, of whom nothing is known.

(7) Alice, baptized at Preston, 19th July, 1616; buried at Preston, 9th May, 1619.

(8) Elizabeth, baptized at Preston, 18th April, 1619.

William, the eldest son of William Wall, was baptized at Preston 30th October, 1617; he probably lived for some years at least at Single Hall; his name appears as the owner of a seat in Goosnargh Church in 1635. He was twice married [see pedigree]; he was buried at Preston 4th March, 1696-97. He had issue (by the second wife) two sons and three daughters; his eldest son, Nicholas,² baptized at Goosnargh 15th July, 1649, succeeded to the Single Hall estates and left three daughters and one son, William Wall, who also lived at Single Hall and was elected one of the twenty-four sworn men of Goosnargh in 1711. In 1716 he was practising as Attorney at Preston, when he furnished some information to the Commissioners for forfeited estates, and in doing so requested that his "name should not be made use of."³ He died 1st April, 1738, aged 55 years, and had issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest son was Nicholas Wall, born 31st July, 1718; he was a Barrister-at-Law, and married, at Broughton, 12th April, 1748, Elizabeth, the sole daughter of William Wigglesworth, and widow of Mr. Sterne, a cousin of the author of the *Sentimental Journey*.

Nicholas Wall's name frequently appears in the records of the twenty-four sworn men of Goosnargh: he died 22nd April, 1753, and was buried in Preston Church. His widow died in 1782. He had issue Mary, who died in infancy, and Ann, who became the sole heiress. She married in 1777, Joshua Marriott of Rusholme, near Manchester, Esq., to whom passed the Single Hall property. Mrs. Marriott died 15th August, 1809, and was buried at Cartmel in Lancashire. She left a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas Holme Maude Esq., of Alverthorpe Hall, in the county of York.

¹ There was a Thomas Wall, *gent.*, usher of the Free School, buried 11th February, 1662-63.

² Dugdale's Vis. (Chet. Soc., xxxviii., 323) erroneously gives this as *Richard*.

³ Payne's English Catholics [see p. 95.]

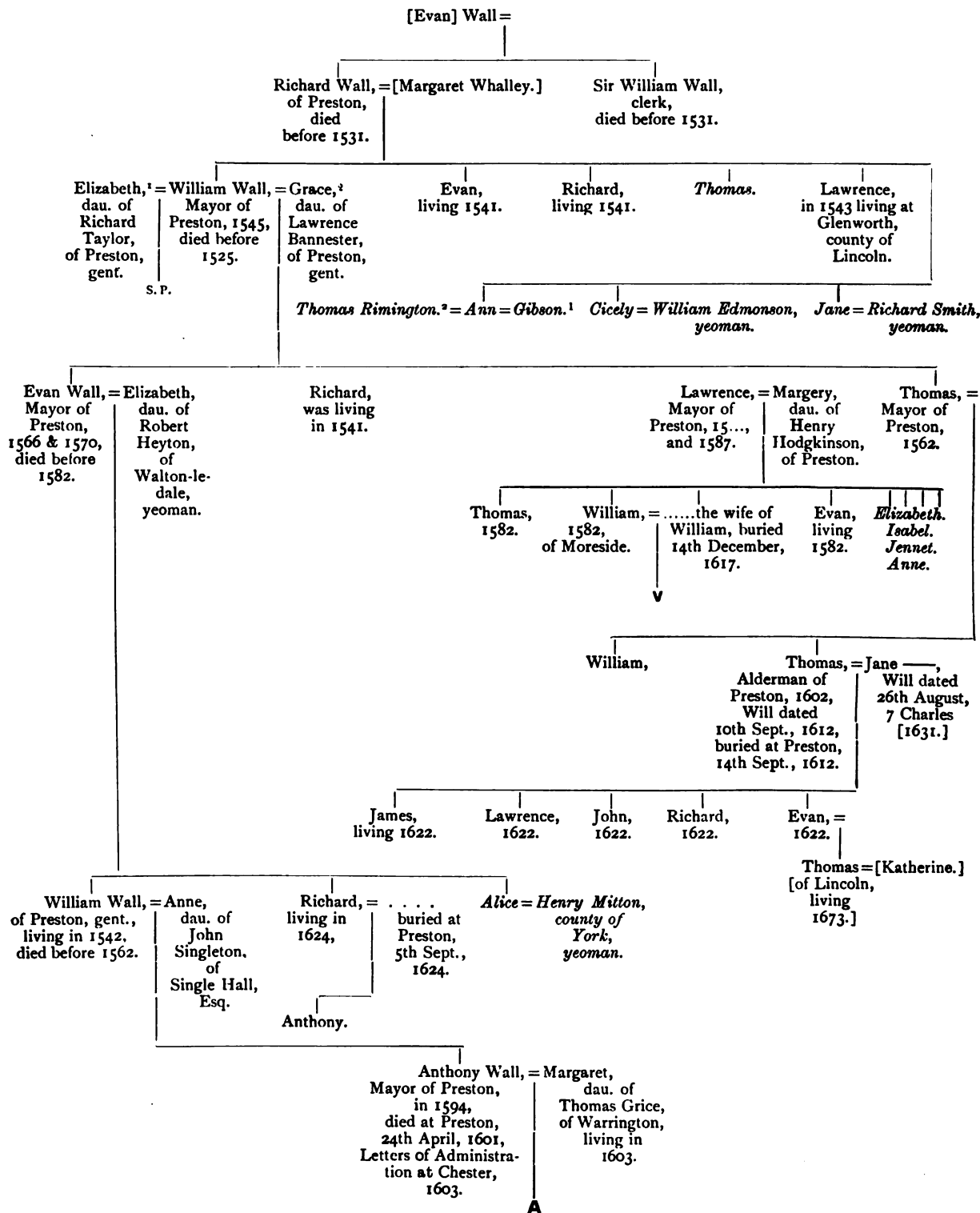
Walls of Preston and Single Hall.

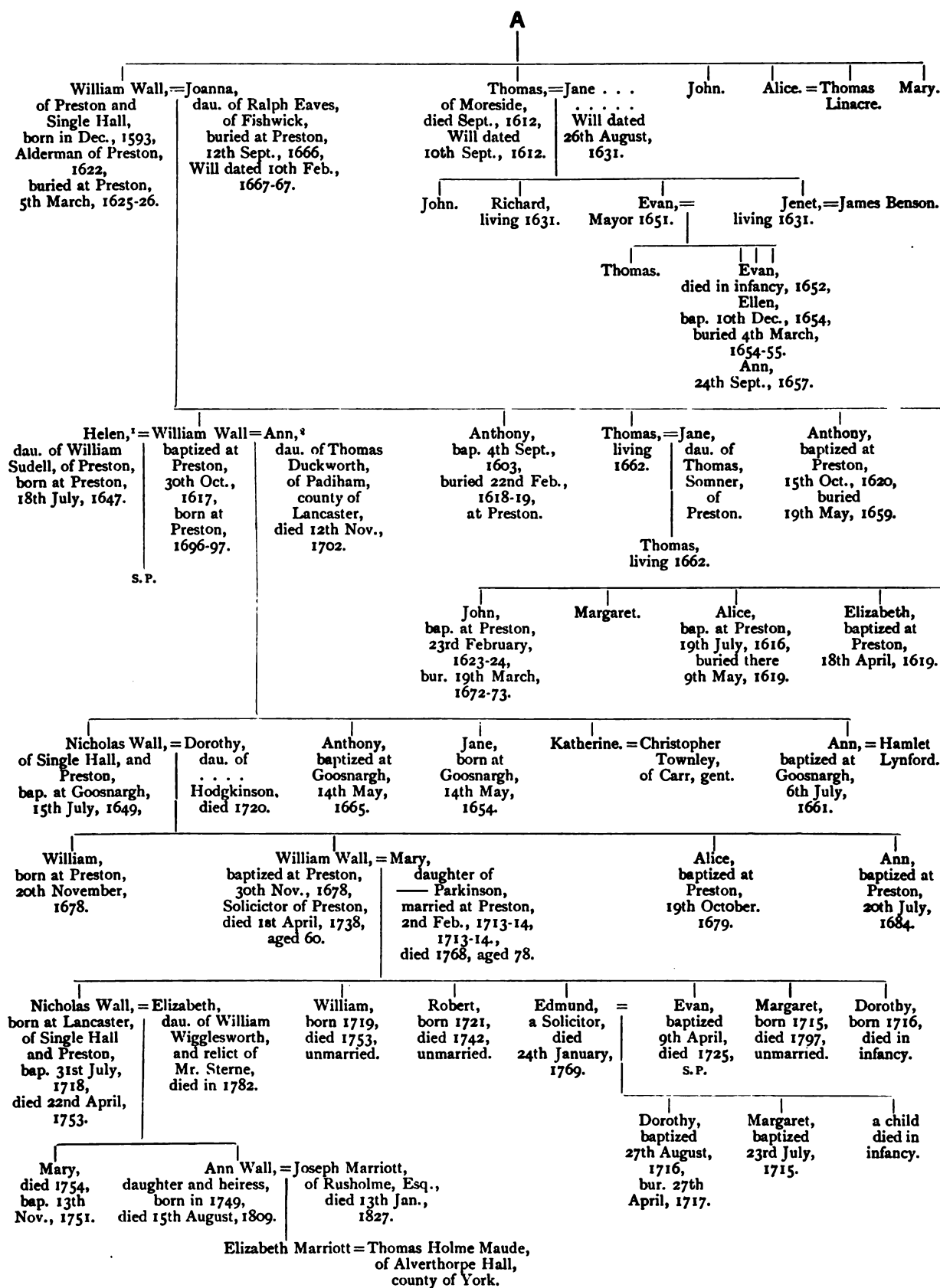
ARMS :—Argent, a bend, gules, between three boars' heads, couped, sable, armed, argent.

CREST :—A boar's head, couped, sable, in the mouth an oak branch erect, stalked, and leaved, proper.

AUTHORITIES :—
Heralds' Visitations, Charters, Duchy Pleadings, &c., the Documents quoted, Registers, &c.

[The names in italics are on the authority of Heralds' Visitations only.]





WALL OF MORE HALL.

A younger branch of this family settled at Moreside, on the outskirts of the town of Preston, and in registering the Pedigree at the Visitation of Dugdale in 1664-65, the house where they lived was described as More Hall. In 1555 Evan Wall of Preston [see p. 237] leased Moreside to Henry Hodgkinson for thirty-nine years, the lease would therefore expire in 1594, and it is about that time that William Wall went to live there. This William Wall was the second son of Lawrence Wall, Mayor of Preston in 1587, and whose wife was the daughter of Henry Hodgkinson. William Wall's wife was buried at Preston 14th December, 1619, and is described in the Register as wife of William Wall of Moreside, gent. He had issue two sons :

(1) Evan Wall, the eldest son, is one of several of this name who at this period lived in Preston, but whose identity it is impossible to establish.

(2) Lawrence of Moreside, married Jane, the daughter of Oliver Toot-hill of Healey; he had three sons: (1) James, who died in 1658, leaving issue [see pedigree]; (2) John, who was alive in 1671, probably died s.p.; (3) Evan, whose will dated 20th April, 1671, was proved at Richmond; to his son Thomas he left his "seale and ringe"; to his daughter Jane a ring; 20s. each to his four grand-children, Katherine Wall, John Lawe, Ellen Lawe, and Elizabeth Lawe; to his wife he bequeathed his watch; the residue he gave to his wife and her son and daughter, Peter and Sarah Wall, they being his only children "unpreferred." He also mentions his brother John Wall.

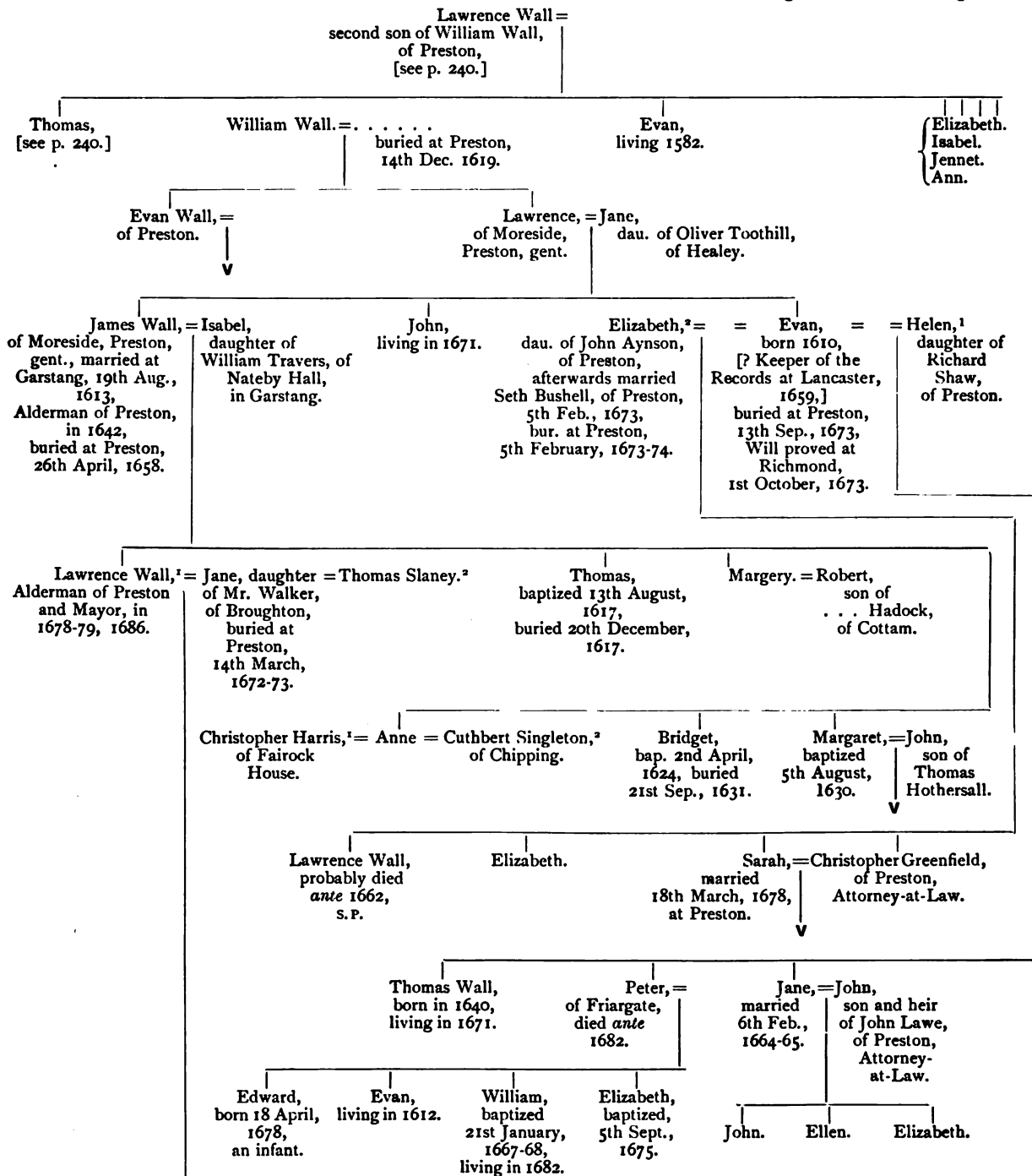
There were living early in the eighteenth century several Walls of Preston, to whom places in the foregoing pedigree cannot with certainty be assigned. In the Guild Roll of 1702 appears Lawrence, the son of Lawrence, gent., deceased, who had sons Evan and William, and the latter in 1702 had living a son Peter. At the same date [1702] a William, son of Richard Wall, gent., deceased, is named. On 4th August, 1710, Isabel, the wife of "Mr. Evan Wall" of Preston, was buried; they had issue Charles Tedinsco, baptized 31st December, 1706, buried 14th December, 1708; Sarah, buried 25th December, 1701; Isabella, buried 30th June, 1724; and Mathilda, buried 8th March, 1727-28. Probably this Evan was the son of Peter Wall of Friargate.

The Guild Roll of 1762 contains only the names of Edward Wall and Lawrence Wall, both Attorneys-at-Law of Preston; in 1782 the name has disappeared entirely.

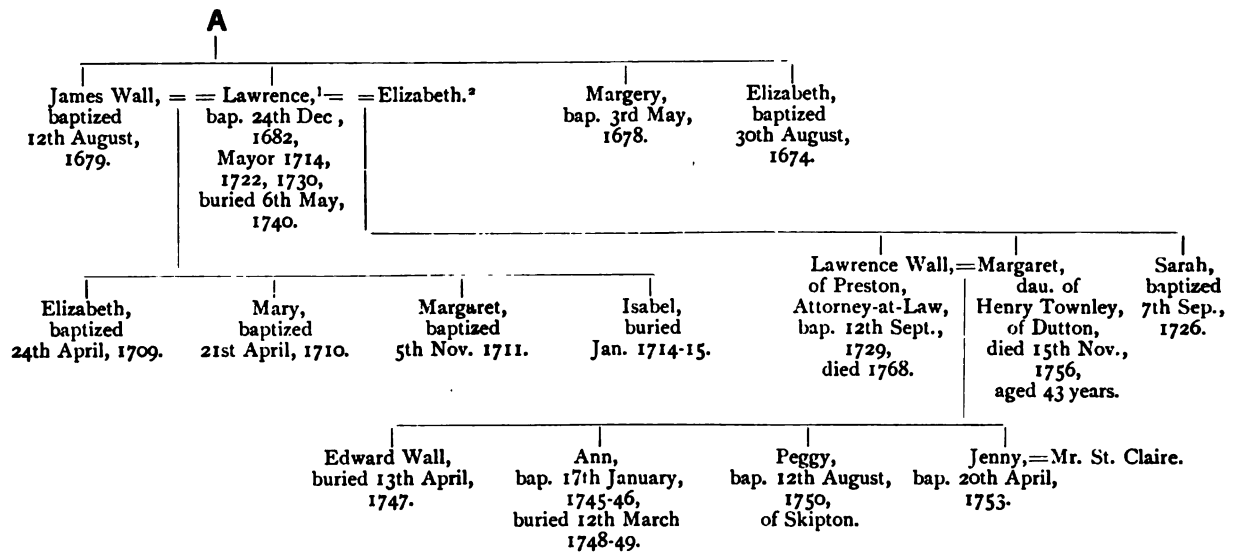
Wall of More Hall [Moreside.]

ARMS:—Same as Wall of Preston.

AUTHORITIES:—Original MSS., Wills, Registers, &c.



A



HODGKINSON FAMILY.

This old Preston family first appears in the person of John Hodgkinson, who was admitted as a foreigner to the Guild of 1459 on the payment of a fine of 14d. Probably Dugdale¹ is correct in stating that this John had a son and heir, William, whose son William with his two brothers Alexander and Henry, were living in 16 Henry VII. [1500-1]. William Hodgkinson, Jun., had issue Henry, and probably other sons, from whom sprang some of the other branches of the family, which rapidly spread in Preston.

In 1562 there was a John Hodgkinson of Moreside, who had sons Ralph, Christopher, and William; of these Christopher had issue William, John, and Edmund; and William (brother to Christopher) had sons Henry, Richard, James, and Thomas, all of whom were living in 1582. Returning to Henry, the son of William, he died at Michaelmas, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary [1555], this date being fixed in a pleading in the Duchy Court, wherein William Hodgkinson complains that Evan Wall of Preston, gent., being seised of a messuage called the "Moresed House" [see Wall of More Hall] and lands thereunto belonging, on the 6th October, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary [1555], granted the same to the plaintiff for thirty-nine years after the death of Henry Hodgkinson his father, but the defendant refused to let him have "quiet possession," and attempted to expel him from the premises. The attempt was not successful, and evidence was brought to

¹ Visitation, 1664-5.

show that William Hodgkinson, the father of Henry and grandfather of the plaintiff, also had a life interest in Moreside House.¹ Henry Hodgkinson was an Alderman of Preston, and in 1542 purchased from George Singleton of Mythorp in Kirkham, certain lands and a fee rent of 6d. a year, together with two acres of land in Fishwick.² Henry Hodgkinson was probably a general mercer, as amongst the funeral expenses of Thomas Clifton of Westby, Esq., in 1551, was "payed to Henry Hodgkinson for a part of his cloth yt was bought for the morning coote, 26s. 6d."³ He had issue a son William, who was (like his father) an Alderman of the Borough, and served the office of Mayor in 1560, 1569, and 1583; his name frequently appears in cases taken into the Duchy Court in the interests of the burgesses [see p. 47.] His will dated 10th October, 1587, was proved at Richmond; he is described as a mercer; by it he left two burgages in Preston to his sons Richard and James, two closes of land to his son Henry, to his daughter Mary a close called Bonkes Wood, and to his daughter Ellen a messuage in Woodplumpton. He had issue: (1) Henry Hodgkinson, of whom presently; (2) James was not, as stated by Dugdale, an Alderman in 1542, 1562, and 1582, but his name appears on the Roll for the two latter Guilds as a burgess. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Rushton [or Rishton] of Sparth, in the county of Lancaster, who after his decease married Seth Bushell of Preston, draper, and surviving him died in 1632; by her will she desired to be buried with her first husband, James Hodgkinson, and left legacies *inter alia* to her daughter Mary Hodgkinson, to her son Rush-ton Hodgkinson, and to her grandson James Hodgkinson; (3) Richard, who was living in 1587.

Preston was represented in Parliament in 1572-1583 by a James Hodgkinson, who may possibly be the first-named James; he in 1576 was described as of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, gent., when he lodged a complaint in the Duchy Court against Richard Banestre of "Pelehall," in Preston, gent., who being seised of a close of land called Ballshaye crofte, part of the demesne lands of Pelehall, had leased the same to Robert Hodgkinson of Preston, but the "demise and obligation" having come into the hands of the said Richard Banastre and Richard Walmisley, who by force interrupted plaintiff's possession by impounding his cattle, and on the 29th April, 1576, they "utterly expelled" him.⁴

¹ Pleadings, 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, xxxiii., n.d., h. 9.

³ Chet. Soc., Liv., 78.

² Original Deeds, see Palatine Note Book, iv., 165.

⁴ And probably other children.

James Hodgkinson (the second son of William) had issue :

(a) William, who died s.p.

(b) Mary, living unmarried in 1632 ;

(c) Rishton, who married Francis, daughter of Robert Warburton of Arley, in Cheshire. He was buried at Preston 1st January, 1635-36, and his will dated 24th December, 1635, was proved at Richmond ; by it he left a burgage in Preston to his wife in trust to his eldest : of his other property his widow was to have a third for life, the rest to his children when of age. He had issue (1) Henry, baptized 22nd April, 1631, died in 1632 ; (2) James, baptized at Preston, 22nd February, 1629-30 ; he was Mayor in 1662 ; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Blundell of Preston, widow of Henry Lemon [see p. 232] ; he died in May, 1669, aged thirty-nine years, and had issue two daughters, Francis who married Thomas Winckley [see *post*], and Sarah who married Roger Sudall of Preston ; (3) Rishton, baptized at Preston 13th January, 1635-36, and died young ; (4) Sarah who married Elias Greene of Dublin ; (5) Elizabeth who married Samuel Hardware of Mouldesworth, in Cheshire, whose daughter Katherine married the Rev. Matthew Henry ; (6) Alice, baptized 21st September, 1634, and married William Becken of Dublin.

Returning to Henry, the eldest son of William Hodgkinson : he owned and probably lived in a picturesque half-timber house in the market place, which was erected in 1629¹ on the site originally belonging to the Chantry of the Holy Crucifix [see p. 125.] He was Mayor in 1599, 1607, and 1615 ; he died during his Mayoralty and was buried at Preston on the 13th of October ; his will was proved in the April following ; by it he left his property to his wife and his children. The property² in the market place was held of the owner by payment of 22s. a year, viz. : 8d. a year for the house and 21s. 4d. for the four shops which were situate beneath the house.³ Henry Hodgkinson had issue : (1) William ; (2) Roger ; (3) Richard ; (4) Thomas.

(1) William, of Hesketh Bank, gent., died in 1642, s.p.

(2) Roger, married the daughter of Mr. Walmsley of Banaster Hall ; his name is not on the Guild of 1642 ; he had issue two daughters : Ann

¹ Pleadings, 18 Eliz., c. h. 6.

² Rishton Hodgkinson had a "horse mill in Minspit Weind," and his miller there after his death (in 1691) gave evidence as to the holding of a pew or seat in the parish church, adjoining the pillar in North Aisle,

"over against the pulpit," underneath which Rishton and his widow were buried.

³ Over one of the windows was "1629, I. I." [John Jenkinson]. See W. Dobson's tract on "Ancient Houses," and Mr. Hewitson's "History of Preston."

married Marmaduke Caver of Harthill, of Yorkshire, and Mary, who married —Whiteley, also of Harthill.

(3) Richard, died s.p. before 1642.

(4) Thomas, married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Topping of Huyton, in the county of Lancaster (who afterwards became the wife of John Gregson); he had issue: (1) William, married 26th February, 1654-55, Elizabeth, the third daughter of Alderman William Sudell of Preston; she was buried at Preston, 6th February, 1661-62, and her husband only survived her a few months, and died, 7th January, 1662-63. His will dated 5th January in the same year, was proved at Richmond; he is described as gentleman, and he left the greater part of his estate to his only son Henry and his heirs, failing which, to his brother Thomas Hodgkinson—he also bequeathed property to his mother, Margaret Gregson, and gave £10 to his sister Mary, £5 to his brother-in-law Nicholas Sudell, and a like sum to Jane his (Nicholas's) wife. Henry, the son probably died s.p. (2) Thomas (the son of Thomas) was for some years an Alderman of Preston, and in 1672 was Mayor, he married Elizabeth ——? and died in 1697.

He had issue:

(1) Henry, baptized at Preston, 11th June, 1676; his wife Ann buried at Preston, 26th October, 1708.

(2) Richard, baptized 1st September, 1678.

(3) William, buried 15th December 1680.

(4) Robert, living in 1697.

(5) Mary, married at Walton-le-dale, on 13th September, 1708, the Rev. John Mercer, Rector of Eccleston.

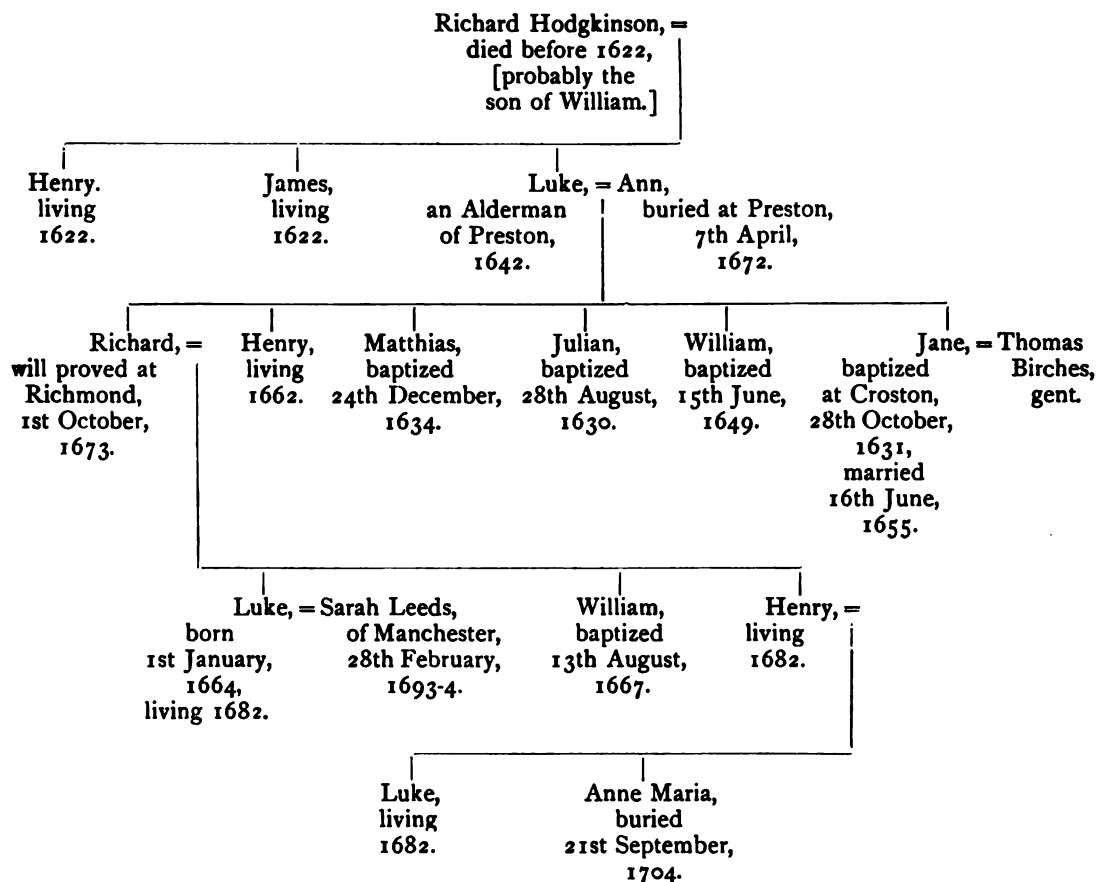
(6) Jane, married 7th July, 1711, Timothy Mauleverer of Arcliffe, in Yorkshire.

At the end of the seventeenth century there were so many branches of the family living at Preston, and the same christian names so frequently repeated, that without evidence of special character (which is not obtainable) it becomes impossible to continue this descent.

One of this family was Richard Hodgkinson of Preston, gentleman, whose will dated 24th August, 1672, was proved at Richmond 1st October, 1673; by it he gave to his son Luke his interest in a lease of Townend Hey, which had been granted to his brother Henry for a term of years by

William Preston, Esq., dec^d.¹ The rest of his property he demised to his wife and children, William, Anne, and Elizabeth, and he desired his father and his "cousin" Thomas Hodgkinson to be the overseers of his will. The seal attached to the will bears the cross, quarter pierced [see *post*], but the cinquefoils are not there.

The following outline pedigree shows the descent :



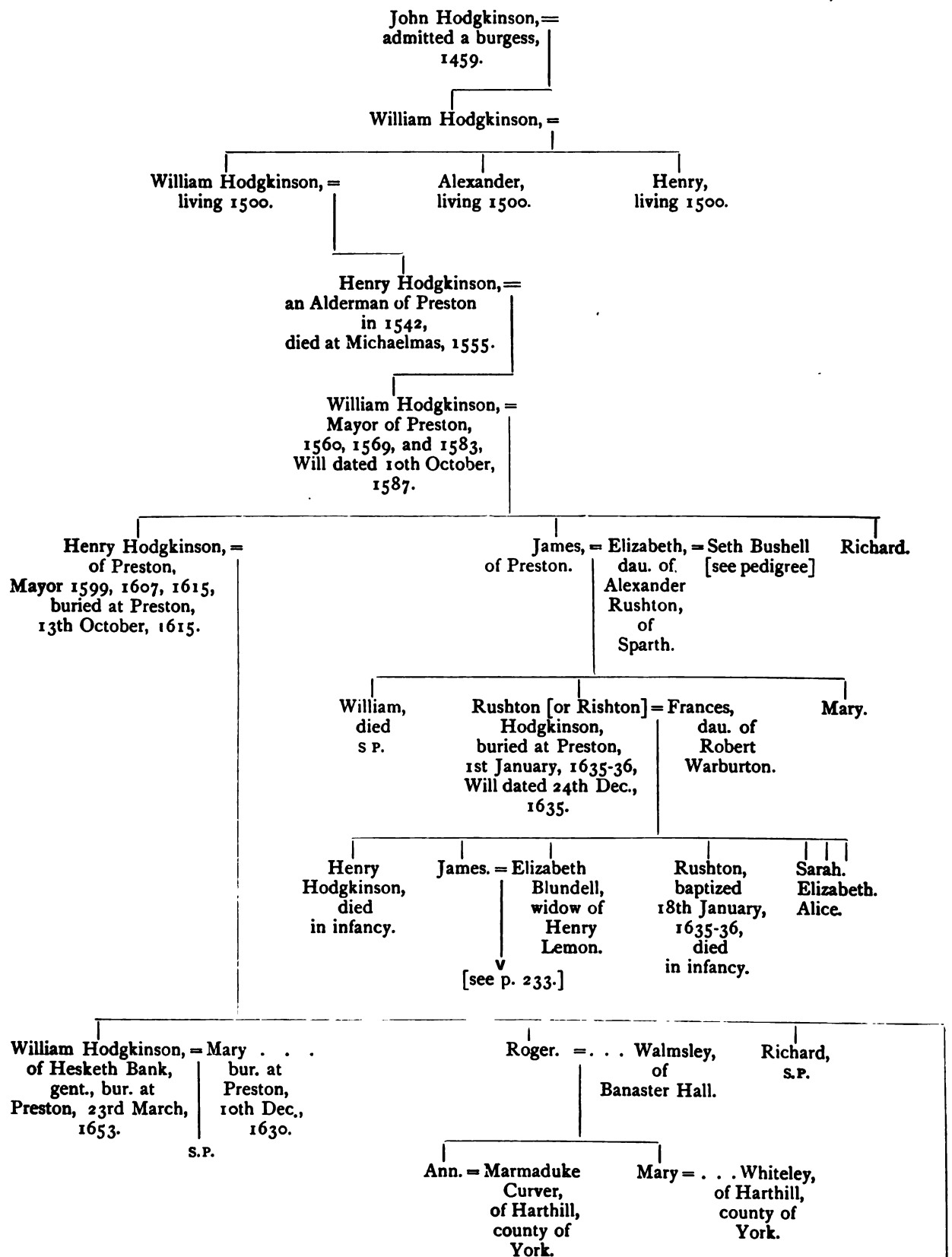
The Hodgkinsons for a long period were prominent citizens of Preston [see *passim*], and in the Rebellion of 1715, Luke Hodgkinson, junior, of Preston, gent., and Henry Hodgkinson, gent. [see p. 66], were attainted for acting with the rebels in 1715. As an example of the great value attached to the right of being Guild Burgesses may be quoted the case of George Hodgkinson (son of John) of Holmes Slack, Preston, gent., who in 1709 returned "from beyond the sea" after an absence of many years, humbly entreated that his sons John, Thomas, William, and Josiah, there on the Island of St. Helena, might be admitted at the next Guild (if then alive.)

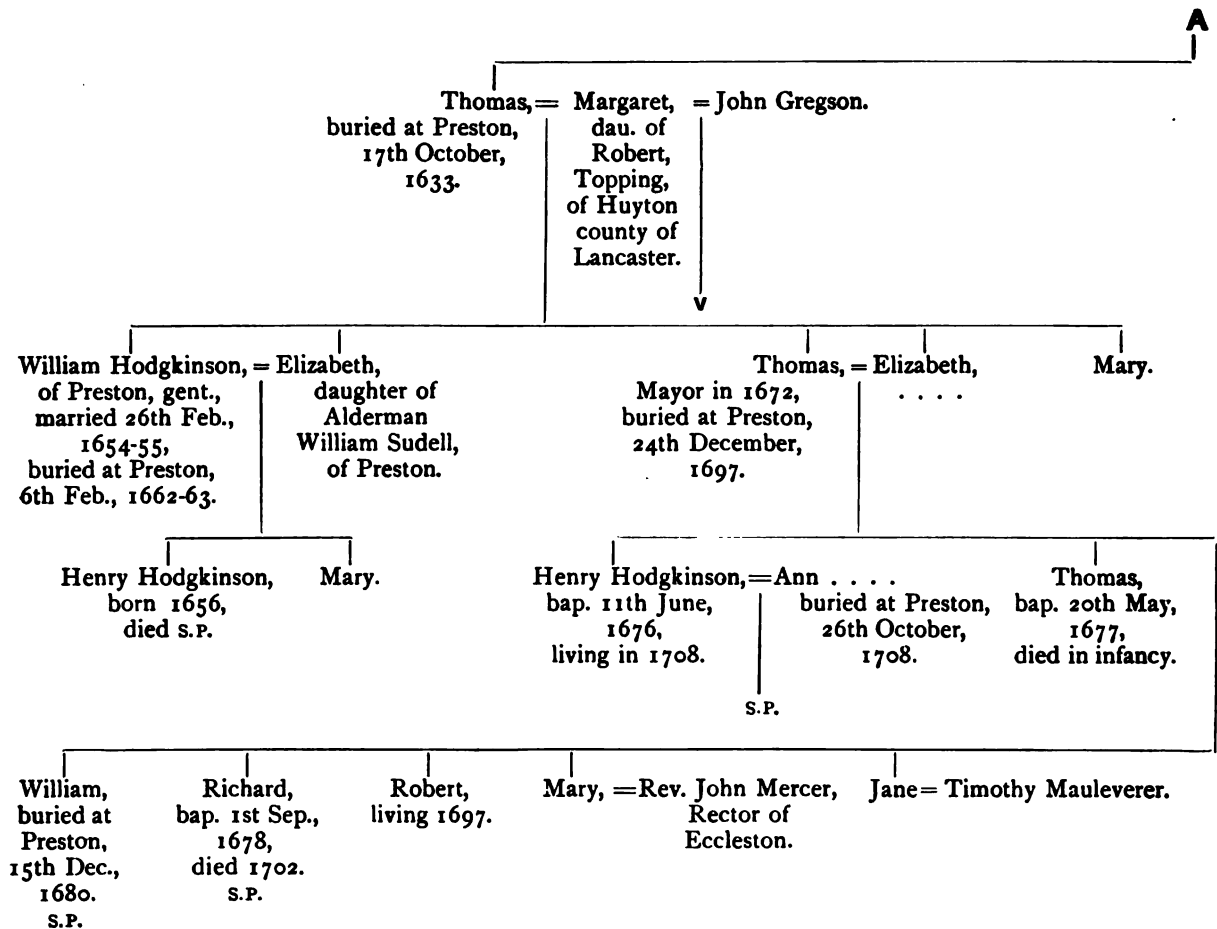
¹ He had also other property in various parts of the town and in Fishwick.

Hodgkinson of Preston.

ARMS:—Or, a cross, quarter pierced, five cinquefoils, vert.
 CREST:—A cinquefoil, or, between two bats' wings, vert.

AUTHORITIES:—
 Visitations, Wills, Registers, Deeds,
 Guild Rolls, &c.





BROUGHTON TOWER.

Broughton Tower was originally built and occupied by one of the Singleton family, and in the sixteenth century it was a strong-built house, with a tower capable of being fortified, with its surrounding moat, a trace of which remained in 1800, when what was left of the building was taken down. The Singletons took their name from Singleton, in the parish of Kirkham, where some of the family lived in the twelfth century. For a long period they held the office of bailiff of the wapentake of Blackburn. At an Assize held at Preston, in 20 Edward I. [1291-92], the jury list is headed by Thomas Singleton, "bailiff." In the time of Henry III. the manor belonged to Alan Singleton, son of Richard, whose son and heir William Singleton held it. In 40 Henry III. [1256], a final concord was come to between Geoffrey the cook [*Cocus*], and William de Singleton, con-

cerning forty acres of land in Brecton [Broughton], whereby it was acknowledged that the land belonged to William, and for this acknowledgment he granted to Geoffrey common of pasture on so much land, rendering therefore yearly a pair of white gloves, at the Nativity of our Lord, in lieu of service¹ [see p. 89]. The son of this William was Alan de Singleton, whose son, Gilbert, died 19 Edward II. 1325-26], seised of a messuage, fifty acres of land, two mills, and a close of land called Farnihalgh, in Broughton.²

In 1454, license to have an oratory at Fernihalgh, was granted to Nicholas Singleton [see p. 147], and subsequently one of the family founded a chapel within Broughton Church [see p. 148]. Robert Syngleton, of Broughton, died *c.* 1502, and from the *Inq. Post Mort.* taken at Lancaster, 16th April in that year, it appears that Richard Cleveland and Edward Call, chaplains, were seised of the Manor of Broughton, which, × × × the widow of Nicholas Syngleton, and Agnes, late wife of William Syngleton, held for their lives; also of lands in Broughton called Woodheyes and Intake; a messuage in Fernehalgh in the tenure of Thomas Syngleton and John Arkwright, and a close called Miggewrow; and that being so seised they had by Charter given the Manor of Broughton to Robert Syngleton and Joan, his wife, and their heirs for ever. By another Charter they granted the excepted part of the manor to the said Robert and Joan, with remainder to William Syngleton, their son. Certain premises in Sharoe they also conveyed to Robert and Joan, with remainder to Henry Syngleton, their son; the premises in Fernehalgh, and the land called Miggewrow they also granted to the said Robert and Joan, with remainder to their son, Thomas Syngleton. Joan survived her husband and died on Tuesday in the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul [25th January], 1502, and the next heir was Richard Syngleton (son of Robert and Joan), then aged twenty-five years "and more." All the premises at Broughton were held of the King and Earl of Lincoln, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and by the yearly payment of four shillings, and were worth one hundred shillings.³

The case in the Duchy Court in 7 Henry VIII., [1515-16], referred to on p. 19, contains details of considerable interest. The plaintiff was Arthur Standish, and the defendants John Singleton and others. The case for the

¹ Final Concords, Lanc., No. 143.

³ *Inq. Post Mort.*, vol. iii., No. 59.

² *Inq. Post Mort.*, 19 Edward II., No. 67, and No. 45
Henry III., No. 37.

plaintiff, briefly stated, was, that he was seised of the Manor of Broughton, but on 6th September, 1515, William Singleton, son and heir-apparent of John Singleton; Thomas Singleton [? younger son]; William Singleton, son of Robert Singleton; and Henry Singleton, son of the same Robert; at the command of the said John Singleton, entered the "chief place and tower" of the manor, and had since kept possession *vi et armis*. For this action they were indicted, but with about two hundred persons "in harnes," they successfully resisted the execution of the writ of restitution, and took to their own use goods, corn, and cattle, to the value of £100, belonging to plaintiff, and so frightened the tenants that they were afraid to pay their rents; they had also broken into the chapel [see p. 148], stables, kitchens, barns, and ox stalls, cut down the trees "growing within the motte," and with the timber erected "bulwarks pavice¹ and other deficiable thyngs;" they had at the same time placed in the tower "gownnys [guns], cross-bowys, and other artillery of werr," to fortify it and to enable them to keep out the king's justices and subjects, and when the sheriff made his proclamation the defendants then "caused a bagpipe to play, and in grett deryson danned." To the preamble the plaintiff adds that he humbly prays that John and Thomas Singleton, who were then in London, should be brought to Westminster to make answer to the charge, and that a Privy Seal may be directed to the following persons, viz.: William Browne, William Bryan; Richard and Robert, son of John Singleton of Shynglehall; William Croke, Edward Waring, Edward Gregson, Thomas Talbot; William, Henry, and James, sons of Robert Singleton; Henry, son of Thomas Singleton; Alexander Cowell, James Banastre, Rauf Singleton, Robert Hyndley.

An order dated Michaelmas, 1515, was obtained, to the effect that John Singleton should cause the force to be removed before 4th December, following, and should not "meddle further in the manor;" but in spite of this he had continued to take the rents, and had "beaten and driven out" certain tenants, and had sorely wounded seven of them so that they were "lying in peril of death;" moreover when the king's constables: Robert Adamson, Matthew Gelder, and two others, had delivered a Privy Seal and six subpœnas to the mansion place of the said John Singleton, he directed to his son and heir, William, and to others in his house, and were "on their way holmeward," near to the "park pale," when, by the direction of the said John, they were assaulted and "sore wounded." To all this John

¹ Pavice=a shield.

Singleton replied, that Richard Singleton, of Broughton, was in his lifetime seised of the manor and other lands, which he held of the king by knight's service, and he enfeoffed John Laurens, Robert Plesyngton, Alexander Gossenor, and John Brastall, priest, to perform his will. These feofees, at the request of the said Richard, made estate thereof to Jane, his then wife, for her life. When Richard Singleton died, his son and heir was a minor and in the wardship of the king. Afterwards Arthur Standish married Jane, the widow of Richard Singleton, and in her right became seised of the manor; after her death the estate went to the king during the nonage of her son, John, so that for two years past the plaintiff has wrongfully taken the rents, &c., and also since the death of Agnes Syngleton, late wife of William Syngleton, grandfather of the said Richard, certain other rents in which she had a life interest—she had been dead about four years.

John Singleton further answered that the force had been removed, and when he was at Preston with the Commissioners, the plaintiff sent his son John Standish, Matthew Gelder, Peter Singleton, Bryan Singleton, his son, Peter Cowell, Robert Adamson, and about twenty others of "his riotous retinue," to the woods and "cloisurs" of William Singleton, brother of the said Thomas, and there they had with "grete pride" pulled down the hedges, and they intended also to pull down the pale of the park but they were "letted." At the same time Arthur Standish was at Broughton, with sixty riotous persons "shotyng of gounys," &c. About three o'clock on the same day, the said Arthur Standish appeared with his retinue before the Commissioners at Preston (where he ought to have been an hour after sunrise), and when they saw him with such a company they bound him over to keep the peace under a penalty of £100. The defendant stated that the following persons could testify to his having removed the force, viz.; Sir Evan Wall, parish priest of Broughton, Sir George Gregore, Henry Waryng, John Baseley, Thomas Harrison, Lawrens Rodis, Christopher Cawod, Peter Cowell, junr., Richard Cotam, Edward Valshay, Robert Harrison, John Kychyn, William Hey, Robert Hendlay, Rauff Syngleton, Thomas Corney, John Porter, and Jamys Urton.

Arthur Standish further complains that amongst other goods taken or spoilt by the defendants, were all the bedding and household stuff in the tower and manor place.

One of the witnesses, on behalf of the defendants, was John Singleton, of "chyngyll hall," aged fifty-one, who deposed that he went to Broughton

with Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, Knight, and whilst there they slept in a "high chamber in the tower;" he did not believe that the plaintiff had any right to the house, but the king or the Singletons had. He went there to warn his sons to leave the tower.¹

At the Michaelmas Term, 7 Henry VIII. [23rd November, 1515], the question was again under consideration, when it appears that Arthur Standish claimed by feoffment and a will of Richard Singleton, father of John Singleton, yet under age; the Exchequer was thereupon ordered to take the issues of the estate until Hilary next. At the Trinity Term following, it was reported that certain of the parties had "agreed, thinking that no farther process would be made against them," nevertheless it was ordered that a new attachment should be made against Thomas Talbot, of Preston, gent.; Bryan Singleton, of Singleton, son of John Singleton; Thomas Singleton, of Broughton, son of Robert Singleton; James Singleton, of the same; Alexander Cowell; William, Richard, and Robert, sons of John Singleton; William Croke; Rauf and Henry, sons of Robert Singleton; and Henry, son of Thomas Singleton.² A few years after these proceedings, 20 Henry VIII. [1528-29], we find Matthew Standish, Deputy Escheator for the county, complaining that Thomas Singleton, of Broughton, Esq., owes forty shillings for six years arrears of homage, and later in the same year, Matthew Standish having in the meantime died, Elynore, his widow, claims twenty shillings of this as still unpaid; in both cases Privy Seals were ordered against Thomas Singleton.³ This Thomas Singleton succeeded to the manor on the death of his nephew, John, son of Richard Singleton without issue on 22nd August, 1522, having only just passed the age of twenty-one years. By Charter dated 26th Jan. 13 Henry VIII. [1522], John Singleton (son and heir of Richard, deceased,) gave to certain trustees the Manor of Broughton for certain uses, to wit: to make a lawful estate to himself, and to enable him to assign to any wife which he might have: certain premises called Lightwerkehouses, of the yearly value of £5 6s. 8d., were to be reserved to the use of his uncles, Thomas and Henry Singleton, for their lives after his decease. After the decease of the said John, the feoffees were to set aside eighty marks as a marriage portion of his sister, Elizabeth Singleton, and after paying all debts they were to distribute £20 "for the wealth of his soul."

¹ "Pleadings," 7 Henry VIII., vol. x., s. 5, & 5a to 5y.

³ Pleadings, vol. vi., 20 Henry VIII., s. 9 and s. 10.

² Duchy Decrees & Orders, Henry VIII., vol. v., f. 75b.

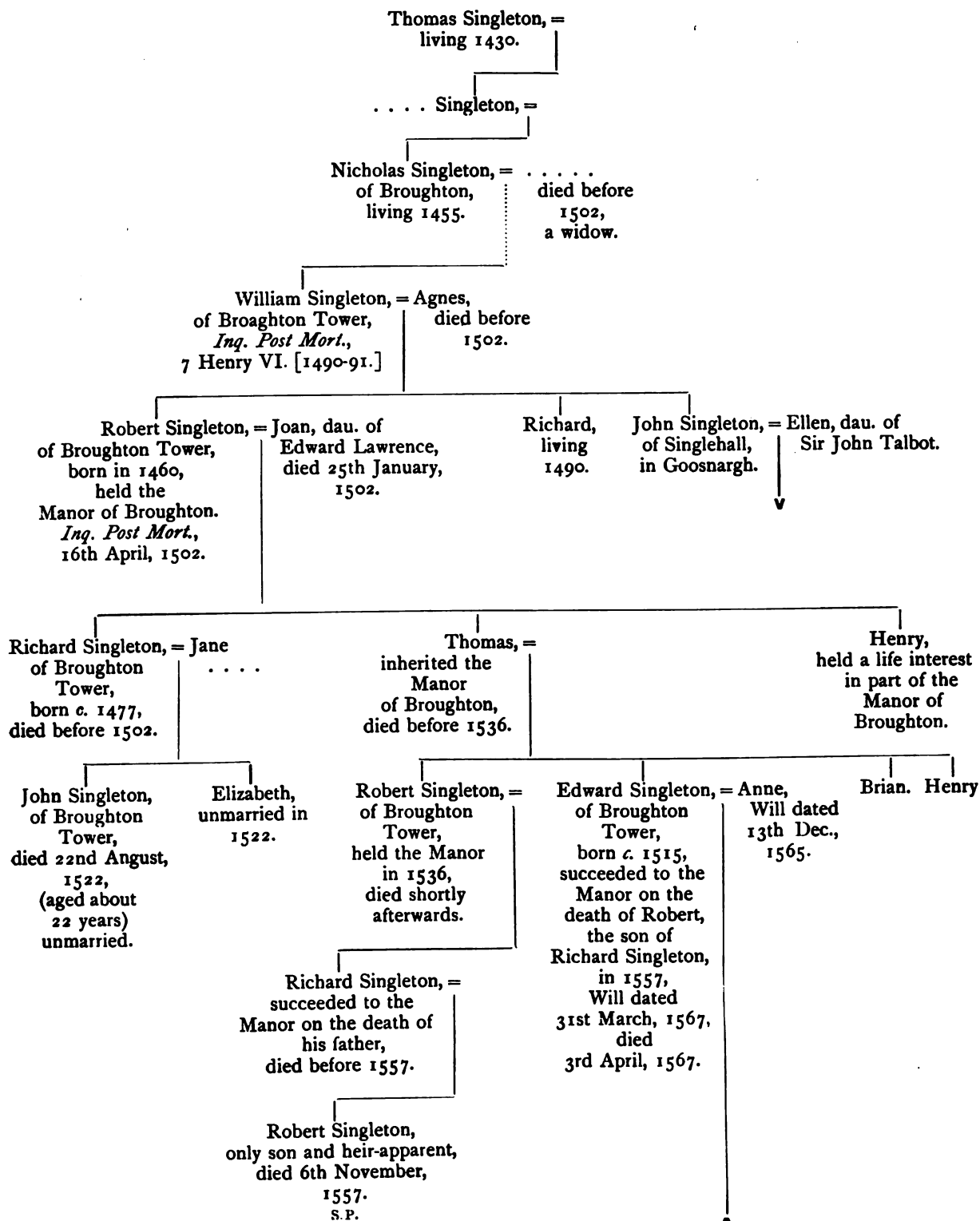
Singleton of Broughton Tower.

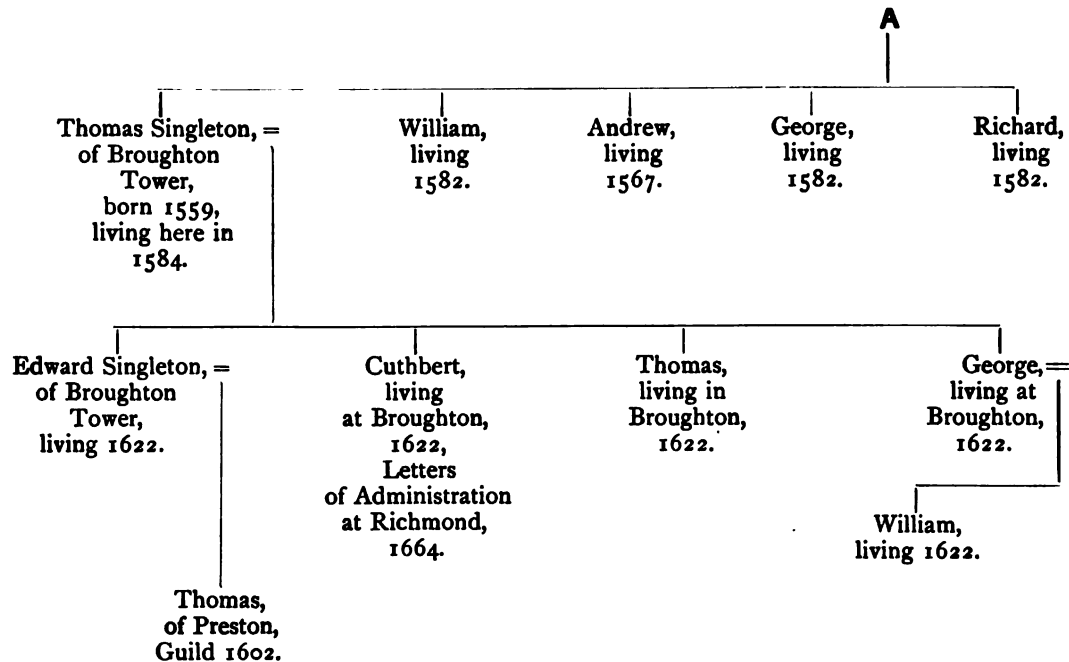
ARMS:—

Argent, three chevrons, gules.

AUTHORITIES:—

Inq. Post Mort., Pleadings and Depositions,
Title Deeds, Wills, &c.





If John Singleton died without issue the manor, &c., was to go to Thomas, son of Robert Singleton, deceased, and his heirs, and in default to the use of his uncle, Henry (another son of Robert, deceased.) The manor, &c., was held by service of the tenth part of a knight's fee, and said to be worth forty marks.¹ The *Inquis.* does not give the name of the next akin.

Thomas Singleton did not long enjoy the estate,² for on 4th February, 27 Henry VIII. [1536], Robert, his son, became seised of the premises, and being so seised died, when the estate passed to his son Richard, who shortly afterwards also died, leaving Robert Singleton, his son and heir, who died 6th November, 1557, without issue, when the manor passed to Edward Singleton, who was a younger son of Thomas Singleton, and consequently great-uncle to the last owner. At this time Edward Singleton was forty-six years of age. By Charter dated 30th March, 9 Elizabeth [1567], Edward Singleton, granted Lightwarkhouses, consisting of three messuages, one cottage, and sixty acres of land in Broughton, to his son, Andrew, who was then living at Houghton; by another Charter he granted to William, another of his sons, two messuages and twenty acres of land, part of the manor for

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 14 Henry VIII., vol. v., No. 45.

² By Charter dated 20th April, 1534, he conveyed part of the Manor Lands to trustees for the use of his sons Brian and Henry.

his life; and by a third Charter he gave to Richard, another of his sons, three messuages and twenty acres, forming part of the manor, for his life; he also conveyed to his son, George, for his life, three messuages and twenty acres of land in Broughton; by indenture dated 31st Mar., 9 Elizabeth [1567] he granted to Thomas Houghton, Esq., John Westby, Esq., and William Singleton, of Scale, gent. "parcel of the capital messuage called Broughton Towre," for fourteen years, viz.: one house called the Hays barne, three closes of land called the Brodeheys, and a close of land called the Longfelde; to Thomas Houghton and others he let, for fourteen years, the house called the "Newe Inne," then late in the tenure of Henry Singleton, deceased, and lands known as "Newebridgefelde, Woodeheye, Robynson Hey, Crekehey, and Mocherowe."

Edward Singleton made his will dated 31st March, 1567, as follows: "I, Edward Singleton, of Broughton Towre, Esq., desire to be buried in my chapel, within Broughton Church. To Thomas, my son and heir, I give my silver salt that my mother-in-law gave me. Whereas James Adamson, of Broughton, holds of me certain lands, I will that my executors take the profits thereof to the use of my four younger sons: William, Andrew, George, and Richard. I appoint Mr. Thomas Houghton, John Westbye, and my cousin, William Singleton, of Scale, to be my executors." He died 3rd April, 1567, his son and heir, Thomas Singleton, being then aged seven years and six days.¹

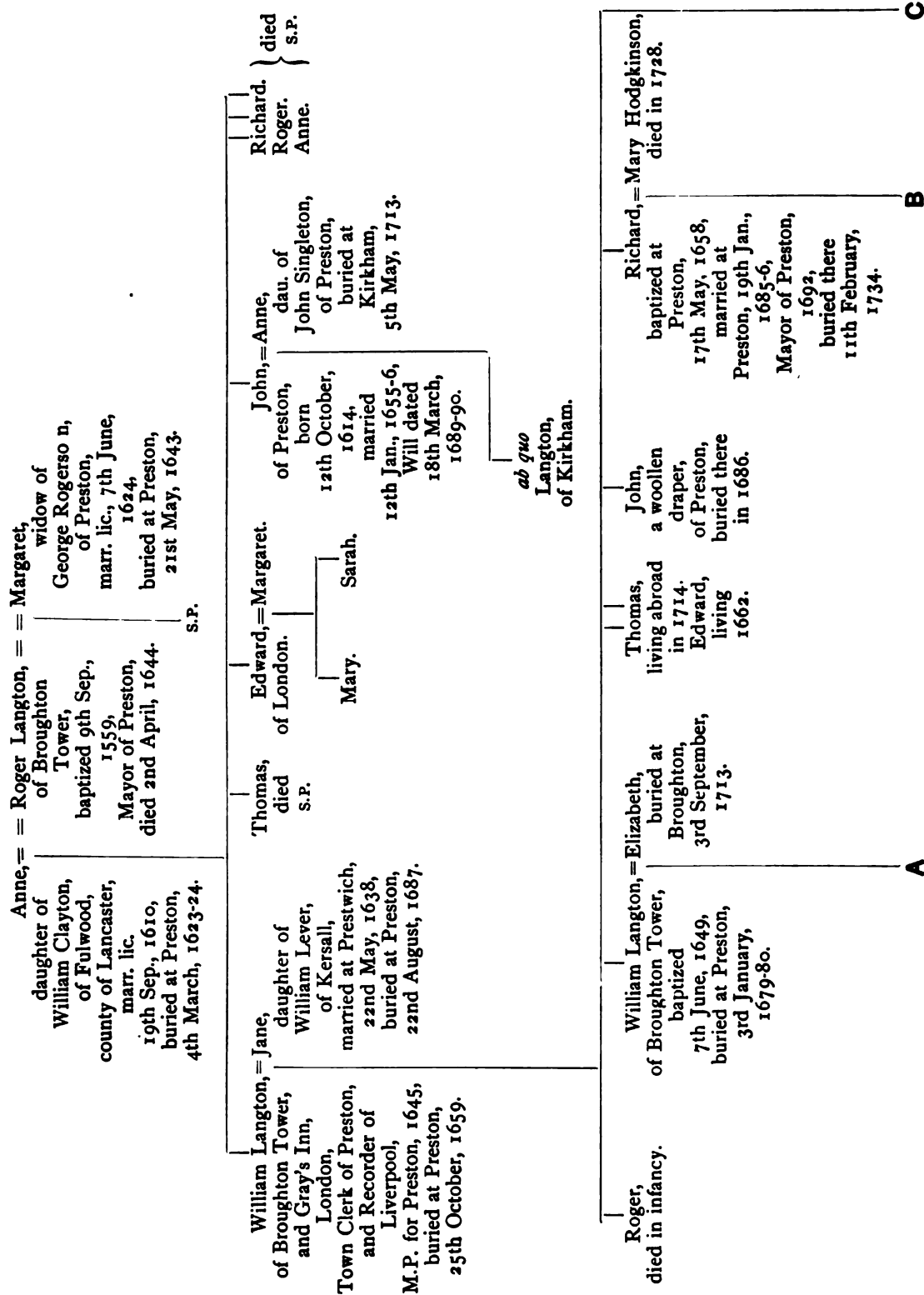
Anne, the wife of Edward Singleton, left a will dated 13th December, 1565, in which she says, that "where my husbände hath been pleased alwaies yt I might bequethe my apparell, my will is yt my sisters, now present, and my sister Gylyan, absent, shall have my apparell, and my sister Elesabet the beste parte to be devydyt at the dyscretyon off my husband, who I trust will doo it." The "Records of the will were Edward Syngleton, James Cuerden, and dyvers mo others, &c., with Roger Sharnocke, curet at Broghton." The debts which "ye sayd Anne dyd owe in her wydohed and yet unpaid to John Hynde x^{li} to William Hogekinson, xxx^s &c." Proved at Richmond, 1565.

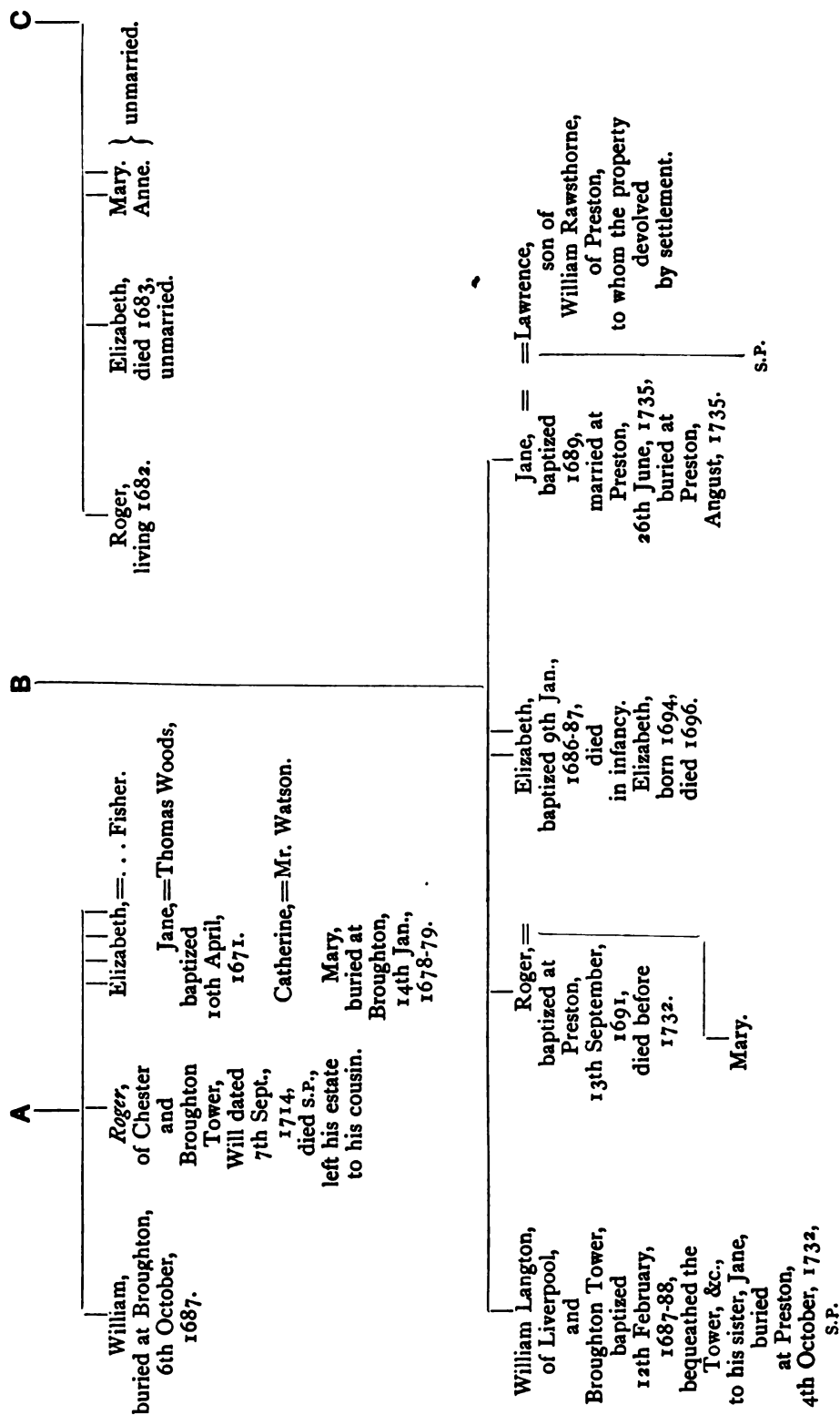
Thomas Singleton, the eldest son of Edward, was numbered amongst the Roman Catholic recusants who were ordered within fourteen days of the 7th August, 1584, to furnish a light horseman, with accoutrements, for

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.*, 9 Elizabeth, xi., n. 17.

Langton of Broughton Tower.

Edward Langton, =
of Leyland.





the Queen's service, or pay a fine of £24;¹ and in 1607, a grant was made to Sir Richard Coningsby, Knight, of the benefit of the recusancy of Edward Singleton, of Broughton Tower.²

Descendants of some of the younger branches of the Singletons long lingered in the district. A Brian Singleton, of Haighton, was buried at Broughton, in 1654, and Jane, the widow of another of the same name, was buried in 1707. From the Singletons the Tower and the demesne lands passed by purchase to Roger Langton, son of Edward Langton, of Leyland, whose descendant occupied it until the death of William Langton, of Broughton Tower, and of Liverpool, in 1732, when it was bequeathed (by his will) to his sister, Jane, who afterwards married (in 1735), Lawrence, the son of William Rawsthorne, of Penwortham, upon whom the property devolved.

In 1571, a Richard Langton, claimed certain tithes of Preston, under the title of Thomas Langton, then "a fugitive out of the realm," see p. 258. Jane Langton, when she married Laurence Rostherne was seventy years old; her husband was of Lincoln's Inn, and his bride brought him £10,000.³ In 1810 the Rosthernes sold the estate, one part to the trustees of the Kirkham Grammar School, and part to James Rothwell, of Hoole in Leyland, Esq., from whom it descended to the Marquess of Rothwell.

LEA HALL.

As before stated [see p. 84], a family of the name of Le or Lee, was settled in Lea in the thirteenth century, and their estate passed by marriage of the heiress to Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight, who gave to his son, Adam, in 11 Edward III. [1337-38], his capital messuage in "*La Lee Franceis*." This house, afterwards known as Lea Hall, was held and probably occupied by the Hoghtons for several centuries.

The outline pedigree on pp. 263, 264, will suffice to show the descent.

In the sixteenth century, Alexander, the second son of Sir Richard Houghton, was living at Lea. This Will dated 2nd August, 1581, was proved at Chester, on 12th September following. He desired to be buried in the Parish Church of Preston, "so neare as convenient" to

¹ Bishop Chaderton's Correspondence.

² State Papers (Dom. Ser.) xx., vii., 1607.

Gent. Mag., 1738. Lawrence Rostherne for his second wife married a Miss Dent, of Preston; his only son,

Lawrence, married Elizabeth Goldsmith Atherton, daughter of Robert Gwyllyn, of Bewsey Hall, and had a son Lawrence born in 1774.

the place where his father and his wife Dorothye were buried, if it "shall fortune that God doe call me from this trancetorye lyffe wthin fortye myles of that church;" he appointed his then wife, Elizabeth, his executor, or failing her his brother-in-law, Thomas Hesketh, of Gray's Inn, and his (testator's) servants, George Beseley, and James Helme. He left two hundred marks to his "bastard doughter," Margaret, wife of Roger Chrickelawe of Charnock; to his brother, Thomas Houghton, of Brynscoles, all his "instruments belonginge to mewsycke and all manner of playe clothes yf he be mynded to keppe and manteyne players;" to Mr. William Walle, Clerk, £5. The residue of his personal estate he left to his wife. By a codicil made whilst "lying upon his deathe-bedde," he revoked the legacy to Margaret Chrickelawe.¹ Alexander Houghton² was succeeded at Lea by his brother Thomas, who lived at the Hall until his death.

Thomas Hoghton, of Lea, was not, as has been frequently stated, slain in a duel, but he met his death on 21st November, 1589, in one of those free fights which were not uncommon in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It appears that some ill-feeling existed between Thomas Langton, the Baron of Newton and Thomas Hoghton, which was brought to a crisis by the former espousing the cause of Thomazine, the widow of John Singleton, of Stanning, whose cattle had been impounded at Lea. The details of the fight are of interest. About one a.m., on the 21st November, Thomas Langton, William Singleton, and others, in two detachments, entered the courtyard of Lea, one through the gate and the other by breaking down the hedge; they were armed with pikes, guns, staves, Welsh hooks or long staves, swords, daggers, bows and arrows, and bills, and for a watchword they had "the crow is white." The night before, whilst they were assembling on Preston Marsh, Thomas Hoghton heard of the contemplated attack and promptly armed his servants, and had a gun charged with shot, pistols, and other weapons in readiness. When the two parties met there was a regular fight, during which Hoghton, and one Richard Bawdwen, were slain, and Langton "sore wounded."³ Amongst the people taking part in the outrage on the widow's side, were Thomas Singleton, of Broughton, gent., Matthew Pallady, late of Broughton, gent., Andrew Singleton, Thomas Walmisley, James Gregson, and William Anderton of the Ford, Esq.; on Hoghton

¹ Printed *in extenso*, Chet. Soc., li., 237.

² In the Will so spelt.

³ State Papers, Dom. Ser., ccxxix., 633, Whittaker's Whalley, new edition.

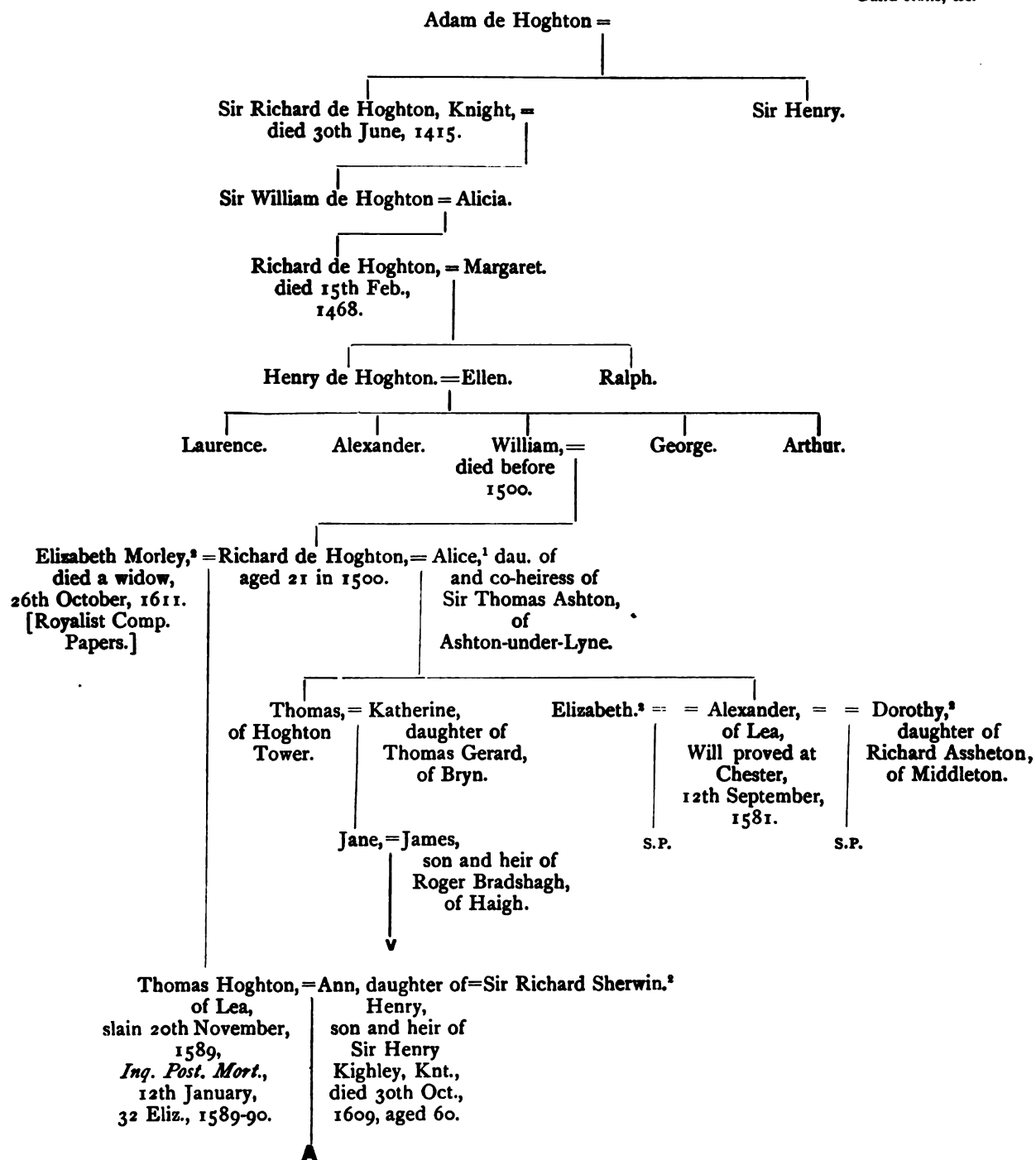
Hoghton of Lea.

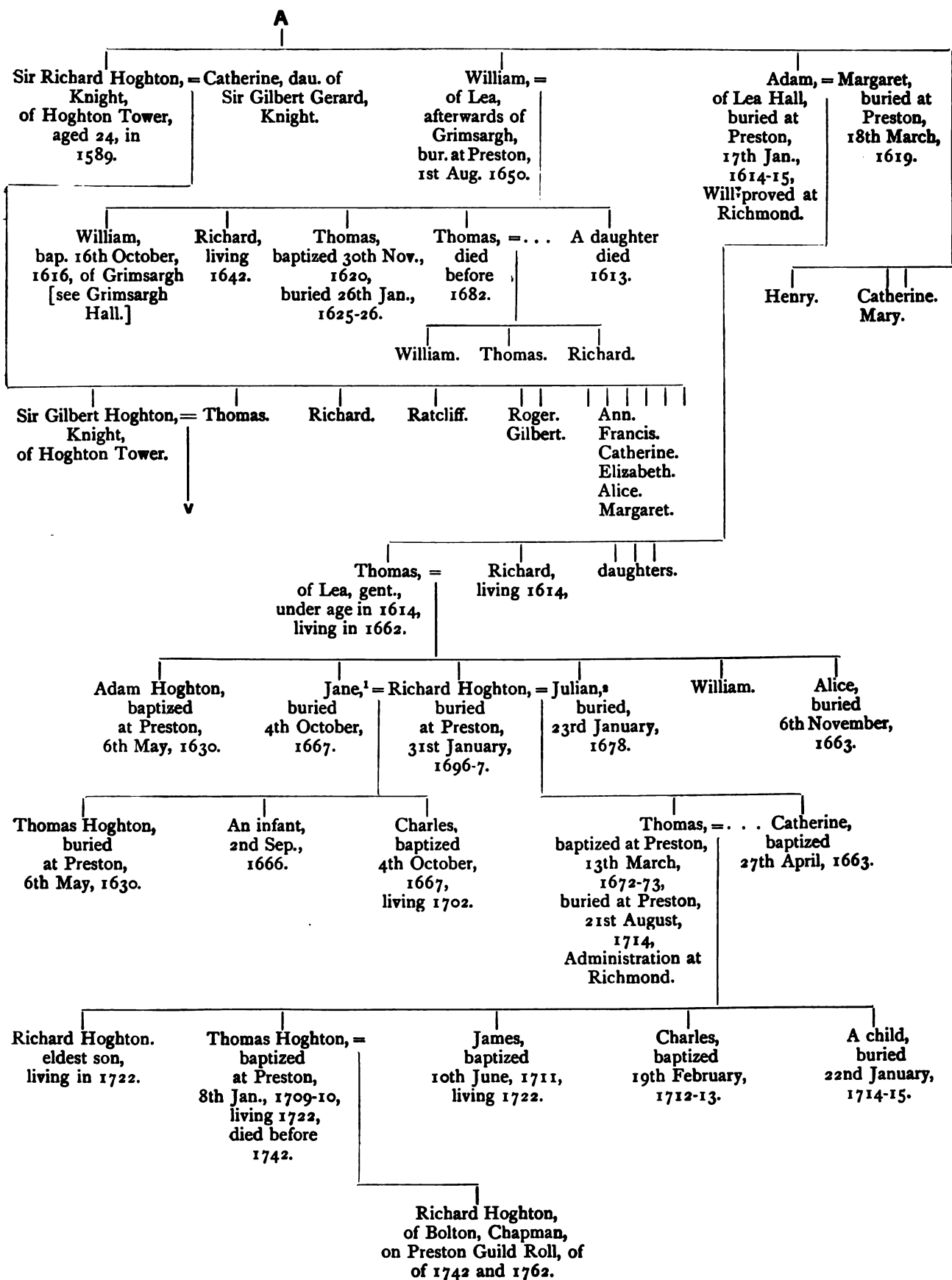
ARMS :—Sable, three bars, argent.

CREST :—a bull passant, argent.

AUTHORITIES :—

Inq. Post Mort., Wills, Registers,
Guild Rolls, &c.





side were *inter alia*, William Hulton, Esq., and his two sons, Leonard Winckley, Richard, son of Gilbert Hoghton, Esq., and John Reed.¹ [Mrs. Hoghton, the widow, in 1592, was reported to the government, for keeping at Lea, Richard Blundell, brother to William Blundell, of Crosbie, gent., who was an obstinate Papist well acquainted with a number of seminaries, and he was teaching the children to "sing and plaie upon the virginals."²] In 1612, William, the second son of Thomas Hoghton, lived at Lea, and subsequently the younger brother, Adam, whose will was proved at Richmond in 1615; he left his principal messuage and lands to Margaret, his wife, to hold until his son Thomas came of age, when one moiety was to go to his said wife and one moiety to his son Thomas; another house in Lea he left to his younger son Richard, and to his (testator's) daughters £10 each. He was buried at Preston, 17th January, 1614-15.

In the Guild Roll of 1642, appears Thomas, the son of Adam Hoghton, of Lea, gent., and his brothers, Richard and William; in 1662 amongst the foreign burgesses were Thomas Hoghton, of Lea, gent., and Richard, his brother; in 1682 there was Richard, of Lea, and his sons, Charles and Thomas — the latter had issue four sons [see pedigree], one of whom, Thomas, died before 1742, leaving a son, Richard, of Bolton, a chapman.

TULKETH HALL.

A part of the hamlet of Ashton was known as Tulket or Tulketh, certainly in the thirteenth century and probably at a much earlier date [see p. 85.] By a deed without date, Richard, the son of Henry de Lee, quit-claimed to William, son of Richard de Estun, all his rights in the lands of Tulket, and in 20 Edward [1292,] William, the son of Roger, demised to William son of Paulinus de Preston, his lands called "Tulket in the vil of Aston."³ On the site where Tulketh Hall afterwards stood, was founded the abbey from which three years later the Monks removed to Furness. The exact date of this foundation is given in the Chartulary of that house as 1st July, 1127.⁴ There is however no record as to the extent to which the buildings had progressed. The Monks showed their wisdom in abandoning the somewhat exposed position here for the beautiful and secluded spot in Furness. The Coucher Book contains a metrical account of the foundation of the abbey, the first portion of which is of local interest:—

¹ De Hoghton Papers.

² State Papers, Dom. Ser., Elizabeth, vol. ccxliii., No. 52.

³ Dodsworth MSS., 142 pp., fol. 25 and 35.

⁴ But the date is also stated in the same document to have been 1st July, 26 Henry I., which would be 1126.

"Anno Milleno Centeno bis duodeno
 Fourneys fundatum primo fuit et situatum
 Primus ei fundus Tulket fuit, haud dubitatur,
 Quo jam fundatur, est Bekanegillque secundus ;
 Annis namque tribus transactis, totque diebus,
 Tollitur a fundo primo, struiturque secundo :
 Angmundernisiam, qua primo floruit ædes
 Hæc, teneas patriam qua Tulket erat sibi sedes.
 Annos a fundo si vis numerare secundo
 Illius ætatis, cape versibus hic subaratis.
 Anno Milleno centeno terque noveno,
 Julii primo, Fournes fundatur ab imo.
 Sedit Honorius, hoc sub tempore, Papa secundus :
 Ewanus primus Abbat fuit, hicque fucundus.
 In Tulket fuimus grisei monachi ; situati
 Hic, sumus albat, presenti tegmine scimus
 Hanc hac valle domum Stephanus Comes ædificavit,
 Quam gens Anglorum Regem sibi post titulavit,
 Anno Milleno centeno ter quoque deno
 Necnon septeno, Rex hic fit in ordine pleno."¹

After the departure of the Monks there is no evidence of the existence of a Hall at Tulketh for something like two centuries, when we find Laurence Travis described as of Nateby, and Tulketh ; he represented Preston in the parliament of 1327 ; he was the eldest son of Thomas Travis of Nateby, in the parish of Garstang, and acquired the property in Tulketh through his marriage with Elena, daughter of Henry Haydock of Ribbleton. Although some of the Travis family probably lived occasionally at Tulketh they do not appear to be identified with the parish in any other way. The name does not appear on any of the Guild Rolls until 1562, when there are as foreign burgesses : Richard, the son of William Travis (of Nateby), deceased, and his brother, William ; Thomas and Robert, children and grandchildren of Richard appear on the Roll of 1582 and 1602 ; but they all lived at Nateby. A pedigree of the Travis family was printed at Oxford in 1864,² and an account of the Nateby and Tulketh branch will be found in vol. cv. of the Chetham Society.

In 1607, the Rev. J. Bannister, S.J., celebrated mass in a small chapel attached to the house, in which on 7th September, 1687, Bishop Leyburne gave confirmation.³

¹ There is here also a confusion of dates. This is printed in full in Chet. Soc. MSS., lx., 21.

² By Henry J. Sides of the Bodleian Library.

³ Hewitson's Hist. of Preston, p. 449.



TULKETH HALL.

In more recent times Tulketh has been owned and occupied by several families; in the seventeenth century a branch of the Werden family resided here, and they were succeeded by the Rawstornes; after them the Heskeths settled here. In 1733, Roger Hesketh was described as of North Meols and Tulketh—he afterwards went to Rossall Hall (and married Margaret, the daughter of Edward Fleetwood), it remained in the possession of this family until about the year 1848,¹ when it was sold to Mr. Bray, a solicitor of Preston, who sold it to the Rev. Thomas Johnson, who used it as a vicarage for St. Mark's Church. It was about this time rebuilt and remodelled, and in 1876 sold to Mr. George Thompson, the present owner. The Hall itself is occupied by Mr. Thompson. Except some oak-carved panelling nothing remains of the old building. Behind the site where the Monastery is said to have stood was lately discovered a sealed-up well, sixty feet deep, and near were the remains of a stone culvert. The building as it stood some sixty years ago was castellated and had an embattled tower.

¹ About this time it was used as a school by Mr. George Edmundson.

COTTAM HALL.

To the early connection between the Haydock family and the hamlet of Cottam, we have already referred, [see p. 88] and this connection is more fully shown in the accompanying pedigree. Henry de Haydock was member of parliament for Preston in 1330, and was no doubt one of the Cottam Haydocks, and in 1529 Christopher Cottam represented the town at Westminster, [see chap. xv.] having two years before been elected Mayor of the borough [see p. 77.] One of this family was William Haydock, one of the monks of Whalley Abbey, who was convicted of high treason in 1537; he was executed in a field near the abbey on 13th March, in that year. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Haydocks seem to have been marked for persecution for their staunch adherence to the Roman Catholic faith, and as they were connected by marriage with some of the leaders of the cause in Lancashire, this is not to be wondered at; the Allens of Rossall, Westbys of Mowbrick, and the Hoghtons of Hoghton Tower, were all in some degree related to them.

[Evan Haydock,¹ of Cottam Hall, was on the Guild Roll of 1562, and described as gentleman. Some few years afterwards his wife died, and he went to the English College of Douay, and was shortly afterwards made a priest. He had four sons, two of whom became noted men. Richard, the second son, went to Douay with his father, and in 1577 was made a priest, and proceeded to Rome, where he had conferred upon him the degree of a Doctor in Divinity.² In November, 1579, he came to England, and in 1582 the government received information that he was secreted with his brother at Cottam Hall, or with his uncle, John Westby, of Mowbrick (in Kirkham).³ After ten years of a chequered career in England, where he was for a time a prisoner, he returned to Rome and became domestic chaplain to Cardinal Allen. In 1602, he again visited Lancashire on his way to Ireland, where he was appointed Dean of Dublin, but the year following he returned to Rome, where he died in 1605. In his will he desired to be buried in the church attached to the English College at Rome, and that a marble slab should be placed over his remains, in-

¹ The Haydocks of Feasandford, near Burnley, were no doubt allied to the Cottam branch. In 1557, Evan, son of Evan Hadocke, was baptized there, and in 1571 an Evan, son of John; in 1522 one of the

Burnley branch, Sir Gilbert Hadock, was Vicar of Rochdale.

² Bishop Challenor's Memoirs, i., 76.

³ State Papers, Dom. Ser., cliv., No. 76.

scribed with his name, degree, and arms, and the Haydock motto :

*"Tristitia vestra vertetur in gaudium."*¹

Whilst at Rome he translated Cardinal Bellarmine's catechism into English.

George Haydock the youngest son of Evan Haydock studied in Douay and afterwards went to Rheims, in France, where he was ordained a priest; he then came to England but he had scarcely set foot in London than he was betrayed into the hands of the pursuivants on the look out for "papist priests," and was arrested in St. Paul's churchyard, 6th February, 1581-82, and on refusing to renounce the authority of the Pope he was taken before the Queen's attorney and ultimately sent to the Tower, and was there detained until 6th February, 1583-84, when he was brought up for judgment at Westminster, and sentenced to death for high treason in having been "made priest beyond the sea and by the Pope's authority." On the 12th February, he and four others were taken to Tyburn in a cart, and there hung—and according to one authority the rope was cut while he was still alive, and "the whole butchery performed upon him whilst he was perfectly sensible."² His skull was secured by the family and was preserved at Cottam until the estate left the family, when it was taken to Mawdesley.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century there were several branches of this family living in the Parish of Preston. The Guild Rolls of 1642 show that a Robert Haydock of Cottam, who died before that date had a son Cuthbert then living; in 1662 he also was dead leaving a son William, and there was then a Robert Haydock of Cottam, gentleman, who entered his sons William and Gilbert; both were alive in 1682. The William Haydock who died in 1717 is referred to in Thomas Tildesley's Diary 3: "4 August 1714, went about 12 to meet Ned Winckley, younge Lord, Gab^r. Hesketh, Henry Whittingham and Esq^{re}. Hadocke who brought the news that Queen A. dyed Sunday morning betwixt 7 and 8. We spent 2/s. each beeing invited to a pige feast." He left a will dated 25th May, 1713, (which was proved 22nd May, 1717), by which he left his Manor of Cottam, and lands and tenements in Preston, Ashton, Lea, Woodplumpton, and elsewhere, to trustees to be sold after his estate to certain uses. He left legacies to his three brothers, Gilbert, Cuthbert, and Hugh; to his step-mother Haydock; to his aunt Ann Haighton; her godson Gilbert, son of

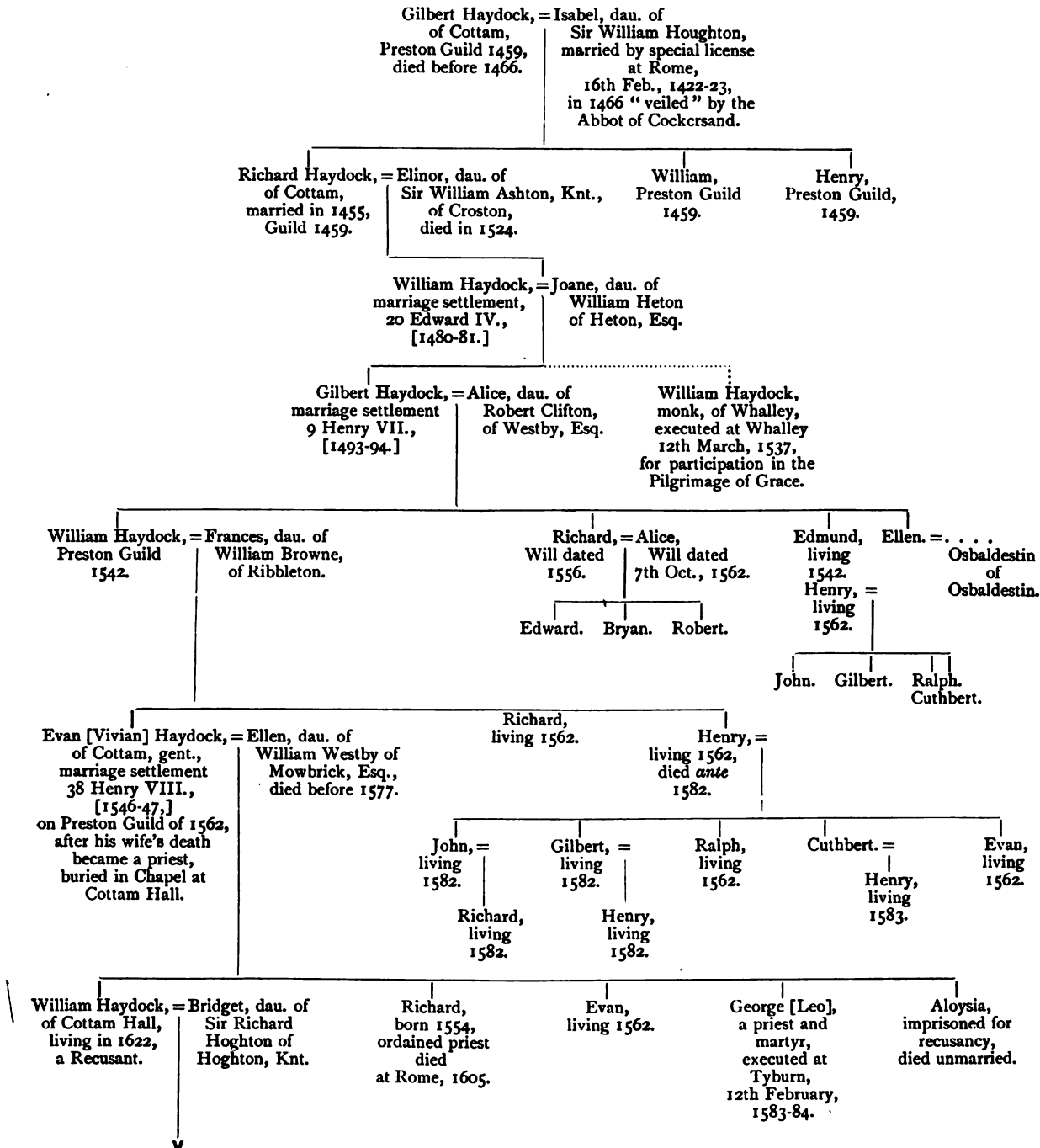
¹ Haydock Papers (by Joseph Gillow), p. 39.
Bishop Challoner's Memoirs, i., 76.

² Published 1873, edited by Joseph Gillow and Anthony Hewitson.

Haydock of Cottam.

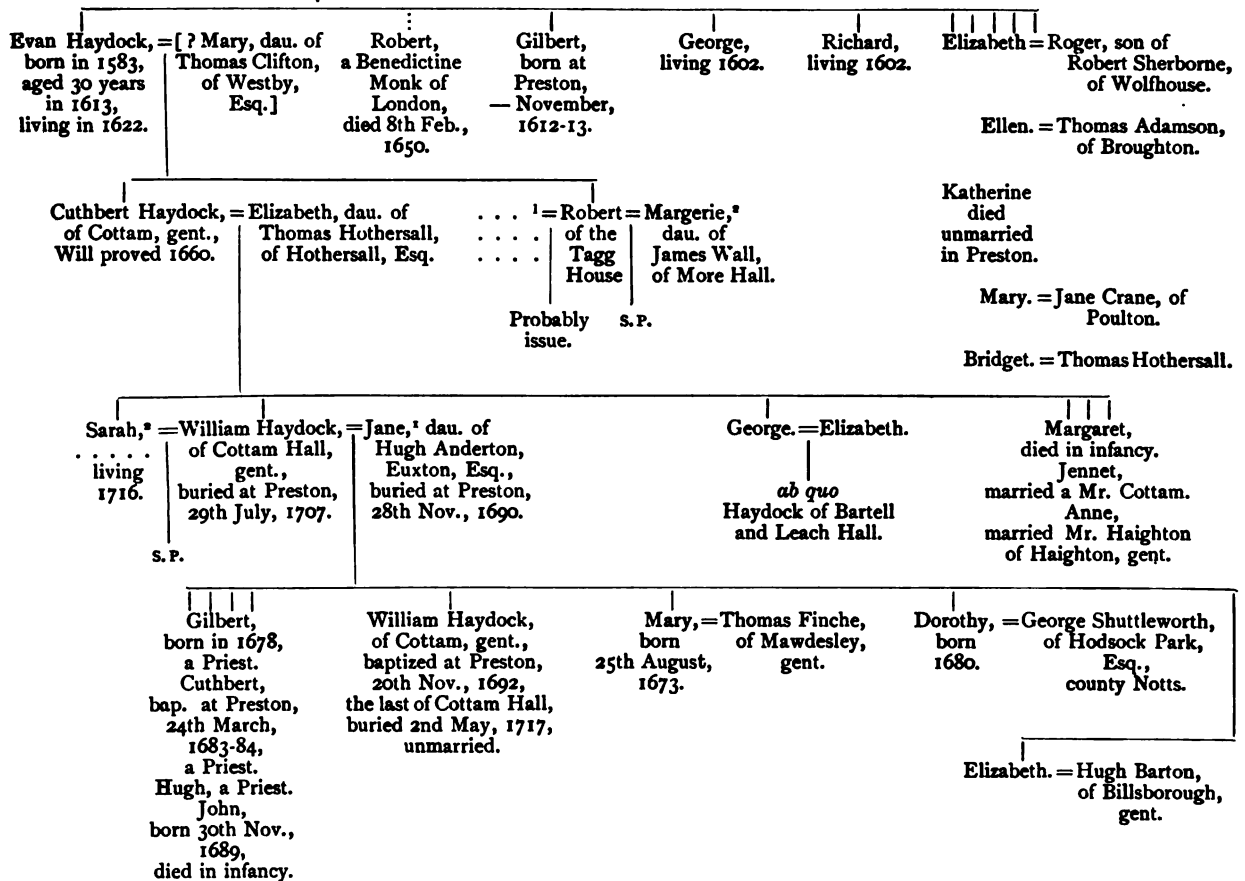
ARMS :—Argent, three sparrow-hawks, close, gules.
 CREST :—A sparrow-hawk, close, gules.
 MOTTO :—*Tristia vestra vertetur in gaudium.*

AUTHORITIES :—
 Guild Rolls, Registers, Charters, Wills, &c.*



* Richard St. George's Visitation gives the descent simply from father to son without giving any of the

younger children or details for six generations; he gives marriage settlement as his authority.



George Haydock; and to all his Cousins-German on his father and mother's side. William Haydock mortgaged the Manor to John Shuttleworth of Hodsock Park, Nottinghamshire, Esq., whose son George had married Dorothy Haydock, one of William Haydock's sisters.¹ William Haydock according to tradition is said to have been implicated on the rebellion of 1715, but his name does not appear in any of the lists of "Rebels."

Of the four brothers of William Haydock, three were priests and one (John) died in infancy. Gilbert took the College Oath at Douay, 8th September 1703, and was ordained in 1708, and the following year was sent to the mission at Cottam Hall, and here tradition says that in 1715, on a raid being made, he was seized on what is still known as the "catch field" and forthwith taken to Lancaster Castle; on his release he was appointed chaplain to the Augustinian nuns of the Convent of St, Monica in Touvain,

¹ Haydock Papers.

where he died 22nd September 1749, aged sixty seven years; Cuthbert, after leaving Douay, served for a short time the mission at Mawdsley in the parish of Croston, in Lancashire; and afterwards he became chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk; he died in January 1763 aged seventy eight years. In the then state of the laws, William Haydock's brothers being Catholics could not inherit the estate, and it passed to their cousin George Cottam of Leach Hall, in Woodplumpton, who in 1730 conveyed his interest in it to George Farington of Werden Hall, in trust for Henry Farington of Preston, son and heir of Valentine Farington. Subsequently the Manor was sold to John Cross, the grandfather of the late Colonel W. Assheton Cross and to his brother Viscount Cross.

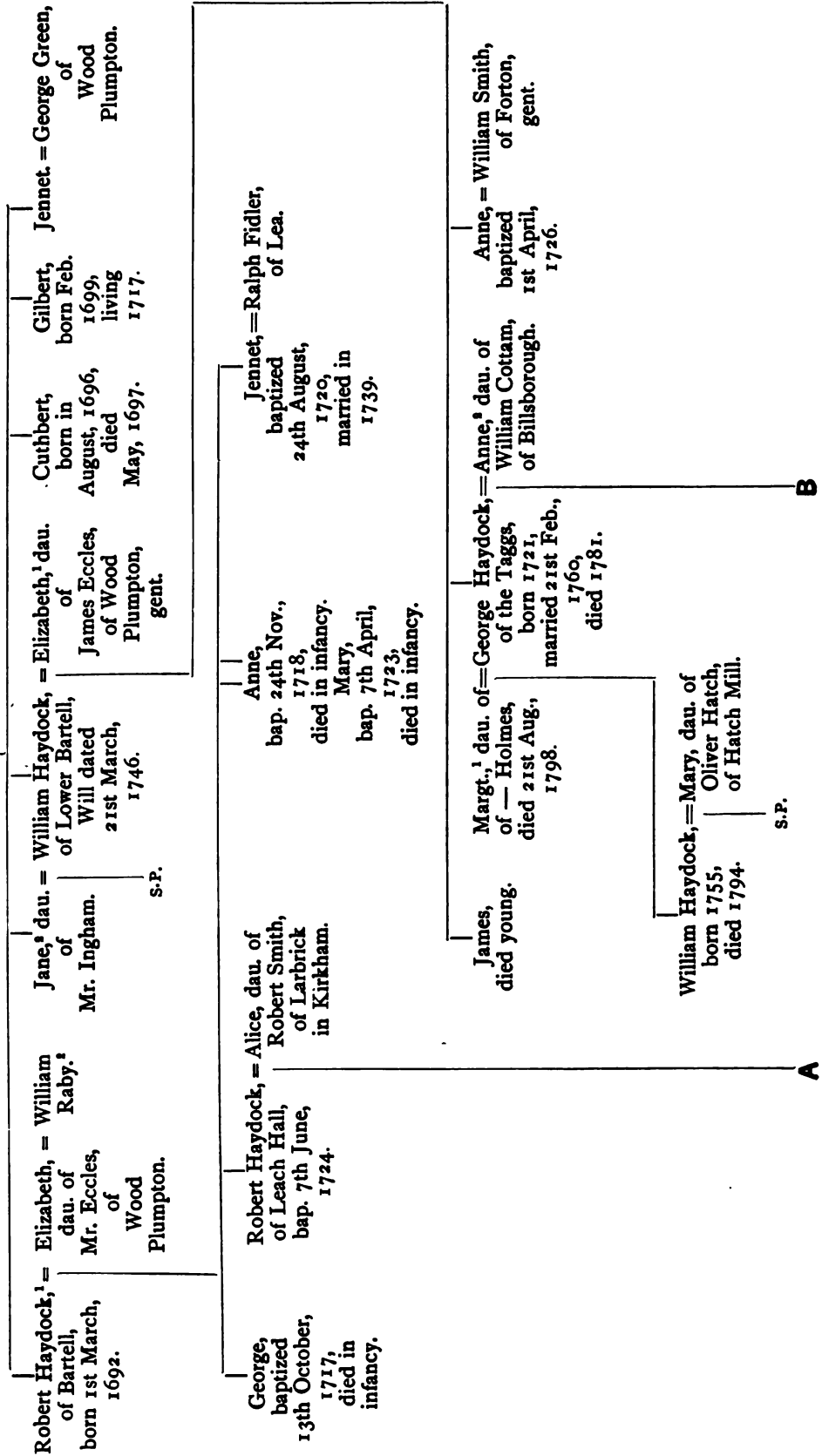
The old Hall of Cottam was taken down in the early part of this century, it was in the post and pane style with three gables, and is said to have been a very good sample of the half-timbered house of the fifteenth century. When it was demolished, a secret hiding place, which had no doubt well served its purpose in the days of Elizabeth, was discovered; it adjoined the ancient chapel and in it were some altar furniture and a human skeleton, which tradition says was that of the William Haydock who was executed at Whalley [see p. 269.]

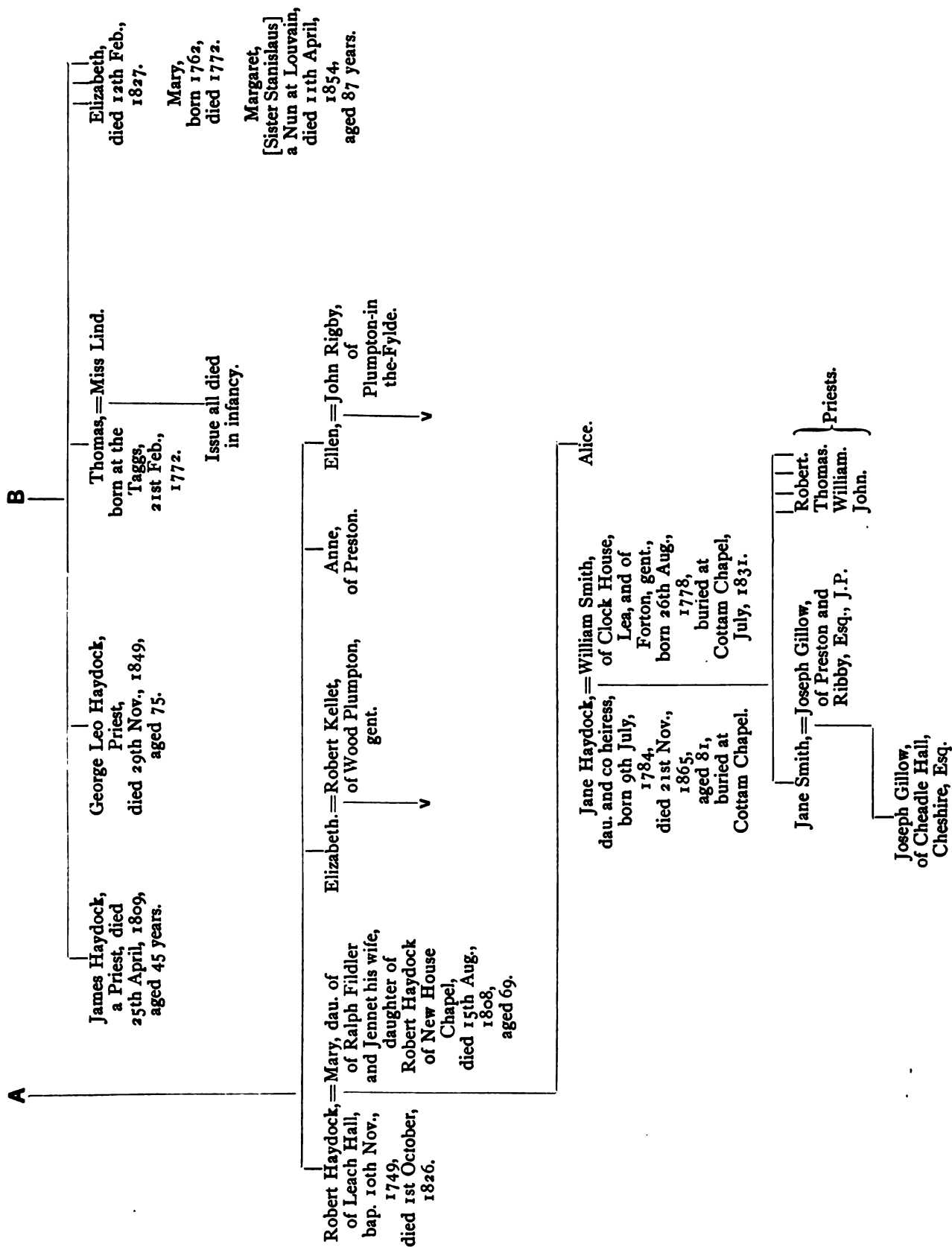
The present Cottam Roman Catholic Chapel is in Woodplumpton, but the original chapel was in Cottam. On 3rd March, 1734, John Harrison, a native of Cottam, was ordained to take charge of the mission here, and his house and the chapel in 1745, were attacked by a "no Popery" mob from Preston and burned to the ground. Long before this there was a private chapel in the hall, and in the early part of the eighteenth century the Rev. John Kendal (*alias* Baine), rented a barn in Cottam, which was fitted up as a dwelling house and a chapel. Except that a branch of the family for many years lived at the house in Cottam, known as "the Tagg," which was a kind of dower house of the Haydocks—with the death of the last squire their immediate connection with the parish ended, but for several generations afterwards a junior branch lived in the adjoining parish of St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre.

The last male of this old Preston family was the above-named George Leo Haydock, who was born at the Taggs, which in after years he called "The Golden Tagg." The second name *Leo* was taken up at his confirmation; he was educated at Douay and was ordained priest at Crook Hall, 22nd September, 1791; he was prefect-general and professor of poetry

Haydocks of Bartell and Leach Hall.

George Haydock, = Elizabeth.
the second son of
Cuthbert Haydock,
of Cottam,
[see pedigree.]





for over four years; he subsequently went to Ugthorpe in 1803, Whitley in 1816, and Westby in Kirkham in 1830. He was finally missionary at Penrith where he died the 29th November, 1849, aged seventy five years. Whilst at Ugthorpe he undertook the editorship of the Douay Bible; he published several religious works and left a large quantity of valuable MSS.¹

Another branch of the family and one probably closely related to the Preston stock was in the early part of the sixteenth century settled at Hesandford, [often called Fezandford], near Burnley. The first of the Haydocks admitted to the Preston Guild was Symon Haydock; for his admission he paid the usual fine of 6s. 8d.; this was in 1459. In 1542 a Christopher Haydock was one of the stewards of the Guild, and he had then living sons, Evan and Thomas, and on the same occasion amongst the foreign burgesses we find William and Gilbert Haydock, the former having sons, Evan and Richard, and the latter Henry, Cuthbert, Richard and Edward. From the Burnley Church Register (recently published by the *Lancashire Parish Register Society*), we gather that a Christopher Haydock was buried 27th April, 1574, a Simon Haydock 14th July, 1568, another Simon the son of John Haydock was baptized 15th February, 1595-96; in the same year was baptized, Evan the son of Simon, and on 25th May, 1600, Gilbert son of Simon was baptized. Another Evan Haydock had a son Evan baptized 16th November, 1576; and yet another Evan (the son of Giles), was baptized 17th October, 1572. From the frequent repetition of the same christian names, it is clear that the two branches sprung from a common stock. The arms borne by the Hesandford family, were those of the Haydocks of Haydock, viz. *Argent, a plain cross, sable, in first quarter a fleur de lis, gules.*

WERDEN OR WEARDEN OF PRESTON.

A family of this name lived at Preston for several centuries. The first, who was admitted as an in-burgess, was William Werden, who in 1459 paid the admission fine of four shillings; for nearly a hundred years after this the Guild Rolls are missing but in 1542 appears William Werden and his son John, who was an alderman in 1562 and 1582. On the 7th February, 1585, he made his will, in which he is described as a yeoman. He left his messuage, land, and goods, to his eldest son William and his heirs, and in default to

¹ For further details of his life see Mr. Gillow's "Haydock Papers." We are indebted to Mr. Gillow for the later generations of the pedigrees.

his youngest son Richard, with remainder to his other sons James and Henry. He held a close of land called Morehey in Preston. John Werden had five sons: (1) William died before 1602 and had then a son John living; (2) Thurstan, buried at Preston 23rd July, 1613; (3) James, of whom presently; (4) Henry, nothing is known about him; (5) Richard was living in 1602 and at that time had two sons Thomas and Robert. James the third son of John Werden, like his father, was an Alderman of the Borough (in 1602.) He died 18th December, 1607, and from the *Inq. Post Mort.* taken at Preston, 26th July, 1608,¹ it appears that he was seised in fee of a burgage, garden, and a croft adjacent in Fishegate Street and half an acre near the "heppgreave," and a meadow called "Causey Medow," and a field called "Johnson's Crooked Acre," the reversion of a house and two acres of a field near the Ribble called "Great Annam;" and being so seised on 18th December, 1607, he made his will in which he is described as a "Mercer," and by which he devised all his lands, &c., to his brother Richard Wearden of Preston, mercer, John Walton of Howick, yeoman, Henry Breers draper, Henry Sudell butcher, and William Lemon salter, all of Preston, in trust to raise £20 for each of his daughters: Ellen [afterwards the wife of Matthew French rector of North Meols [see *post*]; Jenett, Anne, Margaret, and Mary, when they respectively reached the age of twenty one years; and to the use of his wife Elizabeth for her life, she paying forty shillings a year to his son Edmund towards his education and maintenance. All these messuages and lands were held of the king in free burgage and fealty and a rent of twopence a year. Edmund Wearden was then aged 12 years, 9 months, and 18 days; he was many times Mayor of Preston [see p. 78]; he married 6th January, 1618-19, Elizabeth Sudell of Preston.

He had issue: (1) James, died in infancy, baptized 11th January, 1622-23; (2) Henry, of whom presently; (3) James, baptized 1st September, 1626; (4) John, baptized 13th August, 1630; (5) Edmund, baptized 25th March, 1631-32; (6) Thomas; (7) Mary, baptized 27th April, 1626; (8) Elizabeth, baptized 20th June, 1627-28.

Henry the second son of Edmund Wearden had issue: (1) Edmund, living in 1662; (2) James, a clergyman in 1682; (3) John, living in 1682.

After this date there are several branches of Werden, Weardens, or Wordens, and without evidence which is not procurable it is impossible to

¹ Vol. xix., No. 43 [see Rec. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches. iii., 97.]

trace out the descent. In 1655, (21st October), the Register gave the burial of "Grace the daughter of William Wearden son of Thomas Wearden of Fishegate, gent," and on the 27th October, his son Thomas (an infant) was buried, and four days afterwards his daughter Elizabeth.

WINCKLEY OF PRESTON.

In Aughton in the parish of Mitton is an estate known as Winckley, which probably gave its name to one or more families who at an early period lived there; of the building called Winckley Hall practically nothing is left. Of these early Winckleys several pedigrees were privately printed by the late Mr. William Winckley, F.S.A., of Harrow-on-the-Hill.¹ It will be sufficient here to say that a family of that name has been settled in Lancashire for many centuries. In 1385 John de Bohun, abbot of Furness, about to depart for Jerusalem, appointed Richard de Wynkedeley and John de Oxcliff to act as his attorneys, and in 6 Henry IV. [1405-6], Henry de Wynkeley was a surety to Henry de Hoghwyk during the outlawing of John de Jedermeney.² Several of the Winckleys held land in Winckley, Stonyhurst, and Aughton, in the time of Edward I. Of this branch was Anthony Winckley who died 4th June, 1567, seised of a messuage called Wynkeley Hall, 80 acres of land, meadows and pasture, and a messuage and 33 acres called Wodfyldes, all in Aughton. The hall was held of the Queen as of the late dissolved Monastery of St. John of Jerusalem, by fealty and a yearly rent of four shillings; the other messuages and lands were held of Sir Richard Shyrburne, Knight. Anthony Winckley's son, and heir of Nicholas Winckley was then aged forty years (born 1527.)³ Another member of this branch of the family was Thomas Winckley, whose daughter Elizabeth in 1463 married Henry Shuttleworth of Hacking, in the parish of Blackburn, Esq.⁴

The Preston Winckleys descended from Thomas Winckley, who in the sixteenth century was settled at Walton-le-dale. In 1553 the Charity Commissioners reported that "Thomas Wynkeley and Edward Laman [Lemon], chyrchereves of ye chapell of Lawe [the old name for Walton Chapel] deposen and say y^t there ys iij belles × × yett remayninge at ye said chapell w^{ch} were seased to thuse of o' said late Kynge Edward ye vjth." This Thomas Winckley left a Will dated 8th March, 1619-20 (proved at Chester

¹ "Documents relating to the Winckley Family," Printed at the Harrow Press, 1863.

³ *Inq. Post Mort.*, Elizabeth, vol. xi., n. 28.

² 40th Report Deputy Keeper of Records.

⁴ Abram's History of Blackburn, p. 432.

in 1621), in it he is described as of Walton-le-dale, yeoman; he left his goods and chattels to his wife Marie and to his younger children Henry, Elias, Anne and Grace, and nominated his wife and his eldest son Edward to be his executors, and William Lemon of Preston to be his supervisor. He also left forty shillings to William Winckley, *alias* Bank, his supposed son.¹ Edward eldest son of Thomas Winckley, was admitted as a stallinger at the Guild of 1602, on the payment of a fine of thirty-five shillings, being described as a salter. He was living in 1622, when he and his son John were in-burgesses of the town. Probably Thomas Winckley of Billington (see pedigree) was a younger son of Edward Winckley; in 1622 he appears as a foreign-burgess. John Winckley the eldest son of Edward was curate of Garstang Chapel in 1637, and remained there until after 16th March, 1641-42, when he signed the "Protestation" in 1661, and probably for some years before and afterwards he was Curate of Broughton [see p. 142.] Isaac Ambrose, soon after his appointment to Garstang complained to the Commissioner for the Duchy that the previous vicar had illegally granted a messuage and lands in Garstang to "John Winckley of Preston, clerk," of which however he disclaimed any right.² This was dated 11th February, 1655-56, so it is probable Winckley then was either Curate of Preston or of Broughton. John Winckley married Margaret the daughter of Thomas Butler of Kirkland, in Garstang, Esq., and had issue: (1) Thomas, of whom presently; (2) a daughter who married a Mr. Hardy; (3) William, baptized at Garstang 13th March, 1639-40. He matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, the 15th June, 1657, and graduated M.A., 21st February, 1664-65, and B.D., 1674; he was a Fellow of Corpus Christi College. He was buried at Preston, on 19th October, 1676, and is described as "Rector of Hatton," this however appears to be a mistake—there is only one Hatton Rectory which is in Lincolnshire, and that living was in 1658 held by the Rev. Edmund Hutchinson, who died in 1669 and was succeeded by the Rev. Hamlett Lightfoot, who remained there until his death in 1690.

A letter of administration was granted to Mary Winckley (presumably his widow) at Oxford, 15th May, 1678.

The following is the inventory of the goods of Mr. William Winckley, Bachelor in Divinity and late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, deceased:—

¹ A John Winckley, husbandman (possibly brother to Thomas), left a Will dated 25th July, 1614; he had issue one daughter Dorothy.

² Hist. of Garstang, Chet. Soc., cv., 171.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis The hangings in the chamber	2	0	0
Item one large Map of the World, one Map of London, two Small Maps, all coloured, with Rolling frame	0	16	8
Item one payr of Andirons with Brasses, one fire Shovell and Tongs, six Lether Chayres, one Lether one stuff Carpet, one Chamberpot; one Bason one Candlestick pewter	0	16	0
Item one small Fether bed, Bolester and Pillow, Two Blankets, one Rug, Two old Gowns, one Bachelor Divinity's Hood	2	16	0
Item All his books	22	10	0
Item Due from the Colledge	6	0	0
Total	34	18	8

William Winckley on resigning his Fellowship appears to have had issue a daughter Elizabeth, who was named in her uncle Thomas Winckley's Will in 1714, [see pedigree.]

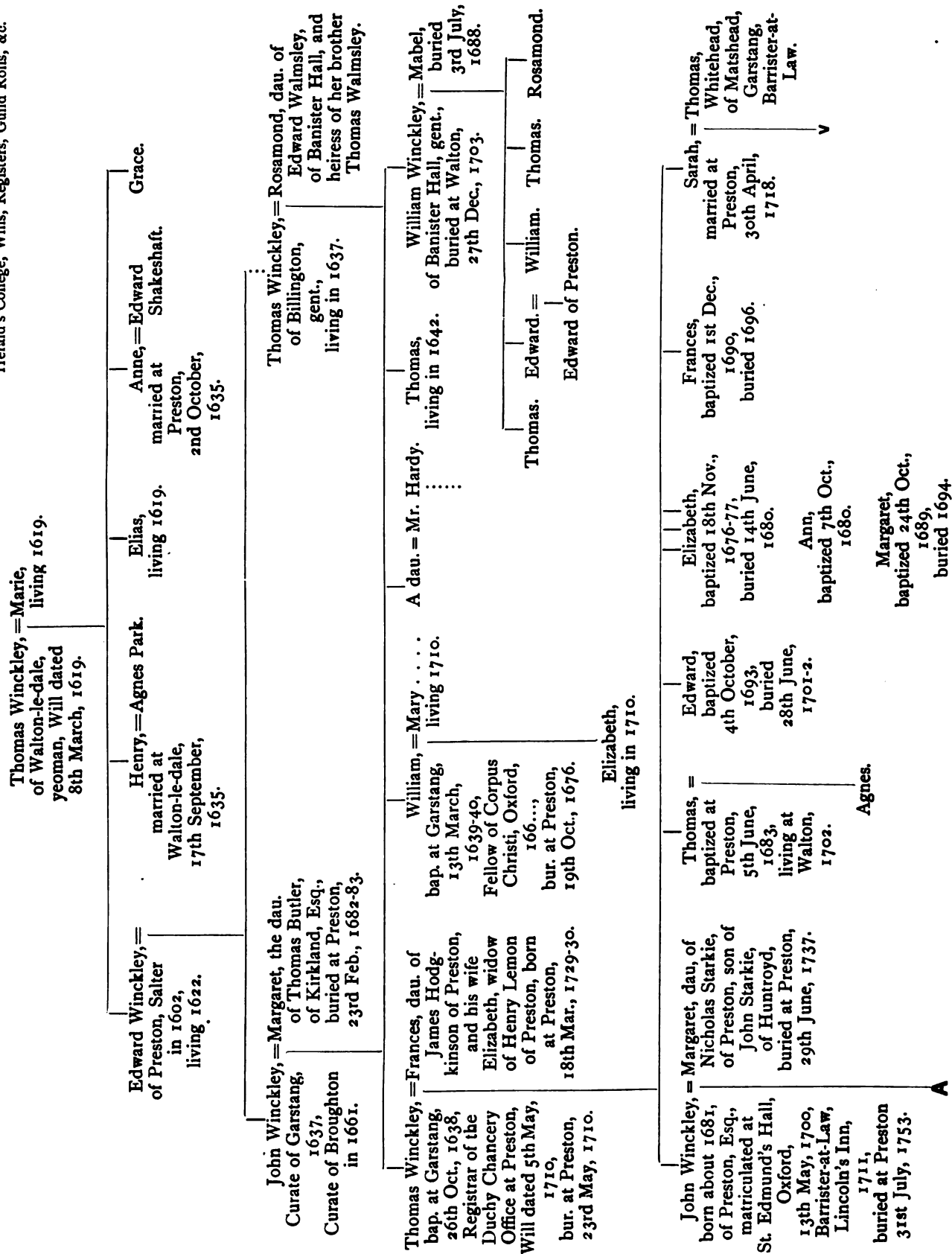
Thomas eldest son of the Rev. John Winckley, was born at Garstang in 1638. He was Registrar in the Chancery Court for the Duchy at Preston, and was several times mayor of the borough. He married Frances, a daughter of James Hodgkinson and widow of Henry Lemon [see p. 233.] He died in May, 1710; his will dated 5th May in that year was proved at Richmond. The following is an extract of this document "To my eldest son John I give all my standing goods at Brockhall, with the fire irons and tables in the hall and kitchen belonging to the house where I now live. To Frances my wife all the residue of my household goods and my plate for her life, she to release to my son John all her dower (except that portion belonging to the inheritance of her and her late father James Hodgkinson, gent, dec^d.) To my daughter Sarah £1,500, to my son Thomas £1,500, and a like sum to my son James. To my niece Elizabeth Winckley £50, to my nephew Richard Price £10, to my sister Hardy £5. To the Mayor and Burgesses of Preston £50, the interest to be used for binding apprentices. To the poor of Brockhall forty shillings, to my brother-in-law William Lemon, to my cousin Edward Winckley of Banister Hall and Richard Langton twenty one shillings each." The descent from Thomas Winckley is shown on the following pedigree.

A branch of the Winkley (or Winckley) family was living in Lincolnshire in the first half of the sixteenth century, and according to tradition they removed from Lancashire in consequence of some civil or religious persecutions so common in those troubled times. Some colour is given to

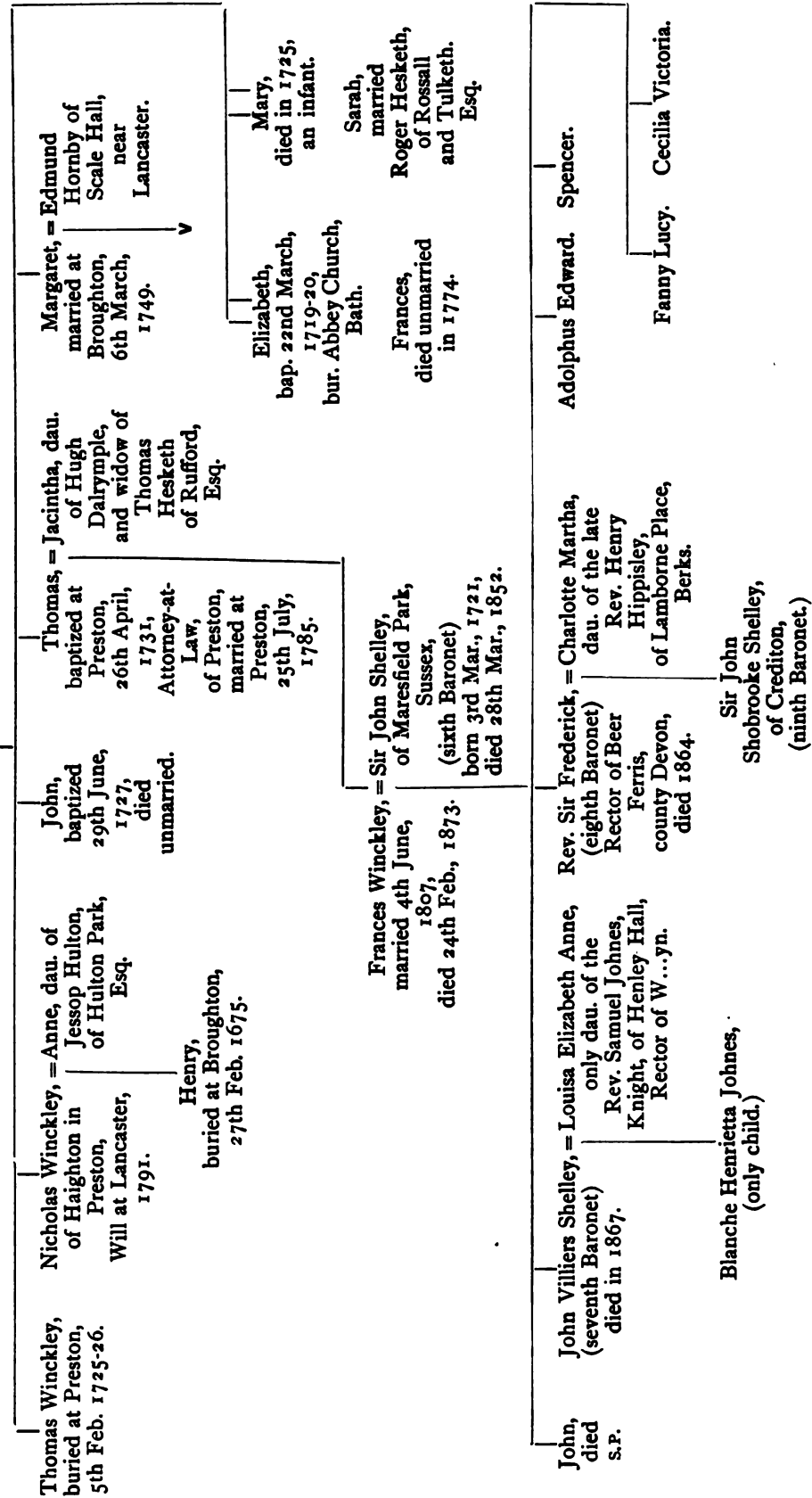
Winckley of Preston.

ARMS :—Per pale, argent and gules, an eagle displayed, counterchanged.

AUTHORITIES :—
Herald's College, Wills, Registers, Guild Rolls, &c.



A



this from the fact that in Irby-in-the-Marsh there was then living a William Wynkley whose Will dated the last day of February, 1542, was proved at Lincoln, and there also in 1541 was married Richard, the fifth son of Sir Edmund Trafford of Lancashire, whose relative William¹ Trafford, the unfortunate monk of Salley, was executed 10th March, 1536-37, for being concerned in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Of this Lincolnshire family was William Winkley who was born at Tydd St. Mary in that county in the year 1741, and removed from thence to Harrow-on-the-Hill, county Middlesex. His great-grandson William Winkley, F.S.A.,¹ was the author of the book previously referred to. He married Frances Harriot, daughter of the Rev. Charles Thorold, M.A., Rector of Ludborough, Lincolnshire.

He had issue :

(1) The Rev. Charles Richard Thorold Winckley, M.A., Chaplain in H.M. Indian Service, married to Amy, only daughter of the late William Underwood, of St. Cloud, Paris, and has issue.

(2) The Rev. Sidney Thorold Winckley, M.A., Rector of Houghton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, married to Elizabeth Sarah Lucy, daughter of the late Rev. William Thomas Freer, M.A., R.D., Rector of Houghton-on-the-Hill, aforesaid, and has issue.

(3) The Rev. Alfred Reginald Thorold Winckley, M.A., Assistant Curate of Buxton, Derbyshire.

(4) Mary Eleanor Margaret, married to Minton Pyne, son of the late James Kendrick Pyne, of Bath, and has issue.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century a Richard Winckley was living at Wallgate in Wigan (Lancashire); he had a son James baptized in October, 1593, and a son Thomas in August, 1595, and subsequently two daughters.

Two members of the Winkley family settled in America in the seventeenth century, and amongst their descendants there is a family tradition that they hailed from Lancashire, and it is not unlikely that they belonged to the Walton-le-dale and Preston branches. The two brothers Samuel and Nicholas Winkley, in 1680 emigrated to America and settled in Kittery, State of Maine. In 1684 Samuel Winkley had a grant of land made to him as a reward for bravery in leading a company to the rescue of prisoners from the Indians. He married Sarah the daughter of Francis Trickey.

¹ Whitaker in the Hist. of Whalley gives *Richard*; in his History of Craven it is *William* which is correct,

but recent researches fail to find his place in the pedigree.

His Will was proved 6th May, 1736. He had issue :¹ (1) William died s.p.; (2) Nicholas died s.p.; (3) Francis, of whom presently; (4) Samuel born in 1686, died at sea, s.p.; (5) Samuel died s.p.; (6) Eliza married Samuel Weeks of Boston; (7) Sarah married Tobias Langdon.

Francis the son of Samuel Winkley, a boat builder in Boston, served at the taking of Louisberg with the rank of captain; he married Mary daughter of the Rev. John and Mary Emerson. He had issue five sons and two daughters. Three of the sons (John, Samuel and Francis) had issue, many of whose descendants are now living in various parts of the United States.

FARINGTON OF RIBBLETON.

This family, according to Flower's Visitation of 1567, descended from Charles (a junior son of a Farington of Faringtons),² whose son Richard lived at Hutton Grange in the County of Lancaster; he married a daughter of Thomas Brotherton of "Oswalton," in Lancashire, and had issue three sons, the eldest of whom (Hugh) settled in Ribbleton in an ancient building now used as a farm house. The Faringtons lived here until the direct male descent failed and the Ribbleton property passed to John Gregson, who married the sole daughter his heiress.

Hugh Farington, the first of Ribbleton, is named on the Guild Roll of 1542, and on the 4th October, 1550, he made a Will of which the following is an extract:—

"I Hugh Farrington of the town of Ryleton in ye p of Preston intending to goo to the kyngs werrs luffying [living] and servyng the lorde god do comit my sawle to go almyghtie desiryng or ladie saynt Marie and all the saynts in hevyn to praie for mee"; after this preamble he bequeathed to "Henry Faryngton my bastard son forty shillings and to Margarett Faryngton my bastard daughter forty shillings;" all the rest of his goods he left to Margaret his wife and his children. To Robert Farington his brother he owed £6 7s. It is not known whether or not he returned from the war but he was not living in 1562.

¹ William Winkley of Tydd spelt his name without the c subsequently his descendants adopted "Winckley."

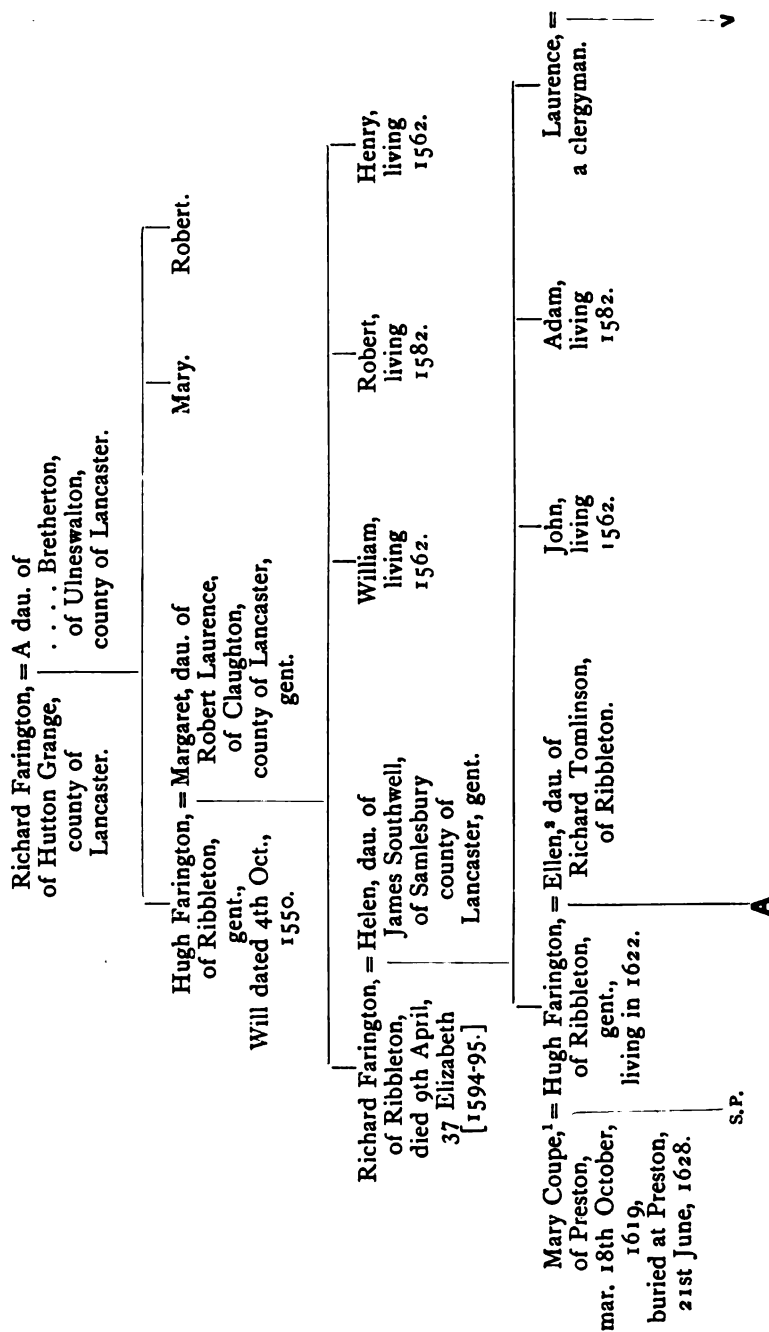
² In the pedigree of the Faringtons of Farington, privately printed by Mitchell and Hughes, London, n.d.,

it is queried opposite the name of Henry the second son of Roger de Farington, Knight of the shire, 34 Edward III. [1360-61,] "Could this Henry have a brother Charles from whom Faringtons of Ribbleton?"

Farington of Ribbleson.

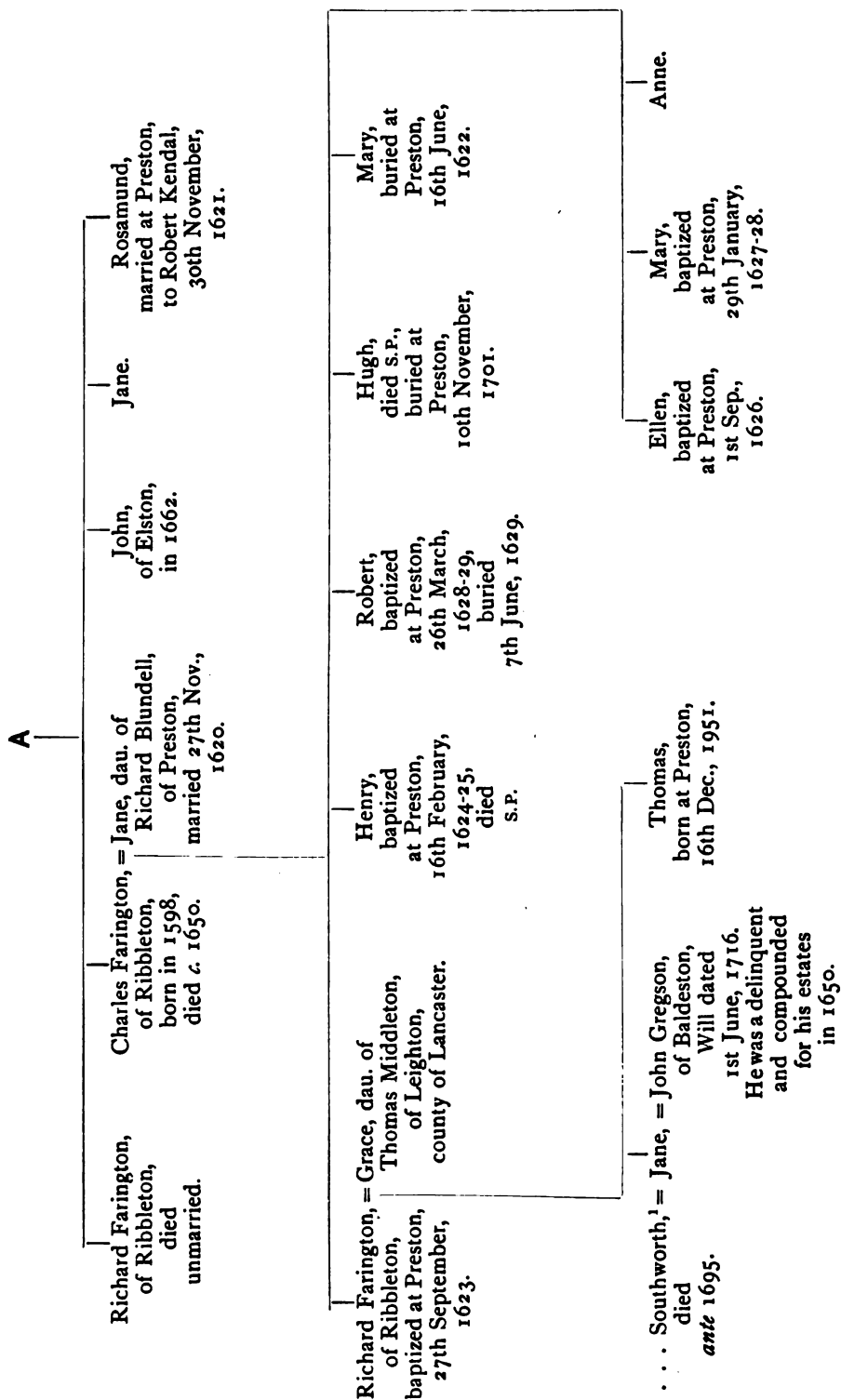
ARMS :—Quarterly ; first and fourth, argent, a chevron, gules, between three leopards' faces, sable ; second, gules, three cinque-foils pierced, argent ; third, argent, a cross raguly, gules [Laurence of Ribbleson.]
 CREST :—A Wivern, vert, langued, gules.

AUTHORITIES :
 Guild Roll, Wills, Registers, &c.



¹ A pedigree registered by Flower 1567, St. George, 1613, and Dugdale 1664-65 ; the earlier marriages

in the above are given on these authorities but otherwise the descent is proved from other sources.



BROCKHOLES (HIGHER AND LOWER.)



In early times there was only one house recognized as the demesne house of the Manor of Brockholes, and as far as records prove its first owners were the members of the family to which it gave its name. To a Charter without date referring to land in Tulket [see *ante*], one of these was Awarden de Brockholes,¹ and in the time of Henry III. [1216-72] frequent mention of the family is found. In the 1 Edward I. [1272-73] J. de Okeden was given "assize of novel disseisin arraigned" by Richard the son of Roger de "Brokeles" against Roger de "Brokeles," touching a tenement in Brokeles.² A commission to collect the subsidy (in Amonderness) granted to

Richard II., was in 1380-81, directed to Adam Skillicorne and Roger de Brokholes,³ and on 15th October, 1 Henry IV. (1399), a mandate was sent to Roger de Brockholes, late escheator for the county, to give "livery of the office" to his successor.⁴ The following descent is probably correct although the actual proof of some of its details are wanting.

By the marriage of Thomas Singleton with one of the daughters of Nicholas de Brockholes the manor house passed to him, and his descendants lived there for several generations. Towards the end of the sixteenth century there were two houses, one known as the Higher Brockholes and the other as the Lower Brockholes, or sometimes called the Old and New Brockholes.

The Old Higher Brockholes passed to the Elston family.

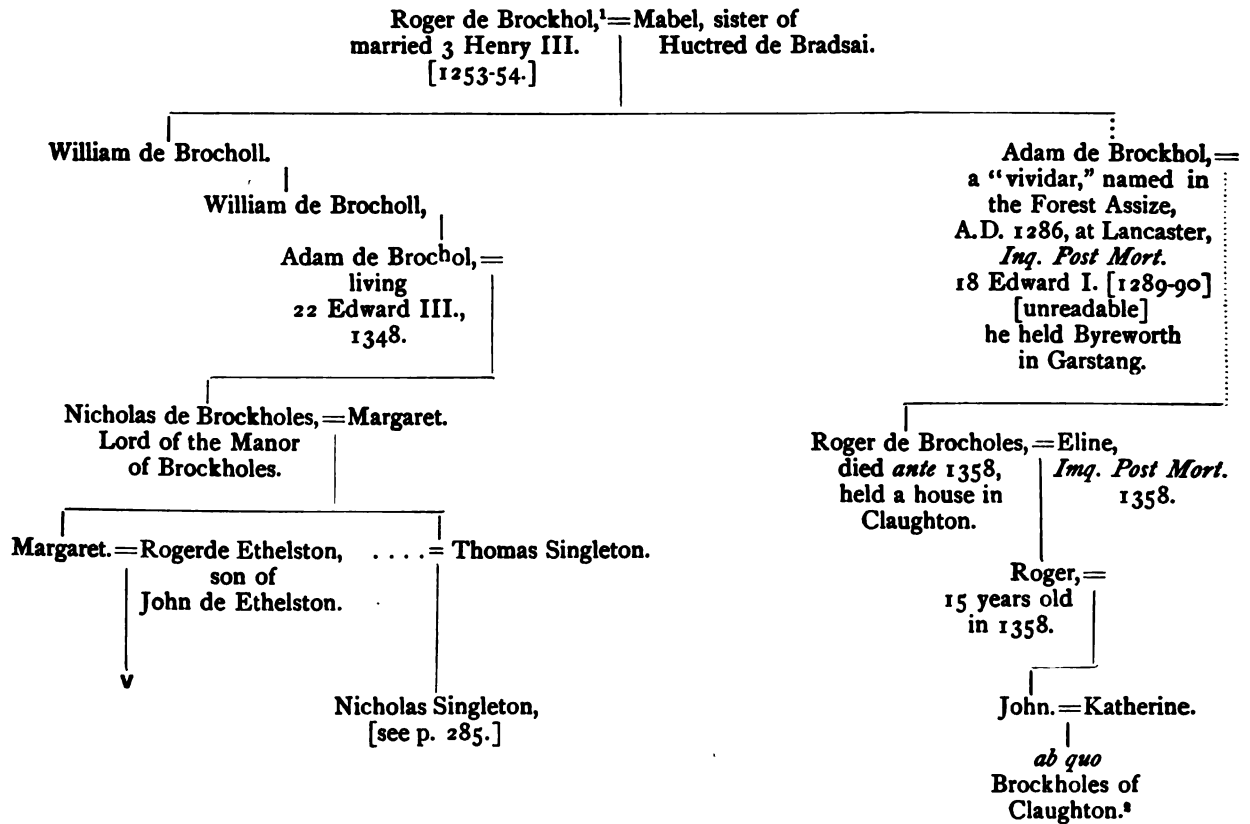
From the *Inq. Post Mort.*, after the death of William Singleton, taken at Bolton-le-Moors, on Thursday next before the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary [1556] we glean the following particulars: Thomas Singleton, Esq., grandfather of the said William was in his lifetime seised of a capital messuage called the Hall of Brockehall, 3 other messuages and a cottage, 4 gardens, 3 orchards, a water mill, 200 acres of

¹ Dodsworth MSS., cxlii., pp. fol. 25.

² Pat. Rolls, 1 Edward I., m. 11.

³ Pat. Rolls, 4 Richard II., No. 18.

⁴ „ „ 1 Henry IV., No. 3.



land, 20 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood and under-wood, and 40 acres of moor and herbary in Brockehele, together with the right of free fishing in the Ribble; being so seised by Charter dated 15th June, 17 Henry VII. [1502] he gave to William Syngleton, William Barker, William Galter, and Christopher Parkynson, chaplain, all his lands &c., in Brockehele called "Rysshefede Mylne Felde" and "Gamryddynge," with the mill and fishing, with the right to take sufficient underwood in Brockhele Bank for the necessary repairs of the mill, &c., to hold in trust to certain purposes to wit: to secure five marks a year to the use of Anne the daughter of John Syngleton of Chyngell Hall, Esq., for his life, with remainder to Robert Syngleton, son and heir-apparent of the said Thomas and his heirs, and in default Henry Syngleton the younger son of the said Thomas. As to the residue of the premises of the yearly value of eight marks to the use of the said Thomas Syngleton, for the term of the life

¹ The first four generations are as given in St. George's Visitation.

² Pedigree, see History of Garstang, Chetham Soc., civ.

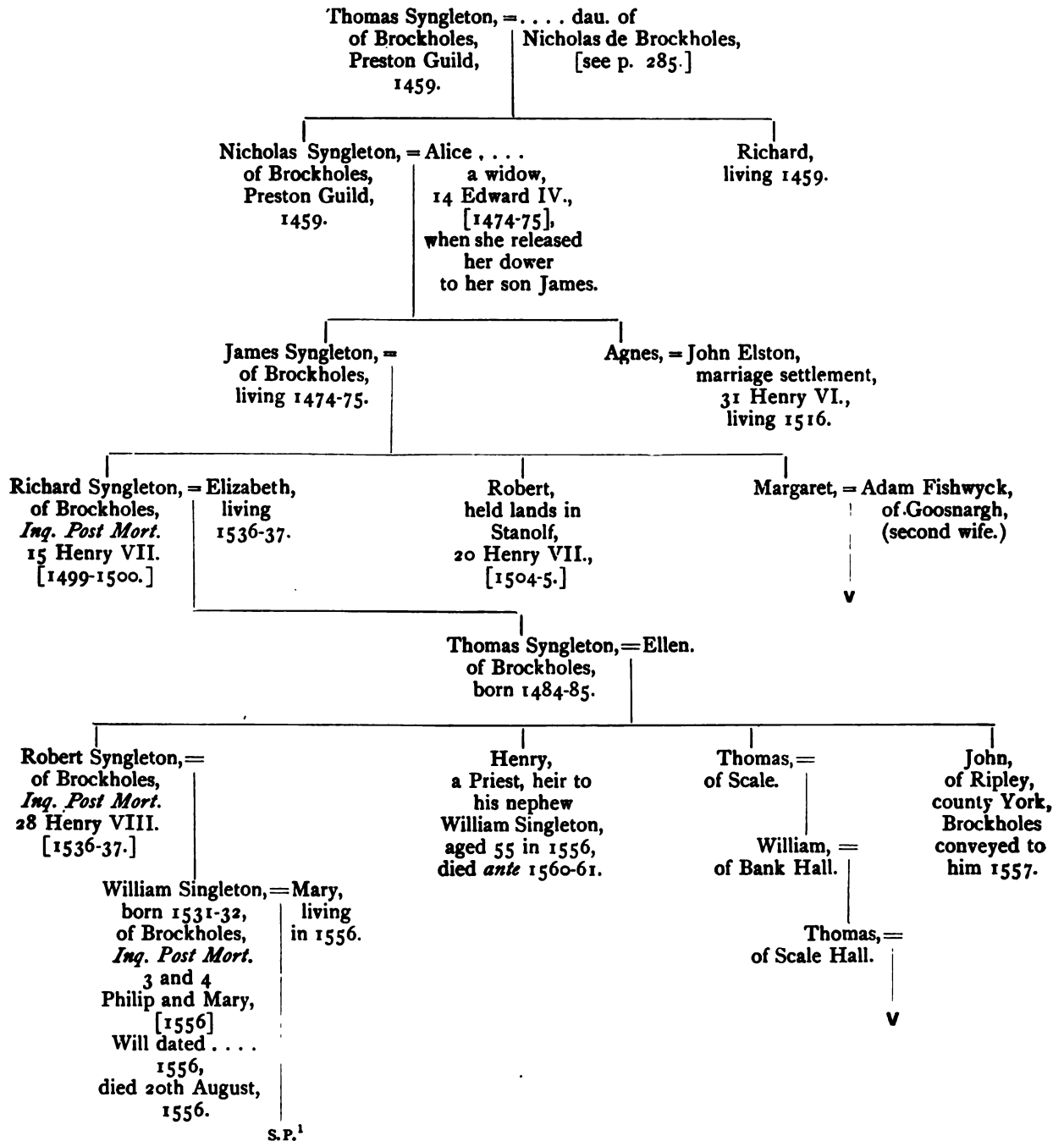
of Elizabeth his mother, and after her decease to the said Anne Syngleton, with remainder to Robert and Henry sons of the said Thomas Syngleton. At the time this *Inq.* was taken Anne Syngleton was living at Brockholes. Thomas Syngleton also held land, &c., in Whittingham which he granted to Thomas his son, with remainder to John Syngleton, another of his sons. After the death of Thomas Syngleton, William his son was seised of Brockholes Hall and lands in Broughton and Ribchester, and by Charter dated 11th August, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary [1556], granted the same to Richard Syngleton son and heir-apparent of Robert Syngleton of Broughton, Esq., Edward Syngleton brother of the said Robert, Richard Charneley of Sammysburie, gent., and Robert Sede, yeoman, to hold for the use of him the said William of Brockhole for ever. Being so seised he made his Will dated 1556, whereby he left the house in which he lived, the mill and the land called Gamryddynge, to his wife Mary for her life, with underwood sufficient to uphold the "Cawle," with remainder to his bastard son Robert Syngleton for his life, to whom he also left a life interest in "the great wood heye," the "church feld," the "tenter banke," the "great risshe hey, and also his interest in the tythes of grain, corn, and hay in Brockhole." To his servant John Syngleton he left a life interest in the "mylne felde," "Brockehole greene," and Brockholes Moss. To "Mr. Robert Syngleton" a bay gelding; to his cousin Robert Syngleton, Esq., he gave "the custody and rewle" [rule] of his bastard son Robert until he was twenty-one years of age. Brockholes Hall and the other premises in Brockholes were held of the heirs of Lord la Warre as of his Manor of Manchester by Knight's service, to wit, a seventeenth part of a Knight's fee and a yearly payment of fourpence, and were worth £16 a year (clear). William Syngleton died 20th August, 1556, without lawful issue; Henry Syngleton chaplain was his uncle and next heir, and was then fifty-five years old "and more." From Henry Syngleton, clerk, the hall and demesne lands (certain reversions excepted), passed to John Syngleton of Ripley, and from him to Sir John Southworth, Knight.¹ A William Singleton was living here [probably the son of Thomas of Scale], in 1570, and on the 5th April in that year he appeared as a recusant before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Chester; he had been in prison but was sick and ailing, and the keeper of the prison said he was "pestered with prisoners" and had no convenience for sick men, so "Mr. Singleton" was ordered to go to his house called Brockhall, and if his health

¹ Title Deeds.

Singleton of Brockholes.

AUTHORITIES :—

Inq. Post Mort., Pleadings, Title Deeds, &c.



¹ His bastard son imposed himself on Richard St. George as the son and heir, although in his father's Will his

illegitimacy is distinctly stated and sworn to in several legal documents.

permitted, repair to his parish church, and receive the Holy Sacrament within twenty-seven days, and not in future to hear mass nor entertain nor receive priests, especially Vaux, Allen, Hargreaves, Murrin, &c.¹

Robert Syngleton the illegitimate son of the last named William Syngleton, lived at Lower Brockholes in 1619; he married Anne the daughter of Sir John Southworth, Knight; she was buried at Samlesbury 12th December, 1619. The Guild Roll of 1622 and 1642 contain no Singletons of Brockholes. The other owner and tenants of the two halls of Brockholes have already been referred to [p. 285.] About five years after the death of William Singleton, a dispute which had evidently been unsettled for some time was brought before the Chancellor of the Duchy, and the depositions then taken afford some interesting details.

*John Singleton, of Rypton, versus John Southworth, Knight.
Duchy Court Pleadings, 3 Elizabeth [1560-61].*

John Syngleton of Ryplay in the county of Derby [? Yorkshire], complains that whereas Anne Pilkington was seised in her demesne as of freehold for life of certain closes and arable ground, meadow, and pasture called Ryshefeilde, Mylnefeilde and Gamrydden, and the water-mill, and the fishing and fish-yards in Brockholl, the reversion and remainder thereof being left to Henry Syngleton, brother of the plaintiff and the heirs of his body, and the simple expectant thereof to the said Henry and his heirs for ever.

The said Henry died without heirs of his body, whereby the reversion of the fee-simple descended to plaintiff as his brother and heir.

After the death of the said Anne Pilkington, plaintiff entered into and enjoyed the premises. He being so seised, Lawrence Andreton and Hugh Sylcock on the 1st of October last [1561], at the command of Sir John Southworth, Knight, entered the close called Mylnefield, and there lay in wait to murder plaintiff and his servants. They then assaulted Robert Fletcher, his servant, aged about fourteen years, and broke his head. Then Lawrence Sykys, Ric. Sylcocke, Ric. Walmesley, Edward Sylcocke, Lawrence And . . . , Edmond Walmesley, Robt. Southworth, Andrew Berye and Hugh Sherricke of Fanesbery, in the county of Lancaster, with force and arms entered the said close, expelled plaintiff, and carried away twenty head of cattle to Faynesbury [? Samlesbury] and impounded them in two folds twenty miles apart. The plaintiff therefore prays that a writ of Privy Seal may be directed to the said Sir John Southworth and others.

¹ Liber Correct. Bishops' Register, Chester.

The answer of Sir John Southworth :

Before the said Anne had anything in the premises, Robert Singleton was therefore seised in his demesne as of fee and enjoyed the same all his life. After his death it descended to William Singleton as his son and heir. About 3 and 4 Philip and Mary [1556-7], William Singleton made his Will and thereby gave the said ground called Gamrydyng, the mill fishing and fishing yards to Mary Singleton his wife during her widowhood, with remainder to Robert Singleton his bastard son for life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William.

To John Singleton he gave the close called Mylnefield for life, with remainder to Robert Singleton and his own right heirs ; also the close called Rishfelde for life, with remainder to his own right heirs. Testator made Mary his wife and Robert Singleton of Broughtoun Towre, Esq., his executors, and the defendant he nominated as his supervisor. William Singleton died about three years before this suit commenced. After the death of the said John Singleton, Robert Singleton entered into Mylnefeld, but as he was only about four years old, he and all his goods &c., were in defendant's possession, who by reason thereof entered into the said close &c., &c.

Depositions on behalf of Sir John Sotheworthe, Knight :

Sir Edward Banaster, priest, aged about forty-four years, says he wrote the Will of William Singleton part in his lifetime and part after his death, by information from Richard Charneley and John Syngleton. Robert, bastard son of the said William Singleton (as an infant) is still in the custody of Sir John Sotheworthe.

Hugh Jones says that John Singleton, servant to the said William Singleton, came to him on Sunday, in the morning next before the death of William Singleton, and showed him a writing which he said was the Will of the said William, written by Sir Edw. Banaster, priest, wherein certain lands in Brockhole were devised to Mary the wife of the said William, others to the said John for life, and others to Robert Singleton, bastard son of the said William.

Deponent then asked to whom the remainder of the said lands was appointed, and being told by the said John Singleton and Richard Charneley that it was to go to the said Robert, he added this to the Will, as the said William was then lying speechless.

William Thorley, servant to George Browne, Esq., aged about twenty-nine years, says that at the request of the said John Singleton, he wrote out a deed of feoffment whereby William Singleton granted all his lands &c. in Lancashire, to certain persons to the use of the said William.

William Watson aged twenty-eight years, servant to Sir John Sotheworthe, says William Singleton was seised of all the premises after the death of Robert Singleton his father; and being so seised made a deed of feoffment to Richard Singleton, gent., and others, of all his lands, to the use of himself and deponent. Hugh Silcock delivered seising to said Richard, in the yatehouse at Brockhole, in the presence of William Fletcher and William Gyves.

The plaintiff took a lease of Edward Singleton of parcel of the premises belonging to Robert Singleton the bastard, to the use of the said Robert.

William Fletcher of Brockhole, tenant to William Singleton of Scale, deposes as above.

Depositions taken at Preston in Amounderness, the 11th April, 3 Elizabeth [1561], on behalf of John Syngleton, plaintiff:

Sir Edward Banaster, priest, knows that the said Anne Pilkington survived the said Henry Singleton. Deponent wrote the Will of William Singleton, part in his life and part after his death.

Edmond Phillippes, aged thirty years, believes that Henry Singleton was cousin and heir of William Singleton. Mr. John Osbaldston after the death of William Singleton, took a lease of Anne Pilkington of certain lands, and granted the same to Mr. Singleton of the Towre, and to John Singleton; and for this Mr. Osbaldston and Gabriel Heskethe his son-in-law had £20.

Plaintiff occupied third part of premises without paying rent; for the other two parts he paid yearly rent to Edward Singleton of the Towre, Esq. He has heard that Lawrence Anderton and Hugh Silcock entered the close called the Mylnefeld, in Brockhole, and broke open the head of Robert Fletcher his servant. Hugh Silcok, Richard Silcok, and others (named in the Will), broke into the said close and took away twenty-one of plaintiff's beasts to Samelesburie, and sent ten to Clideroo Castle and eleven to Ribby fold, and here impounded them more than twelve miles apart.

James Caton of Brockhole, aged about thirty-eight, believes the said Henry Singleton was next heir in tail to the said William Singleton, and

that he died without heirs of his body, so the said lands, &c., descended to plaintiff as his brother and heir; and he believes Lawrence Anderton and Hugh Silcock acted by command and instructions of Mr. Sotheworthe.

Rauf Keverden of Brockhole, aged twenty-six, believes that Ann Pilkington was enfeoffed of Risshefeld, Mylnefeld, Gamriddyng, mill, fishing, &c.

Depositions taken at Preston, 4th June, 3 Elizabeth [1561]:

Edw. Singleton of Broughton Towre, Esq., aged about forty-six, knew Anne Pilkington, who was seised as above stated. He himself paid rent to her after the death of William Singleton. The remainder of lands was appointed to Henry Singleton, elder brother of plaintiff. The remainders were added to the Will after the said William Singleton had lost speech.

Depositions taken on behalf of Sir John Sotheworthe, Knight:

William Watson of Brockhole, servant of the defendant, aged about thirty years, says that William Singleton occupied the close called Littellwoodhey for life, and that afterwards his executors occupied same during the life of Thomas Singleton, of Scale, to the use of Robert Singleton bastard son of the said William.

By his Will, William Singleton left the great barn to his wife Mary, John Singleton his servant, and the said bastard son. Defendant now takes the profits of Littellwoodhey to use of the said bastard son. Certain of the plaintiff's goods remain at the Hall of Brockhole, not having been converted to use of defendant.

There are five messuages in Brockhole not devised by said Will, to wit, those in the holdings of Raphe Keverden, William Fletcher, James Caton, Richard Aynsworthe, and Rauf Singleton.

Depositions taken at Preston, 29th September, 3 Elizabeth [1561]:

Edmond Felipe of Balderston, labourer, late servant to the plaintiff, aged twenty-eight years, knows the mansion house called the Hall of Brockhole, three gardens, one orchard, and certain closes of arable ground, meadow and pasture, called the Grene, the heys, the tentor bankes, the great Woodhey and the Churchfeld, parcel of the demesnes of Brockhole, of which William Singleton was seised.

Sir Henry Singleton, priest, a late "ffrere," was uncle and next heir to the said William.

The lands in question are held of Lord la Warre by seventh part of a Knight's fee, for witness has paid the rent for the plaintiff, to wit, fourpence a year. Plaintiff occupied third part of the said premises for two years without paying rent, and also occupied the Woodhey.

Defendant came to Brockehole with three or four servants, and commanded one of them to keep the house for Robert Singleton bastard, and the said servant shut the gates and would not allow plaintiff's servant to enter.

Sir Richard Percevell, priest, came with twelve wains and some labourers, and took away from Brockehole barn about sixty or eighty "lodes" of corn of barley and oats, and took them to Samlesburye, where it was "throsshen."

Lady Sotheworth has caused the doors of divers chambers at Brockehall to be opened, and what became of the goods there witness cannot say.

James Caton says he was constable of Brockehole when the said corn was taken away.

When the said John Singleton, the servant of William Singleton, was lying on his death-bed he sent for Robert Sedes of Samlesburye, and said that he was much grieved about William Singleton's Will.

Depositions taken at Richchester [Ribchester], 2nd January, 4 Elizabeth [1562], on behalf of defendant:

William Watson of Brockehole, aged about twenty-eight years, says that William Singleton bequeathed the mansion house at Brockeholes to Mary his wife, with remainder to his bastard son Robert, and that he signed his Will about three or four days before his death.

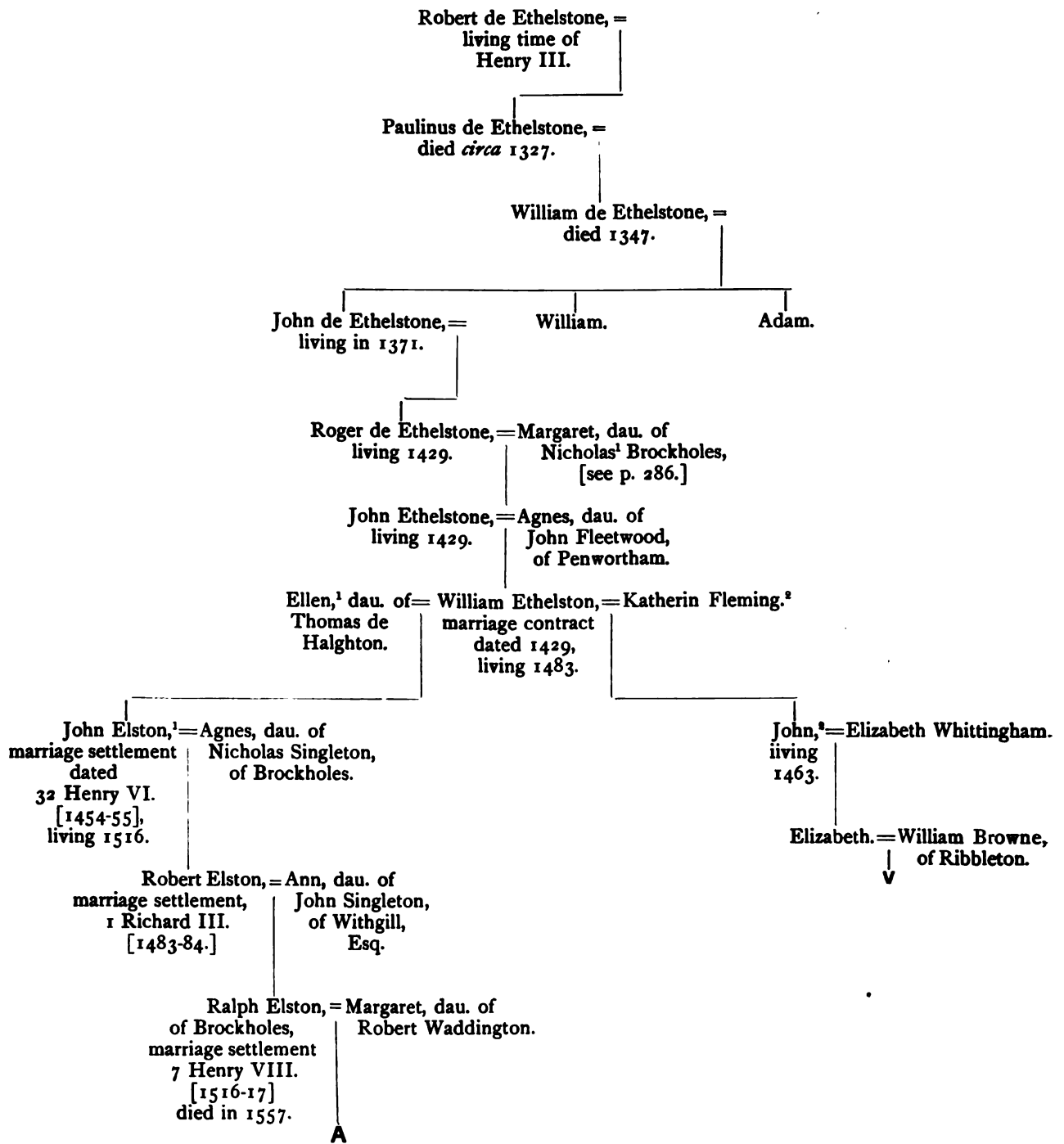
The said Mary Singleton, by deed dated 6th September, 1 Elizabeth [1559], released her right to Sir John Southworth, to use of said Robert Singleton.¹

From the above depositions it is clear that at that date there was only one hall of Brockholes.

We have before mentioned some early representatives of the Ethelstone family, and the following outline pedigree is taken almost entirely from the MSS. of William Elston,² but in the absence of the original Charters it cannot be vouched for as absolutely correct.

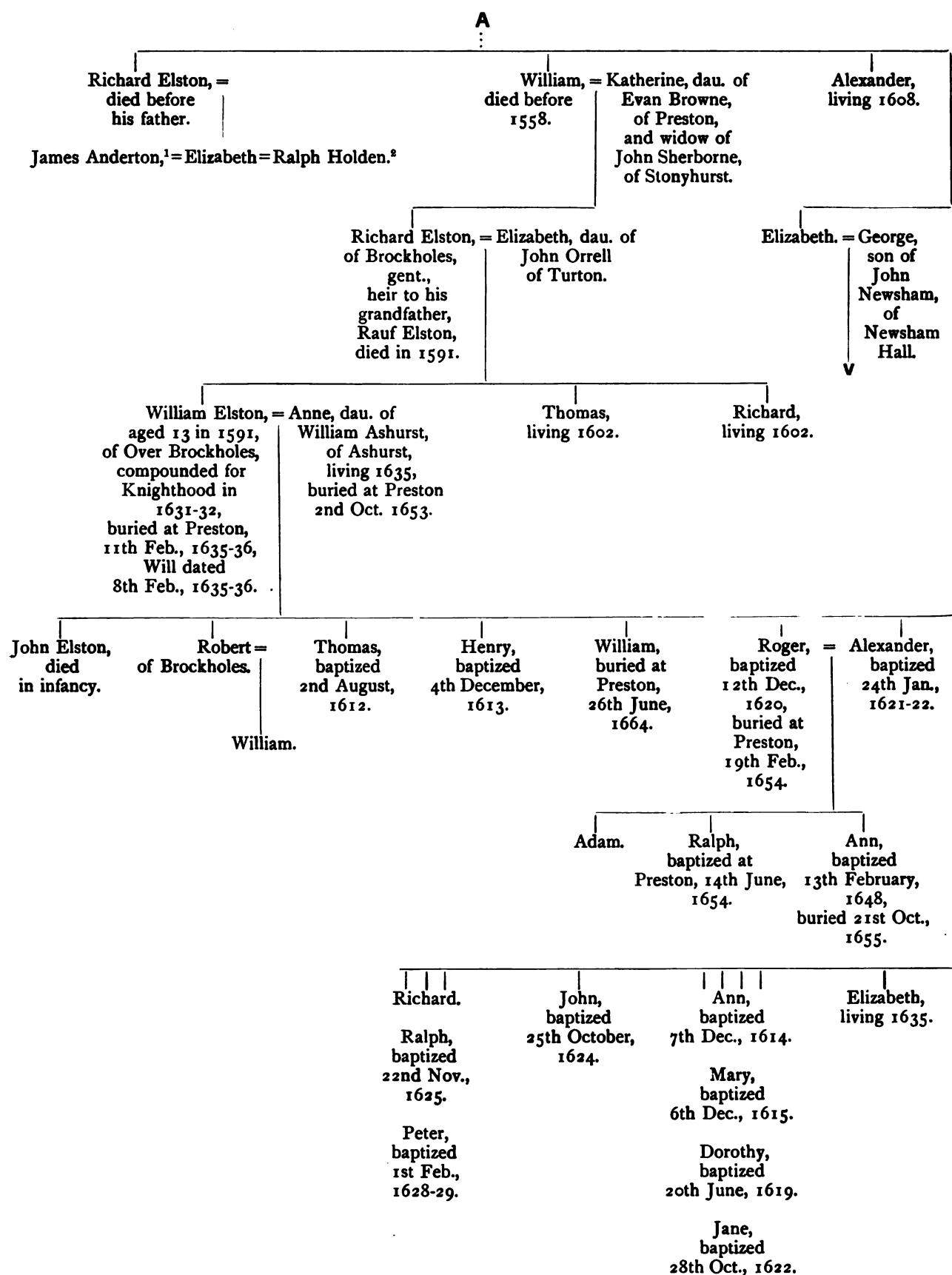
¹ Depositions 3 Elizabeth, No. 14. This is a long record covering 20 membrances.

² Harl. MSS., 1727, fol. 336.



So far we have followed the MSS. already named, and if we assume that the above Ralph Elston is identical with the Ralph who was admitted an in-burgess at the Guild of 1542, the further descent is corroborated by other evidence.

¹ The MSS. gives dau. of William Brockhole.



After the middle of the seventeenth century this family became dispersed; on the Guild Roll of 1682 there appears Thomas Elston, senior, of Leeds, and his sons and grandsons Richard of Blackburn, Skinner and his son, William the son of "Peter, deceased," and Adam the son of Roger, deceased, Ralph of Clayton-le-dale, and his sons.



LOWER BROCKHOLES.

The William Elston who died in 1635, left the collection of notes from which the earlier part of the pedigree is compiled, and which its author entitled "*Mundana Mutabilia Ethelestophylax: a declaration how God hath preserved the family, kindred, and posterity of Etheleston,*¹ (now called Elston) &c., written by William Elston, gent." By his Will dated 8th February, 1635, he left one third of the capital messuages called "Over Brockell" and the lands belonging to it to his eldest son Robert, another third to his wife Anne, and the remaining third for his debts and children's portions. To each of his younger children (names not given), he left £20 a piece,

¹ Some very long extracts from this were printed in the *Preston Guardian* in 1881.

and he acknowledges a debt of £20 due to two of his daughters, Elizabeth and Anne Elston. To his eldest son he left "a cupboard" in the buttery for "an heir loome." He directed that his son William should have "meat and drink" at Brockell as long as he lived; the executors were his (testator's) "loving cousins" William Ashurst and George Shuttleworth, gentlemen.¹

By deed dated 22nd November, 1665, Ann Elston the elder of Brockholes, widow of Robert Elston late of Brockholes, William Winckley and others, granted to Paul Moreau (by way of mortgage), "all that capital messuage" of Over Brockholes, [also called Older Brockholes], then in possession of the said Ann and Margaret Elston widow of William Elston, and in 1694 [27th November], Paul Moreau sold the estate of Thomas Winckley of Preston.



Early in the seventeenth century Lower Brockholes had been conveyed to Edmund Breres of Preston, gent., who, in 1621, mortgaged it to Sir Robert Bindloss, Knight. Shortly afterwards Lower Brockholes was in possession of Sir Robert Bindloss. In 1696 it passed to Thomas Winckley and ultimately the entire estate belonged to Lady Shelley, after whose death it was

sold to Edward Petre, Esq., the present owner. Lower Brockholes is now used as a farmhouse; a portion of the old building still remains and on a stone over the front door are engraved, what appears to be an eagle displayed² and the initials and date E 1634 B. Inside the house is a fine old oak staircase, and on the landing is a large hatchment bearing a saltire charged with eight fusils and the motto: "*Tenet in ardua virtus.*" In one of the bedrooms is an oak wainscot running the length of the chamber, on it is carved: "*Quam ibet expecteo Horam tibi Ducere mortem, Disco mori mundo christoque Resurge, spera 1630.*" A part of the hall on the ground floor is still known as the chapel.

Higher Brockholes is also now occupied as a farmhouse, but an extremely interesting and picturesque portion of it is unused. This part is of considerable age and is a fine example of the black and white style of

¹ Addit. MSS., 32115.

² The Winckley family arms are an eagle displayed.

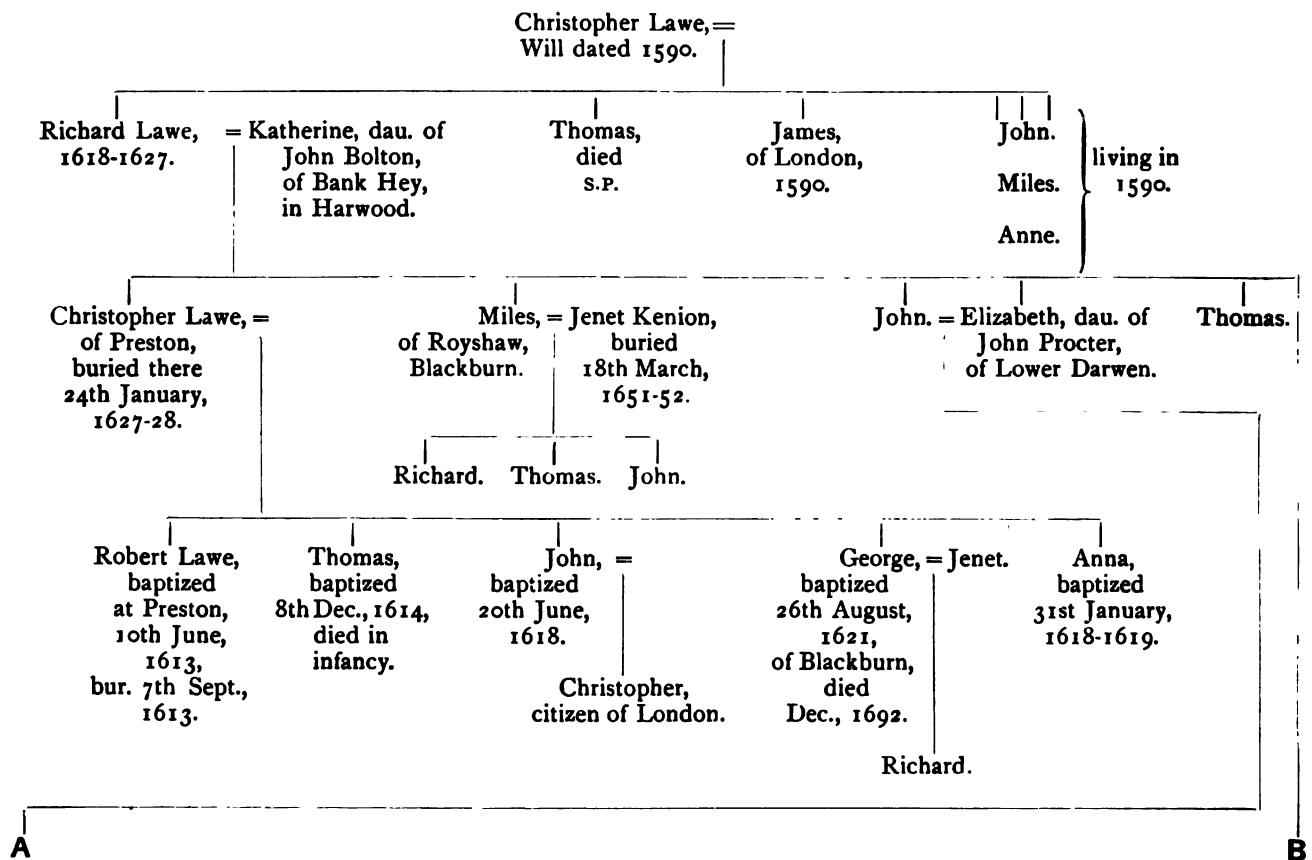
architecture. A small stone inserted at a later date bears the initials E.B.A. and the year 1643.¹ The rest of the building is of a more recent date but is nevertheless a good example of a yeoman's house in the seventeenth century; it contains old oak stairs and thick oak-studded doors, and one of its gables is of a kind to match the black and white fragment of the more ancient structure. Tradition says that here also was a Catholic Chapel.

LAWE OF PRESTON.

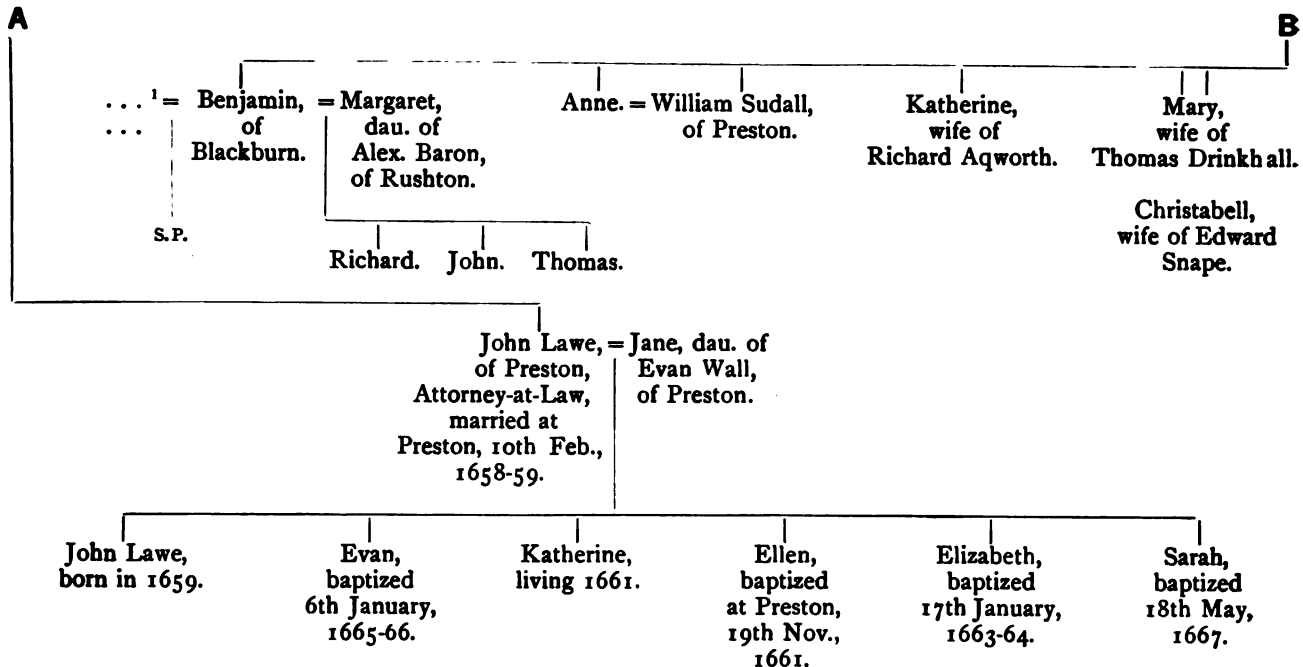
This family entered a pedigree at Dugdale's Visitation in 1664-65.

The name does not appear until early in the seventeenth century. Christopher Lawe was on the foreign burgess roll of 1622, with his sons John and George. The following pedigree is an amplification of the one recorded by the herald.

ARMS:—Argent, an eagle double-headed, displayed, vert.



¹ Possibly the centre letter may be R.



On the list of burgesses in 1682 appears John Law, gent., John Law, tanner, and Ralph his son.

FISHWICK HALL.

In the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century, the Hall of Fishwick was held by Adam Fishwick, (whose ancestors possibly also held it), and in the early years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the successor to it formed the subject of a prolonged lawsuit in the Duchy Court. The plaintiff was Gregory Fyshwick, who is described as "an orphan," cousin and heir of Adam Fyshwick; the defendants were Adam Fyshwick, and Thurston Southworth.

The case began in 5 Elizabeth, [A.D. 1563], when the plaintiff filed his petition setting forth that he was "as well fatherless and motherless," and that he lived in the city of Lichfield, and that whereas one Adam Fyshwick, deceased, in his lifetime was seised of, *inter alia*, Fishwick Hall, and of land in Preston, Plumpton, and other parts of Lancashire, and being so seised died about thirty years of age [*i.e. c.* 1533]; and that he, the plaintiff, was his next heir and had been unlawfully kept out of his rights in consequence of "diverse and sundry evidences, dedes, writings, and muniments

concerning the premises," having got into the possession of the defendants, who have wrongfully entered into the premises. The depositions connected with the case are long and of course somewhat conflicting, the substance of them briefly set forth, is as follows :

*Depositions taken at Lichfield, 16th April, 7 Elizabeth [1565],
on behalf of Gregorye Fysshwycke.¹*

John Wryghte of Elforde, county Stafford, deposes that he knew John Fisshwycke and Agnes his wife, father and mother of said Gregorye, and that said Agnes is still living ; that the mother of said John Fishwick, and the mother of this deponent (John Wryghte) were sisters, and daughters of William Charnley of Plumpton, in the county of Lancaster.

The said John Fysshwicke and Agnes were married in the Chapel Church at Lichfield, about thirty-one or thirty-two years last past, and the said Agnes was the daughter of a widow who afterwards married one Merler of Lichfield.

The father of said John Fysshwycke was called William, and both John and William were "Fletchers."² The said Wryghte further deposes that Adam Fysshwycke, deceased, was in his lifetime seised of a capital mesuage called Fysshwycke Hall, and of divers other lands in Lancashire to the value of twenty nobles a year. That he the said Wryghte had heard from his mother and father that the said William Fysshwycke was son and heir of the late Adam Fysshwycke.

The said Gregory was born in the city of Lichfield and christened in the Chapel Church there, and is now about the age of twenty-five years.

John Barwicke of the city of Lichfield, capper,³ aged twenty-nine years, deposes that he knows the said Gregorye Fysshwycke well, having married Elizabeth Fysshwycke, sister of the said Gregorye; that he had heard from his father that Adam Fysshwycke, deceased, had a son older than the said William, whose name was James, and who was the rightful heir of said Adam. The said James had no lawful issue but one illegitimate son, Adam one of the defendants.

¹ Duchy Pleadings, 7-9 Elizabeth, Nos 2, 22, 31, and 33.

² Arrow makers.

³ Capper = a maker of caps.

*Deposition of witnesses taken at Manchester, 8th April, 9 Elizabeth [1567],
on behalf of Gregorye Fysshwycke:*

John Wrighte of Clifton Campfelde, in the county of Stafford, aged seventy-one years, deposeth as follows:—

He did know John Fysshewicke father of plaintiff; that William Fysshewicke was father of said John and dwelled in Dreyton Basset, in Staffordshire, and had issue two sons and one daughter, viz., John, James, and



FISHWICK HALL.

Ellen, by Agnes daughter of William Charneley; that the said John being of the age of "six" or thereabouts, came from Lancashire with his father and mother to Stafford, and dwelt in Tamworth with his uncle Henry Charneley as his apprentice.

He further deposes that he did not know Adam Fysshewycke, deceased, but often heard his mother say that William Fysshewicke was right heir to said Adam.

Deposition of witnesses on behalf of Gregorye Fisshwicke, plaintiff, against Adam Fisshwicke and Thurstane Southworth, defendants, taken 3rd October, 9 Elizabeth [1567.]

Deposition of witnesses on behalf of Gregorye Fisshwicke, plaintiff, against Adam Fisshwicke and Thurstane Southworth, defendants, taken 3rd October, 9 Elizabeth [1567]:

John Wright of Clifton, county Stafford, clerk, aged seventy-two, deposes that the said Gregorye Fisshwicke came of one Adam Fisshwicke, of Plumpton, county Lancaster: That one William Fisshwicke, grandfather of the said Gregorye, married Agnes daughter of William Charneley, of Plumpton, county Lancaster, and had issue two sons (and three daughters) John and James; John married in Lichfield and had issue the said Gregory.

Edwyne Berwicke of Preston, county Lancaster, aged twenty-seven, deposes that he has heard his father, a very aged man, say that the right heir of Adam Fisshwicke had gone up into the country, and if he could be found he would be the right heir to the lands.

George Leigh of the city of Lichfield, deposes that he had always heard the reports in the counties of Lancashire and Stafford, that John Fisshwicke father of said Gregorye was the right heir of Adam Fisshwicke.

Deposition of witness on behalf of Gregorye Fysshwick; complaint taken at Tamworth, county Stafford, 24th May, 9 Elizabeth [1567]:

Robert Aston, fletcher, of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, aged sixty years, deposes as follows:

He never knew Adam Fysshwycke, nor does he know what children the said Adam had, but he has often heard his master, Henry Charnley, who was brother-in-law to William Fysshwicke, say that the said William was heir to certain lands in Lancashire. He knew the said William Fysshwicke, who had three children, John, James, and Ellen, and that the said John was father of Gregory, complainant, and also of two daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Elizabeth*, [*sic*] the one daughter married in Lichfield, and the other in Canterbury.

John Wright of Clifton Campefilde, county Stafford, aged seventy-one years, deposes that he knew John Fisshwicke father of said Gregory, and William Fisshwicke, who lived in Dreyton Basset, county Stafford, and was father of said John. The said William Fisshwicke had issue two sons and one daughter, viz. John, James, and Ellen, by Agnes daughter of William Charneley, which Agnes was aunt to this deponent, [John Wright]. He

further says that he did not know Adam Fisshwicke, deceased, and does not know whether the said William was son or brother to the said Adam, but he has heard his mother say that the said William was son and heir to the said Adam.

Depositions on behalf of Adam Fysshwick:

Roger Cooe of Altringham, in the county of Chester, aged seventy-six years, deposes as follows:

That about sixty years last past he did know William Fishewicke, he was then dwelling and keeping school in Altringham, and he died in Marton, near the late monastery of Vayle Ryall, and had at the time of his death five children, viz., three sons and two daughters, John, Thomas, Richard, Katherine, and Alice; John and Thomas were priests, and Richard professed a monk in a certain monastery, but where, this deponent knows not. Katherine married Richard Nylde, and Alice married Rauph Massey.

Edward Horneby of Plumpton, in Lancashire, aged eighty years, deposeth as follows:

That he knows the lands now in dispute; that he did know Adam Fysshewicke, and that the same Adam was right owner of the said lands. That the said Adam was married to Isabel Barton, but had no issue by her, he had a son called James Fysshwicke by one Margaret Singleton, and he had no other issue by the said Margaret. The said James after the decease of said Adam, entered into possession of lands, and had issue by "Newsam daughter" [Newsam's daughter], his lawful wife, one son Adam Fysshewicke, now living. The said James died in possession of said lands, after whose death his said son Adam entered into possession of same. He further deposes that the said Adam, (the grandfather), had an illegitimate son Robert, but had no son William; he does not know where the said Robert dwelled.

William Nylde of Much Wenlocke, county Salop, aged fifty-three years, deposes that he did not know the said Adam Fishwicke, deceased, but he did know that the said Adam was owner of the lands in dispute. At the trial of the title of the said lands it was proved by witnesses that the said Adam Fisshewicke was married to one Isabel Barton who survived him; that during the lifetime of said Isabel, the said Adam married Margaret Singleton, and by her had a son called James; that he had no other issue but the said James by said Margaret.

After the death of his father, the said James entered into possession of said lands; he had issue by one Newsam's daughter, Adam Fisshwicke now living, who succeeded to the said lands as son and heir of said James, and enjoyed possession of same until this deponent, (William Nylde) and Rauf Massey claimed the lands in right of their mothers, the daughters of William Fisshwicke, which said William was brother to old Adam Fisshewicke, deceased. After long suit by law, it was finally agreed that said Adam Fisshwicke, then living, should have the said lands during his life, with remainder, in case he had no issue, to said deponent (William Nylde) and Rauf Massey and their heirs for ever.

Rauf Massey, of Haylo, in the parish of Bowden, county Chester, aged fifty-five years, deposes that the said William Fisshwicke was his grandfather, and in all else he deposes to like effect as William Nylde.

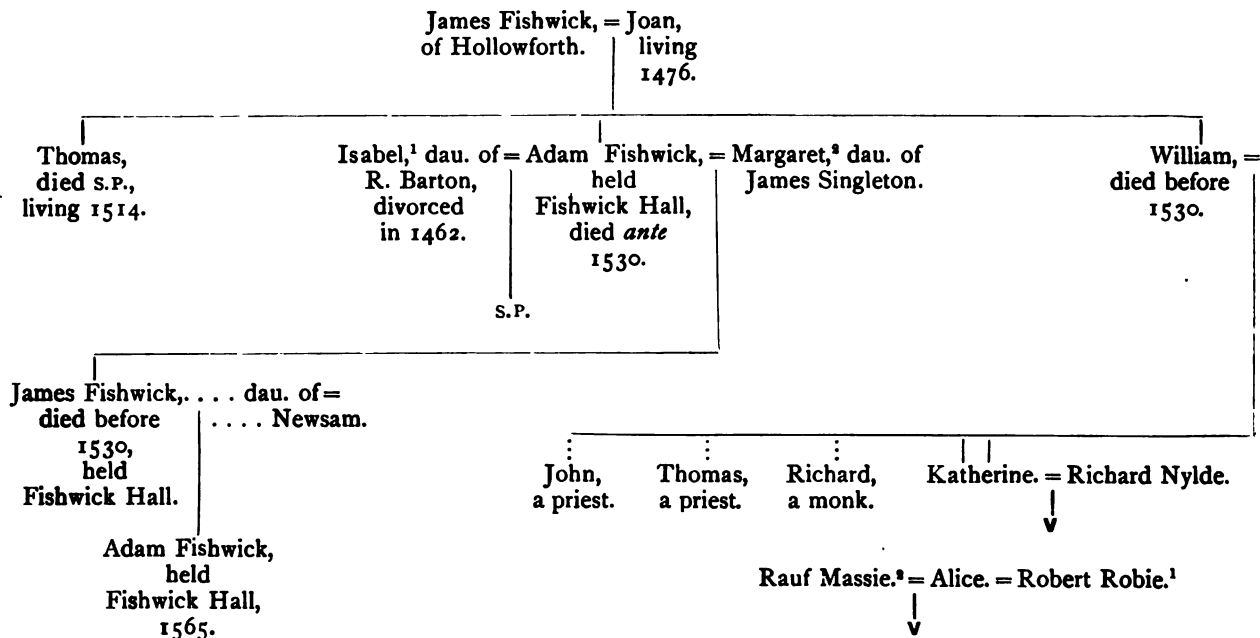
The Depositions just quoted have only recently been indexed at the Record Office, and consequently had not been consulted when the pedigree given on p. 102 was compiled. The evidence now produced not only comprises the descent as there given but adds considerably to it. The evidence given on behalf of Gregory Fishwick is extremely weak and contradictory, several witnesses admitted they knew nothing bearing on the question except what they had heard from their mothers and what their fathers had told them. On the other hand Roger Cove of Altrincham, in Cheshire, speaking from personal knowledge, swore that William Fishwick, the brother of Adam, died at Marton in that county, and had three sons, two of whom were priests and the other a monk. The legitimacy of James the son of Adam and Margaret Fishwick had been already settled thirty years before,¹ when Richard Nylde and Caherine his wife, and Robert Robie and Alice his wife, appeared as plaintiffs against James Fyshwyke, when it was alleged that Catherine and Alice were daughters and co-heirs of William Fyshwyke the brother of Adam Fyshwyke, who was then deceased. James the son of Adam had succeeded to his father's estates, and the defendants failed to prove that he was an illegitimate son, on the contrary, the evidence he brought proved that Adam Fishwyke had been divorced from his first wife and had been lawfully married to Margaret Singleton, the mother of James [see p. 303.] Moreover it is admitted by all the deponents that James had succeeded to his father's estates and that the same had

¹ Duchy Pleadings, Henry VIII., xxix., No. 1., Richard Nylde and his wife and others *versus* Adam Fysshewyck.

descended to his son, Adam Fishwick the defendant, who in 1530 was described as "a man of grete substance and riches and greatly frynded and borne by his adherents and fryndes in the county."

One of the witnesses for Gregory Fishwick makes William to be the son and heir of Adam Fishwick, whilst another deponent says that he does not know whether he was the brother or the son of Adam. On this point, as in 1530,¹ it was proved beyond a doubt that William was the brother of Adam Fyshewyke (the elder) and that he had issue two daughters, one of whom (Catherine) married Richard Nylde, and the other (Alice) married Robert Robie. Robert Aston, on behalf of the plaintiff states that this William had issue: John, James, and Alice, and this is corroborated by John Wright. It is singular that Roger Cove, on behalf of the defendant, mentions Catherine and Alice (the daughters of William) as the wives of Richard Nylde and Robert *Massey*, so that Alice Robie must have been twice married or he was wrong in this particular. In the Depositions taken in 1530 no mention is made of any sons whom Roger Cove described as two priests and a monk.

The pedigree printed on p. 102 may now be extended.



¹ Duchy Pleadings, xxix., No. 1, *et seq.*, Nylde and wife and Roby and wife *versus* Adam Fyshwick.

The Decrees relating to these various Pleadings have not been preserved, but it is evident that Adam Fishwick and Thurstan Southworth were not disturbed in their possession, and by deed dated 1st August, 1575, Fishwick Hall was sold to Sir Richard Sherburne, Knight,¹ by Thurstan Southworth, who had probably a mortgage upon the estate. The lease from the chief land having expired the property reverted to Sir Richard Molyneux, the Lord of the Manor, who by deed dated 12th March, 1617, leased the Hall for three lives to Ralph Eaves, whose descendants lived there until 1653 or a little later.

In the reign of James II. [1685-89] the third Viscount Molyneux leased Fishwick Hall and demesnes for three lives to the use of the Benedictines. Father Gregory [Bartholomew Hesketh,]² O.S.P., took charge of the mission and built a new chapel adjoining the Hall; he died in June, 1694-95. Francis Watmough, O.S.B. succeeded him, and remained there for about six years. Several of the Sudall family gave information about the chapel at the Hall: Richard Sudall³ of Fishwick, in October, 1716, swore that he had seen organs and a pulpit, and had seen two bells taken out of the ground near the stable wall, and that they were deposited at his father's house for a few days, and then taken to Preston by Richard Jackson of the White Bull Inn, and placed in the cellar there; the bells had formerly hung in the Popish Chapel at Fishwick Hall. Jackson was said to be the agent of the priests, and when examined in 1716 and 1718 he stated that he had hired the estate at £40 a year from Mr. Westby of Rawcliffe, and he paid the rent for about six years to Mr. Mather of London, whom he had heard was a Popish priest; he remembered the building of the chapel by Mr. Hesketh.⁴ When the chapel was finally closed does not appear, but probably about this time, as for many years afterwards there was service in the domestic Chapel of Ribbleton Lodge, the seat of a branch of the Brewer family, who had intermarried with the Eyves family of Fishwick Hall. After the Benedictines the Hall passed to the Astleys [see p. 101], whose connection with Preston is worthy of notice.

The Astley family of Stakes, in the parish of Blackburn, recorded pedigrees in the Visitations of 1613 and 1664-65; in the former appears William Astley of Stakes, whose son George married Jane, the daughter

¹ Sherburne Deeds.

² Bartholomew, younger son of Gabriel Hesketh of Whitehall, in Goosnargh.

³ In the Records of English Catholics (Payne's) it is stated that in 1715 William Suddall was tenant of *Phisick Hall*.

⁴ Forfeited Estates, f. 2.

of Sir James Stanley, Knight, and whose son Thomas Astley (then living) is the first name on the pedigree recorded by Dugdale. Thomas Astley, the son of the last-named, married Ellen daughter of Thomas Osbaldeston of Baldeston; he was buried at Blackburn, 20th June, 1623; he had issue a son Thomas and five daughters. Thomas Astley (the son) became connected with Preston through his marriage with Elizabeth, a daughter of William Preston of Preston, Esq. [see p. 223]; he died about the year 1643; he had issue: (1) Thomas, of whom presently; (2) William, who died without issue and was buried at Preston, 21st August, 1663, and in the Register was described as "gent., grandson of Mr. Preston, gent., dec^d," (3) Christopher, buried at Croston, 8th November, 1633; (4) Richard, died before 1664, unmarried; (5 and 6) John and George who settled in Leeds, Yorkshire; (7 and 8) Edward and Randle, both died before 1664, unmarried; (9) Elizabeth died unmarried; (10) Mary, married Wrightington Taylor; (11) Anne, died unmarried; (12) [? Helen married Richard Haworth,¹ of Blackburn, the son of Laurence Haworth of Lower Darwen.] Thomas Astley (the son of Thomas) was baptized 12th March, 1630-31, and married Jennet daughter of Peter Haworth of Thurcroft, in Lower Darwen, gent. He lived at Stakes and at Fishwick Hall; he was buried at Blackburn 7th February, 1666-67. An inventory of his goods is in the Chester Probate Court. He had issue (1) Thomas, baptized at Blackburn 21st August, 1653, died in 1662; (2) Richard, baptized at Blackburn 27th January, 1655-56; he married 24th February, 1678-79, Mary Banister of Little Harwood and had issue: John, Thomas, Nicholas, Banister, William, Ann, Elizabeth, Millicent; he was buried at Blackburn 22nd October, 1729, aged 73 years; all his sons pre-deceased him and died s.p., and the estates went to the heirs of his brother George; (3) John, born in 1657, died 1685 unmarried; (4) George, of Blackburn, apothecary, married Dorothy, daughter of Stephen Hamerton of Hellefield Peel, in the county of York, Esq.; he died in or about 1700; he had issue Lawrence, Philip (who probably died young), and Hamerton, who was a foreign burgess of Preston in 1742 (as was also his son George); he died at Blackburn in 1763; (5) Thomas Astley for some years lived at Fishwick Hall; he was buried at Preston 25th February, 1746-47, he had issue: (1) William, baptized 17th August, 1684, he had issue: Thomas, John, and Elizabeth, the sons probably died in infancy; (2) John, died in infancy; (3) John, baptized at Preston

¹ Richard Haworth married secondly Jennet, widow of Thomas Bentley, Incumbent of Great Harwood.

19th December, 1686, he married at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, on 4th March, 1717, Elizabeth Hedley, and had issue two daughters—Ruth, died unmarried, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Jordan of Manchester, she died in 1784 leaving male issue; (4) Thomas, of whom presently; (5) Luke, baptized at Preston 5th March, 1697-98, he married 29th October, 1727, Ellen Lorimer; they lived at Ribbleton and their son James was left a reversionary interest in the family estates under the will of his uncle, Thomas Astley. Luke Astley was a merchant grocer; his will was proved at Richmond in 1768. He had three daughters baptized at Preston. Thomas, the fourth son of Thomas Astley was baptized at Preston, 22nd April, 1689; he lived at Fishwick Hall, and is variously described as "gentleman" and as "a grocer;" he was probably a wholesale grocer or merchant and was certainly a man of considerable means. He married Elizabeth x x x, a widow (with two daughters). Thomas Astley was Mayor of the Borough in 1749; in 1725 he was churchwarden, and was a donor of plate to the church (see p. 119); he died at Fishwick Hall in 1758 or 1759; his Will dated 4th March, 1756, was proved at Chester, 13th February, 1759. He left £700 to his younger son John; £100 to Ellen Noblet, widow daughter of his "dear wife by her former husband;" £10 to her sister Ellen, the wife of John Calvert; to his wife he left all his plate and such of his household goods as she should choose to furnish her a room; £700 to his eldest son Thomas; an annuity to his wife of £80, and to John his younger son one of £30, which were to be charged upon the Fishwick Hall estate. Certain premises he devised to the issue of his son Thomas, and other premises to the issue of her son John, and failing to his [testator's] nephew James, son of his brother Luke Astley. He also left a messuage in Church Street, to his son John so long as he continued in partnership with William Riddihalg (testator's partner.) He also directed that "his pew or seat in the new chapel, Preston, should go with the reversion of his inheritance of his messuages in Friargate."

Shortly after this the hall was sold to William Shawe, the owner of the manor [see p. 101.] Of the old building little remains except the part formerly used as a Catholic Chapel, and in one of the bedrooms is an arched recess for an altar. The kitchen has its old ingle nook, and many of the old oak doors are still here. The hall stands in a beautiful situation facing south and sheltered by rising ground covered with trees from the north and east winds.

BARTON OLD HALL.



The Barton family was settled in the township and lived in the manor house for many generations. As early as 4 Edward I. [1275-76], we find mention of an arraignment against Agnes, daughter of Gilbert de Barton, touching lands in Barton in Amounderness;¹ and in the Subsidy Roll for Barton in 1332 occurs Gilbert of the Hall. Towards the end of the fifteenth century a Gilbert Barton (prob-

ably the grandson of Richard) was outlawed for trespass before 1496; he had died seised in his demesne as of fee of 12 messuages, 200 acres of land and meadow, 60 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 40 acres of moor and turbary in Barton and Billsburgh [Bilsborough], which were held of the king as of his Duchy of Lancaster, and were worth 40 marks per annum.² In 1505 Gilbert Barton, grandson of the outlaw, appeared as defendant in the Duchy Court, the plaintiffs being William Ireland and Clemence his wife, who pleaded that they had been seised for ten years and more of certain lands and tenements in Barton which formed the jointure of the said Clemence, as wife of Gilbert Barton, deceased, "as well in her widowhood as during the life of Christopher Barton, son and heir of the said Gilbert, deceased;" but of late Gilbert Barton, son and heir of the said Christopher and Margaret his wife, by his "myght and extort power" in these parts, pretended to have a title to the said lands and had taken possession until the fourth week of Lent last past, when the Justices "gaff" an injunction against him. Notwithstanding this the said Gilbert, with Lawrence and Henry Barton and other riotous persons, went to Barton and with force and arms entered the plaintiffs' houses and turned out the tenants. Moreover, the plaintiffs at their own cost obtained the king's letter of Privy Seal

¹ Pat. Rolls, 4 Edward I., No. 3, m. 6 d, 79.

² Pleadings, &c., vol. v., r. 7, 2 Henry vii. [see Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., xxxii., 10.]

directing the defendant to appear before the king's most honourable Council "in the fifteenth day of St. John last past" upon pain of £100, yet he obstinately disobeyed and would not appear, whereupon "a privy seal upon allegiance" was directed to the said Gilbert and Henry (now absent), but in spite of the plaintiffs had to sue at Lancaster for remedy before the Justices, and whilst there Lawrence Barton and John Kechyn and other evil disposed persons intending to have slain the defendant, made assault upon him and would have murdered him "yf that the servanntes of the Vice-chauncelor there and other pepull there had not lett theym of theyr malicious purpose."

The reply of Gilbert Barton to all these charges is a denial of having entered upon the premises at Barton, and he alleges that after the plaintiffs sued for a writ of forcible entry against him, he had at the next sessions "had was by XII. substantiall gentylmen sworne upon the same mater," when the Jury found that he was in no wise guilty of the alleged entry, and he therefore prays to be dismissed "with his reasonable damages."¹

Gilbert Barton died in 1521; Thomas his son and heir was then under age, and on 6th February, 12 Henry VIII. [1521] Geoffry Starkie was appointed to the wardship of his minority and marriage.² Thomas Barton, like his father, became a defendant in the Duchy Court and we are thus enabled to get further details of the family. The Pleading is dated the Easter Term, 28 Henry VIII. [1537], and in it Henry Barton of the town of [MS. illegible] in the county of Lancaster, and Kateryn his wife, complain that four years before that date Thomas Barton of Barton, Esq., for the sum of twenty marks had demised to them the messuage or tenement in Barton, called Parkhode, together with certain closes, pastures, meadows, woods, &c., they paying yearly to the lessor five marks. For about three years they occupied these premises but on or about the 1st of May, 26 Henry VIII. [1534], Thomas Barton of his "extorte power" violently expelled them from the same. The matter was then referred to Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, who awarded that Henry and Katheryn Barton should hold all the premises in dispute except a parcel of ground near the Acam, to the "mowntenance" of an acre of land being part of the Park, and also that they should enjoy all manner of fuel as well wood as turves in Barton Park as they had been accustomed to, and that

¹ Pleadings, Henry VII., n.d. [but 1505,] vol. i., I. 2.

² *Inq. Post Mort.*, and Grants, &c., of Wardships, Duchy Records, chap. xi., No. 22.

they should have the meadow occupied by Richard Leryn on paying 36s. 8d. a year. Sir Richard also awarded that Henry Barton should pay to Thomas Barton twenty marks. This award was duly acted upon, but the said Thomas has now "dykkyd up" and enclosed three "yates" through which he (Henry) was accustomed to carry his wood and turves and also his grass growing on the lands in question.¹ The final decree of the Court was that Henry Barton and Katherine his wife were to be allowed to dig as many turves as they require from the north-west side of Kydsnep Moss, and to carry them away by the old gate lying next to the house of the said Henry; they were also to have wood for fuel.²

Shortly after this Thomas Barton again appears in the Duchy Court at the suit of Henry Kyghley of Inskip, in the parish of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Esq., who complained that the Commissioners at Preston on the 13th April, 28 Henry VIII. [1537], had ordered that half the tithes of Barton should, during the term of a certain lease then in force, be enjoyed by him, and the other half by Thomas Barton, with all right of ways for carriage of the same; and as to the corn "throsshyd" by the wife of Thomas Barton whilst he was in London, and as to the costs and charges at law, they were both bound by an obligation in the sum of £40 to abide by the judgment of Sir Alexander Osbaston [Osbaldeston] and Sir Thomas Sothworthe, Knights. Notwithstanding this, Thomas Barton had every year taken the whole tithe hay growing upon his demesne at Barton, which amounted to seven or eight loads annually, and he had also "throsshed" the corn and taken for himself the "stray" (straw) thereof to his own use.

The answer of Thomas Barton was to the effect that as to tithe hay all the householders within the lordship had been accustomed from time immemorial to pay a certain annual sum for the same, and that the plaintiff had also paid his share, and as to the tithe corn threshed it was done with Henry Kyghley's consent.³

The decree made by the Court was that Henry Kyghley should have three parts of the tithe for three years next following, during which time Thomas Barton should pay £4 a year for half the farm of the said tithe; he should also "inn" and thresh all the corn, receiving for his pains 13s. 4d. and all the straw; but he should "wynd" the corn without first giving notice to the complainant. Barton was also to pay to Kyghley 15s. for

¹ "Pleadings," x., b 1, 28 Henry VIII.

² Decrees and Orders, Henry VIII., vol. vi., fol. 203.

³ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., n.d., k2.

certain corn bought of him, and Kyghley was to pay Barton for "inning" of his part of the corn for three years last past, 40s. Thomas Barton was also ordered to allow the plaintiff to occupy and enjoy his title without interruption under a penalty of £100.¹

Thomas Barton did not live to be an old man, as his son and heir Richard Barton died 25th October, 1571, having held the Manor for at least seventeen years. The *Inq. Post Mort.* (after death of Richard) was taken at Preston 19th February, 15 Elizabeth [1573]; he died seised of the Manor and 30 messuages, a water mill, a wind mill, 50 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and 600 acres of common, &c., in Barton; also five messuages, 180 acres of meadow and pasture, and 200 acres of moor and turbary in Kydsnape [in Goosnargh], as well as a messuage and lands in Billesborowe and Chepyn [Chipping]. By deed dated 13th June, 1 Mary [1554], he assigned lands in Chipping to his mother Matilda; by another deed dated 12th March, 3 Elizabeth [1561], he gave an annuity of £3 to his uncle Gilbert Barton out of rents of Kydsnape; to his brother Thomas he assigned two houses, &c., in Kydsnape, for sixty years, at a rent of 21s. 4d. per annum; to Andrew his youngest son he gave certain messuages and lands in Barton by deed dated 9th June, 9 Elizabeth [1567]; to his sister Elizabeth he provided an annuity of £9 14s. 4d. out of part of the manor lands.² His Will dated 9th September, 1569, was proved at Richmond; in it he desired to be buried in the "parish church" of Broughton, his debts to be paid out of his interest in the tithe corn of Barton and Broughton. To Anne his wife he gave his "capital messuage called Barton Hall" and the demesne lands, for the bringing up of his younger children "until my son be twenty-one years old;" to his sister Elizabeth one grey nag; to his brother Thomas a grey mare; to his "natural mother" and each of his wife's sisters "one old angell of gold;" to Lady Sotheworthe "one sovereign of gold of the value of 30s.;" the residue to his wife, Thomas his son and heir, and Maude his daughter and Andrew his son.³ Thomas the son and heir was then aged 16 years 3 months and 20 days, and on 27th May, 1578, warrant of livery of the estate was granted.⁴ Nearly two years before this he entered into an agreement with John Fleetwood of Park Hill (in the county of Lancaster) to take the tithes of corn and grain in Barton.⁵

¹ Decrees and Orders, vol. vi., fol. 150.

² Extracts, 17 Elizabeth, xii., 29, and 15 Elizabeth, xiii., 8.

³ Add. MSS., 32115.

⁴ Duchy Records, chap. xii., 20 Elizabeth.

⁵ Hoghton Deeds.

Maude Barton the sister of Thomas made her Will in 1587, and by it she left him £20; to her sister she gave "an old gold angell;" to her nephew Richard Barton twenty marks; to her aunt Dorothy Sotheworth, and to her "natural mother," each an angel.¹

John Barton (the second son of Richard) left a Will made in 1591; he is described as of Barton, gent. He desired to be buried in the chapel of Broughton. To his brother Thomas he gave the lands in Goosnargh which were given him by his late father; to his nephew Richard Barton a bay nag; to his cousin George Midghall a stoned horse; to his aunt Dorothy Sotheworth 20 marks; to his cousin Thurston Tyldesley 20 marks; to his uncle Thomas Barton £5; to his aunt Elizabeth Barton £5; to John Barton, younger son of his uncle Thomas, £5; to his cousins Rosamund Sotheworth, Jane Stanley, Margaret Hesketh, 2s. 6d. each in gold; the residue of his estate to his brother Thomas.

Thomas Barton died 22nd August, 1603, his Will bearing the date of 5th July in that year. After expressing a wish to be buried in the "parish church of Broughton" he made the following bequests: his "manor and lordship" of Barton to such uses as were set forth in an agreement between Sir Richard Mollineux of Sefton, Knight, and himself, made on the occasion of the marriage of Richard Mollineux, son of the said Sir Richard, and Fleetwood Barton, grandchild of the said Thomas Barton; to his uncle Thomas Barton one hundred marks; to every one of his (Thos. Barton's) children one cow; to his cousin George Midghall a grey filly; to his aunt Elizabeth Barton £20; to Anne his wife and daughter Mary £10; to his aunt Westby £3; to his cousins Thomas and John Southworth £10.²

Richard, the only son of Thomas Barton, died before his father, viz., on 20th August, 1600, and his daughter, who on 5th September, 1597, went through the ceremony of marriage (at the age of seven years) at Sefton with Richard Mollineux; afterwards (the first marriage being set aside)³ married Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, Esq., by whom she had ten children; she died in 1664.⁴

The *Inq. Post Mort.* after the death of Thomas Barton is printed in full in Vol. III. of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

¹ Add. MSS., 32115 (Richmond Wills.)

² Do. do. do.

³ The marriage of infants was not at this time uncommon, but as the contracting parties were "within the age

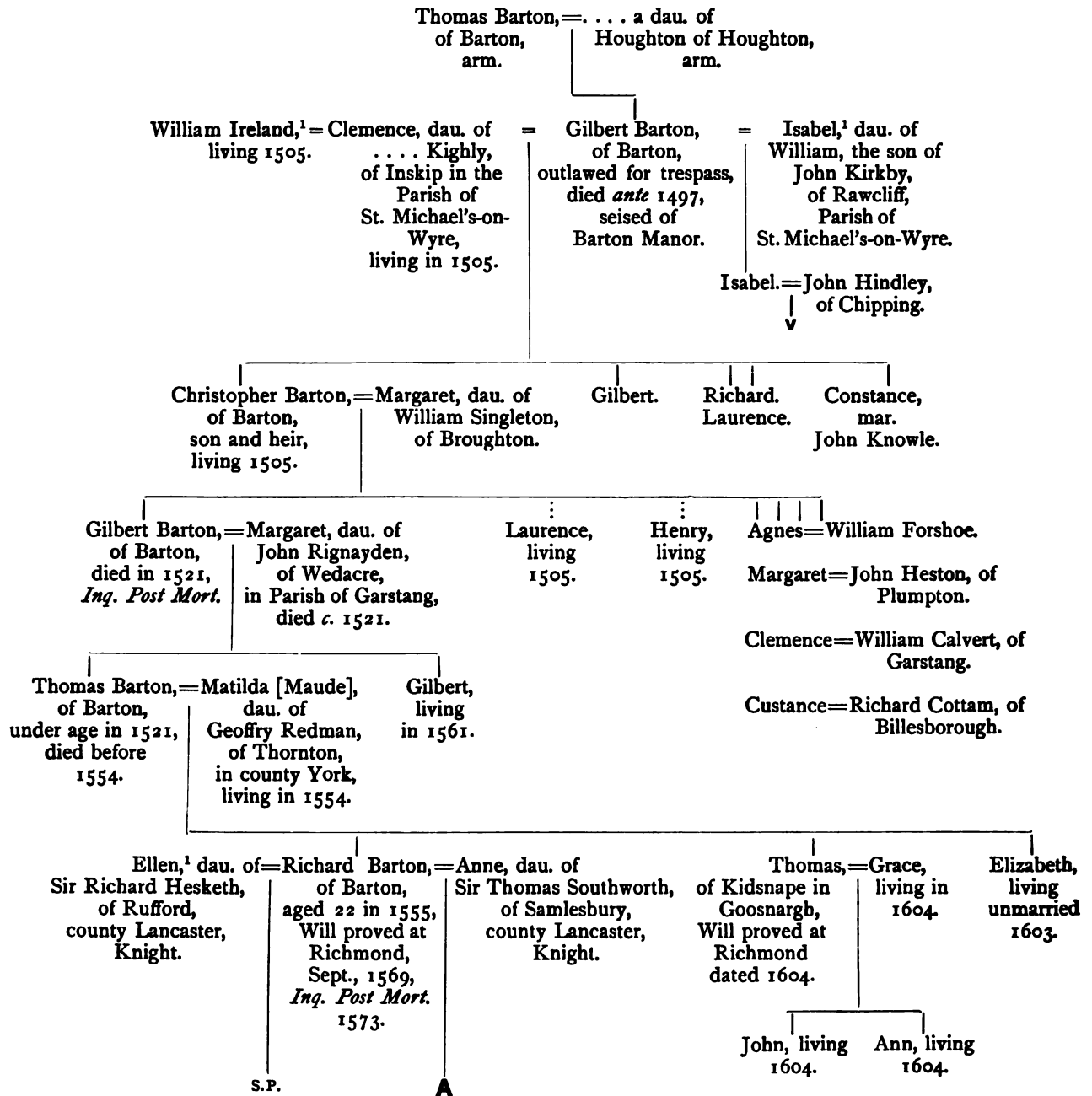
of consent," they could refuse to ratify on attaining full age.

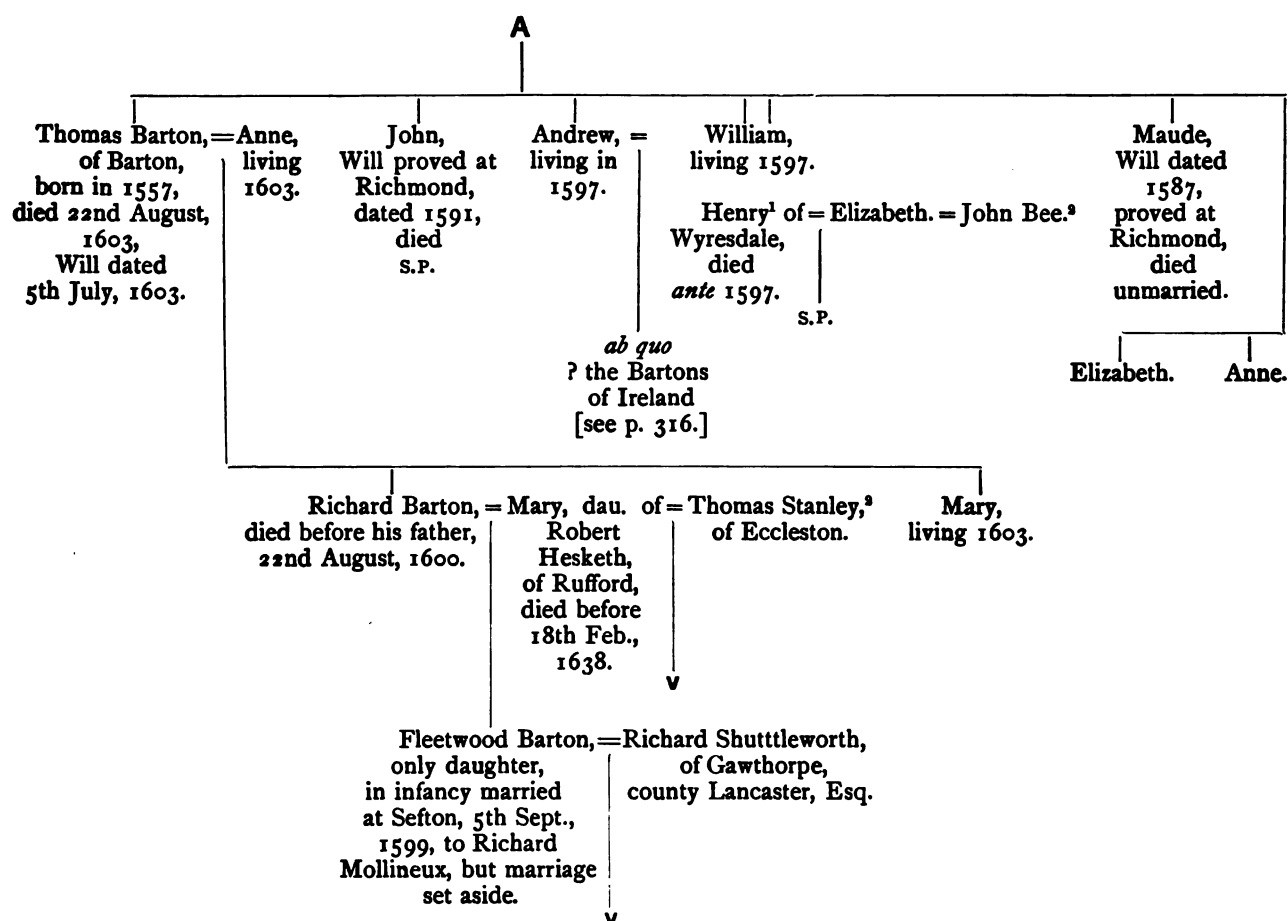
⁴ Pedigree of Shuttleworth, see Whittaker's History of Whalley, vol. ii.

Barton of Barton.

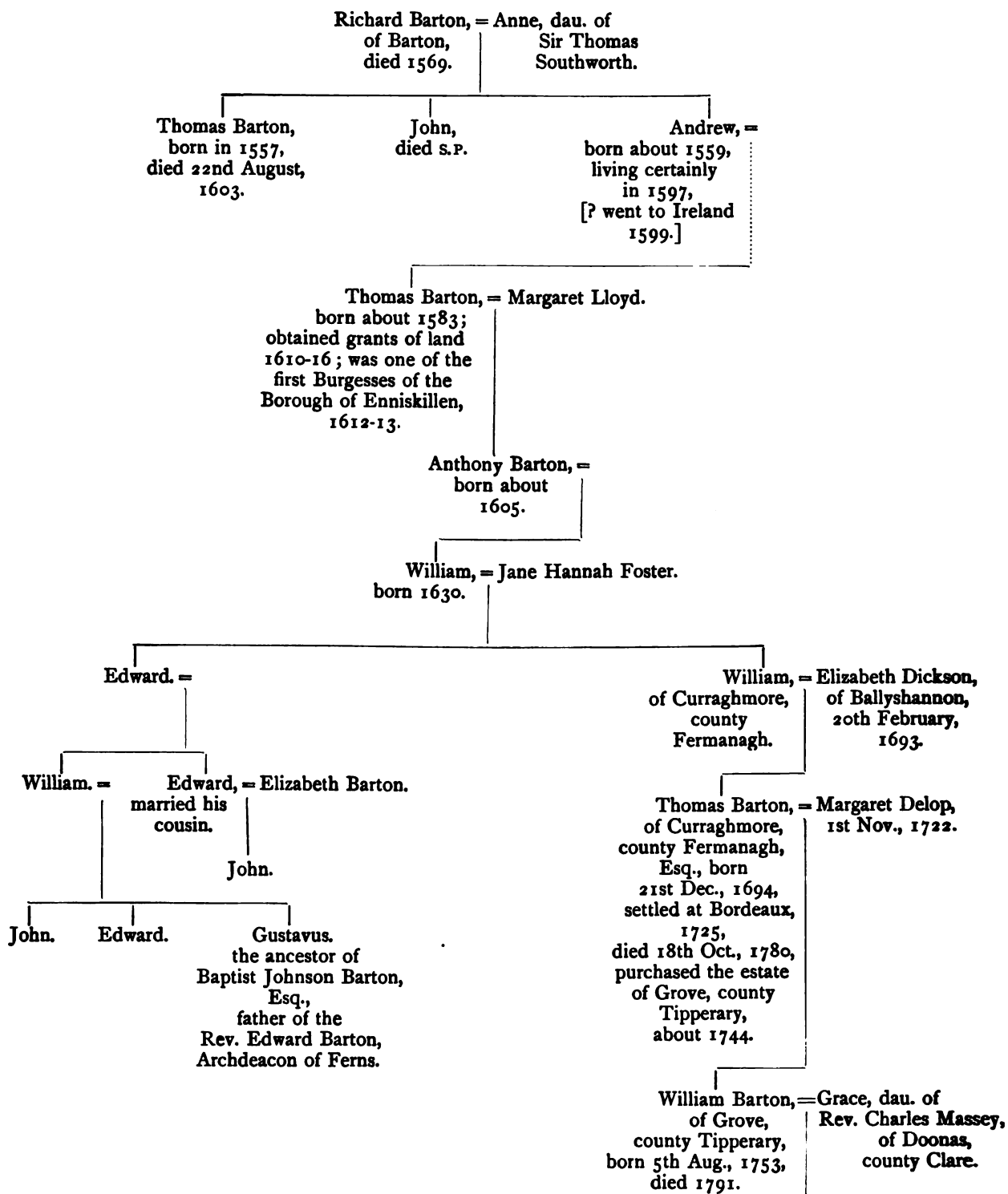
ARMS :—Argent, three boars' heads coupéd, sable [? gules], armed, or, [? argent.]

AUTHORITIES :—
Inq. Post Mort., Wills, Title Deeds, &c.

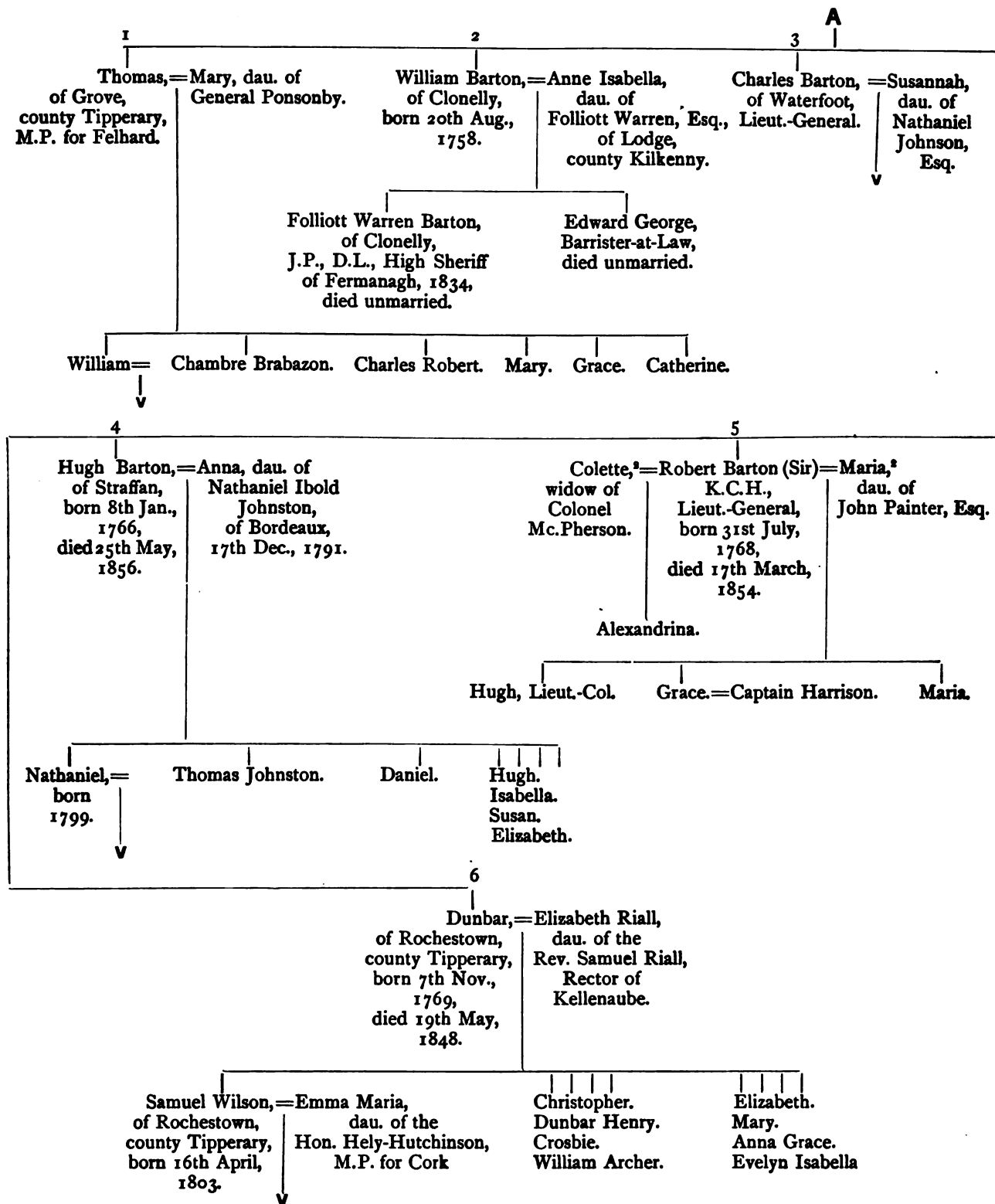




The Hall subsequently passed with the Manor [see p. 91] to George, the son of the Rev. Roger Jacson, rector of Bebington, in the county of Chester, by purchase from James Shuttleworth, Esq., and passed to his son Charles Roger Jacson of Barton, J.P., who was born in 1817, and on 16th June, 1846, married Catherine, the only daughter of Henry Grenehalgh of Formby, Esq. After the death of Mr. Jacson, the Hall, together with the Manor lands, was sold by auction, the Hall being purchased by Alderman W. Smith of Newsham House. The Old Hall is now a farm house and has been partially rebuilt, but under the window of one of the gables are the boars' heads of the family arms, the same also appear on the gable end of the barn. The manorial residence is Barton Lodge.



A



The Barton family of Barton in the leading branch appears to have become extinct in the male line with the death of Richard Barton in 1600; but there is a tradition that the family is still represented by the Bartons of Ireland, who claim to have descended from a Thomas Barton of Barton, who in 1599 joined the Earl of Essex in his expedition to Ireland. There were Thomas Bartons of Barton in three successive generations, and it is perfectly certain that not one of these settled in Ireland (see pedigree); but assuming that there is some truth in the tradition the preceding seems to be the most probable descent.

The present representatives of the Bartons of Ireland are :



GABLE OF BUILDING AT BARTON HALL.

Thomas Barton of Conelly; Charles Barton of Grove; Charles William Robert Barton, J.P., D.L., of Waterfoot; Baptist Johnston of Greenfort; Bertram F. Barton, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Shaffan and Burley, Woolton Hill, Newbury; Robert Childers Barton of Glendalough House, County Wicklow.

All the branches bear the same arms, viz., argent, a rose between three boars' heads, erased, gules. For a crest, a boar's head, gules.

BANK HALL (BROUGHTON).

In the sixteenth century this was the residence of William, the son of Thomas Singleton, who was a younger brother of Robert Singleton of Brockholes [see p. 288.] In 1625 Thomas Singleton (the son of the above William) removed to Scale Hall in Kirkham and then sold Bank Hall. At this date the estate was divided; in 1632 Hugh Croke was living at the Hall and paid a fine for recusancy; in 1641 Richard Woodcock of Walton-le-dale was seised of part of Crook Hall; not long afterwards a moiety of Bank Hall and the lands belonging to it had passed to the Rev. George Croke, a Roman Catholic Priest, who served the mission there, and he settled it in tail male upon his nephew John Croke, and his issue by his wife Martha Preston, at the time of this marriage in 1695.¹ The Crookes lived here for several generations.

¹ Mr. Gillow's Haydock Papers, p. 60.

After the rising in 1715 in favour of the Stuarts the Roman Catholics in this district were persecuted with renewed vigour, and one of the foremost informers against them was the Rev. Samuel Peploe, the Vicar who reported to the Commission for forfeited estates in 1716 that Bank Hall was "given to superstitious uses," and that the estate was divided; one part (as before stated) had been settled on the Crookes, and the other belonged to Thomas Clayton or his son John of Preston. Mr. Smith, a Romish priest, lived in one part of the Hall.¹ Christopher Clarkson of Preston gave information that Edward Kitchen was his wife's uncle and a Popish priest, and went by the name of Smith, and that he had several rents of lands in Higher Walton known as Shutlingfields, and that he (Smith) usually lived at Bank Hall. William Gregson of Barton deposed that he knew Kitchen *alias* Smith, and that he officiated at Bank Hall, where he has seen great numbers of Papists go and return there on holy days: and further, that Smith had shown a room above stairs which had forms, &c., in it, which induced him to believe that it was Smith's Chapel.² John Crook's eldest son (George Crook) succeeded to the estate; he married Janet the daughter of Richard Blackburn of Stockinbridge, gent., in 1732; their son John was the father of John Crook, Esq., M.D., whose trustee sold the estate to John Wilson, Esq., in 1834; D. Crook died at Broughton 21st October, 1869, aged 65; on part of the land was built Broughton Hall (often called New Bank Hall), the residence of Edward Wilson, Esq. The Old Hall (or what remains of it) is now used as a farm house.

During some alterations at the Old Hall a few years ago a secret chamber (adjoining the room formerly used as a chapel) was discovered; in it were a tabernacle, chalice, and other church furniture, which were handed over to Dr. Crook. After the establishment of a mission at Newhouse, Bank Hall was only used by itinerant priests.³

THE MORT FAMILY.

Although the Morts entered a pedigree of four generations at the Herald's Visitation in 1664-65, they were not an old Preston family. In the sixteenth century there appear to have been two branches of Morts living in the parish of Leigh. Thomas Mort, the representative of one of these, purchased the ancient house in Tyldesley then called Dam House, but now

¹ Forfeited Estates, p. 134.

³ Mr. Gillow's Haydock Papers, p. 62.

² " " B. 62.

known as Astley Hall, in 1594, from one of the Andertons of Lostock. This Thomas Mort left issue a daughter and heiress Jennet, who on 16th May, 1586, married at Leigh, Adam Mort of Bolton, who was probably the son of Thomas Mort, whose widow Lettice, in 1612, laid claim to certain lands in Little Bolton, which were part of her dower on her first marriage with Robert Boulton.¹

Adam Mort is described by Dugdale in one pedigree as of Tyldesley, and in another as of Bolton, and second son of x x x Mort of Highfield Hall in Farnworth, in the parish of Dean, who was heir-at-law to Dr. Thomas Mort, Chancellor to the Bishop of Chester. Adam Mort was the founder of Astley Chapel (in Leigh), and at the close of his life lived at Tyldesley. His wife was buried at Leigh 3rd February, 1622-23; he died about the year 1630 and his Will was proved at Chester 19th May, 1631; he had issue : (1) Thomas, who married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Smith of Smithfold, in Hulton, near Bolton, and had issue Adam of Damhouse, Thomas, Robert, Jennet, Mary, and Jane; in 1734 Damhouse was sold by a Thomas Mort to his cousin Thomas Sutton; (2) Richard, died before his father, leaving issue George, Margaret, and Bridget; (3) Adam, who was baptized 30th August, 1601; he came to Preston when quite a young man; he was admitted by Court Roll in 1622, on the payment of a fine of eight pence, being described as Adam Morte, junior; he was apprenticed to one of the leading drapers of the town, and in 1636 was admitted a member of the Draper's Company. Shortly after his coming to Preston he married, 16th February, 1621-22,² Elizabeth the daughter of Seth Bushell of Preston, draper, who died in June, 1626; in 163— he took a second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Tildesley, Knight, Attorney-General for Lancashire, and widow of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury, in the county of Lancaster. Adam Morte was one of the persecutors of James Martin, the vicar of Preston in 1633, who described him as a rich burgomaster [see p. 182.] When the application to renew the Charter of Incorporation was made in 1635, Adam Mort was one of those who advanced money towards the necessary expense;³ in October, 1642, he was elected Mayor, although he was a strong Royalist, and the retiring Mayor an equally pronounced Parliamentarian; for some reason probably connected with this Mort declined to act or take the required oath, and on the 18th

¹ *Inq. Post Mort.* (Peter Boulton), vol. xx., No. 22 (see Record Soc., Lanc. and Ches., iii., 196.)

he is described as "of Preston, gentleman, and son of Adam Morte of Tildesley, dec."

² Marriage Settlement dated 3rd December, 1622; in this

³ Corporation Records.

October the Council, considering this an "indignitie and disgrace put upon the Corporation" and "lest others in like kynd" should "become refractory and disobedient to execute the office," fined him in the sum of 100 marks, which was to be forthwith levied on his goods and chattels.¹ Adam Mort (probably on the king's business) soon after this absented himself from the town, whereupon the Council, considering that in those "troublesome tymes" many dangers might arise, agreed to indemnify Edmund Werden, the retiring Mayor, from any "charges, suits, or troubles" which might arise until Adam Mort took the oath or until the next election of Mayor." Within a few weeks after this the refractory Mayor-elect took upon him the office to which he had been elected, probably having been advised that by doing so he could further the interests of the Royalists with whom he was now in close touch. On the 10th December, [1642], there was a meeting at Preston, when there were present the Earl of Derby, Lord General of the County; Sir John Girlington, High Sheriff; Alexander Rigby of Burgh; and others, when it was agreed to raise £8,700 in the county for the purpose of carrying on the war, and it was further agreed that Adam Mort, "gentleman Maior of Preston," be one of the Treasurers, and that he and Alexander Rigby of Burgh, be collectors for the Hundred of Amounderness.² The siege of Preston in the February following has already been described [see p. 51]; the gallant action of Mort on that occasion is described by an eye witness, who wrote "and as if men must have been singled out for slaughter we could scarcely have picked out better the Maior (that was resolute to desperatenesse in the cause, that had oftymes been heard swere 'that he would fire the towne ere he gave it up, and beginne with his owne house') was slain."³ Another version is that Mort 'killed one of the Collonell's [Sir John Seaton] men with a push of his pike but after lost his own life for it together with his son.' Another account is that 'the Maior of the towne, Mr. Adam Mort, came up to the souldiers very fearsly but was sleyn in a short space.'"⁴

It is not a fact that Mort's son was slain at this siege; his eldest son Seth was only then aged twenty (and survived his father many years), and his other sons (by his second wife) were all children, and moreover, the parish register recording the burial on the 10th February of "Adam Morte, sen., Maior de Preston," makes no reference to his son. Adam Mort had

¹ Corporation White Book.

² Civil War Tracts, *Chet. Soc.*, 11, 67.

³ Letter from John Tilsley, Civil War Tracts, *Chet. Soc.*, 11, 72, 75.

⁴ Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire, *Chet. Soc.*, lxii, 23.

issue by his first wife: (1) Seth, of whom presently; and (2) Jennet, who married Henry Marsden of Gisburn, in the county of York, she was living in 1652; (3) Richard, who was living in 1653, but was dead or removed from Preston before 1662; (4) Henry, who was living at Preston in 1642, but not on the Burgess Roll of 1662; (5) Edward, who was a grocer in the town of Preston. At the Court Leet on 2nd November, 1653, he was called upon to enter into a recognizance of £50 to appear at the next Court and in the meantime to keep the peace of the Commonwealth, especially against Valentyne Robinson, gent. On the 18th April following his recognizance was forfeited, not only for non-appearance, but because on the 30th January preceding he had assaulted Alexander Breres in Eaves Lane, near Chorley, and with his rapier drawn pursued him, and upon his leaping from his mare he had stabbed his rapier into the body of the said mare, of which wound she presently died;¹ he was living in Preston in 1662; (6) William was baptized at Preston 21st July, 1633, he was on the Burgess Roll in 1662; (7) Adam, baptized at Preston 21st September, 1634, was on the Guild Roll of 1662; (8) Anne, of whom nothing is known. Seth, the eldest son of Adam Mort, was baptized at Preston 29th May, 1622, on the Guild Rolls of 1642 and 1662; he is described as gentleman; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Massey of Puddington, in the county of Chester; he appears to have had some of the fighting disposition of his father, as in October, 1653, he was fined for "making a tussle and abusing" his brother Richard, for which he was fined 2s. 6d.; and at the same Court the two brothers were fined 5s. each for an assault and "drawing blood upon the body of William Brewer." As heir to his father he inherited lands and messuages in Bolton, Tonge, Harwood, Halliwell, Hindley, Westleigh, Penketh, and Great Lever, which estate, by indenture dated 3rd September, 1622, had been conveyed to trustees for certain uses of Adam Mort and his children; and before his death he settled an annuity of £140 (arising out of these estates) upon his daughter Jennett, but in December, 1651, the property of Seth Mort was sequestered for acts of delinquency, and on the 10th June, 1652, he prayed to be allowed to receive the benefit of the Act of Oblivion. At the same time his sister, Jennett Morte of Preston, spinster, exhibited her title to the £140 a year to the Lancashire Committee, which was admitted, but as the properties were not worth "near as much" as the annuities she was allowed

¹ Court Leet Records.

to take the whole rents. Subsequently the "new Commissioners" again seized the property and further proof was required to establish her rights, and it appears probable that ultimately she recovered possession.¹ Seth Morte entered his pedigree at the Dugdale Visitation in 1664-65, but no Arms were assigned. In March, 1690, he tendered a vote at the Parliamentary election, which was objected to on the ground that he did not live in Preston [see chap. xv.] Seth Morte had issue: (1) Thomas, born in 1652, and was on the Guild Roll of 1662; (2) Adam, on the Guild Roll of 1662; (3) Charlet [Charlotte]; (4) Elizabeth; (5) Ann, baptized at Preston 23rd January, 1660-61; (6) Catherine, baptized at Preston 29th October, 1663.

Before 1682 the family appear to have left Preston, as the name does not once occur in the Guild Roll. There was a Richard Morte, who died 28th October, 1722, seised of lands in fee simple in the county of Lancaster, but there is no evidence to connect him with the Preston family, nor to show where he lived. He was said to have made a Will bearing date 20th August, 1690, leaving all to his widow and her heirs for ever; the Will, however, was never proved, and its existence or validity was questioned, as the testator had (so it was alleged) promised to make the eldest son of his sister Ann his heir. It appears that this Richard Mort had a brother who went for a soldier and was presumed to have died in Ireland thirty years before. He (Richard) had sisters: Ann, Margaret, and Mary.²

BRERES OF PRESTON.

This family in the sixteenth century was settled at Chorley, in Lancashire, where John Breres, having married a daughter of × × × Garston of Walton, near Liverpool, had two sons—Lawrence the elder and Henry; the first went to live at Walton and the younger son (Henry) remained at Chorley, and had issue one son Alexander, who had issue four sons, viz.: (1) Henry, of whom presently; (2) Thomas; (3) John of Marton [see pedigree]; (4) Edmund, who settled at Preston, and for a time lived at Brockhall; he was a Barrister-at-Law, and married Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, Knight, Attorney-General for the county of Lancaster; he was buried at Preston 9th May, 1625.³ They had issue [see pedigree.]

¹ Royalist Composition Papers, *Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc.*, xxxvi., 196.

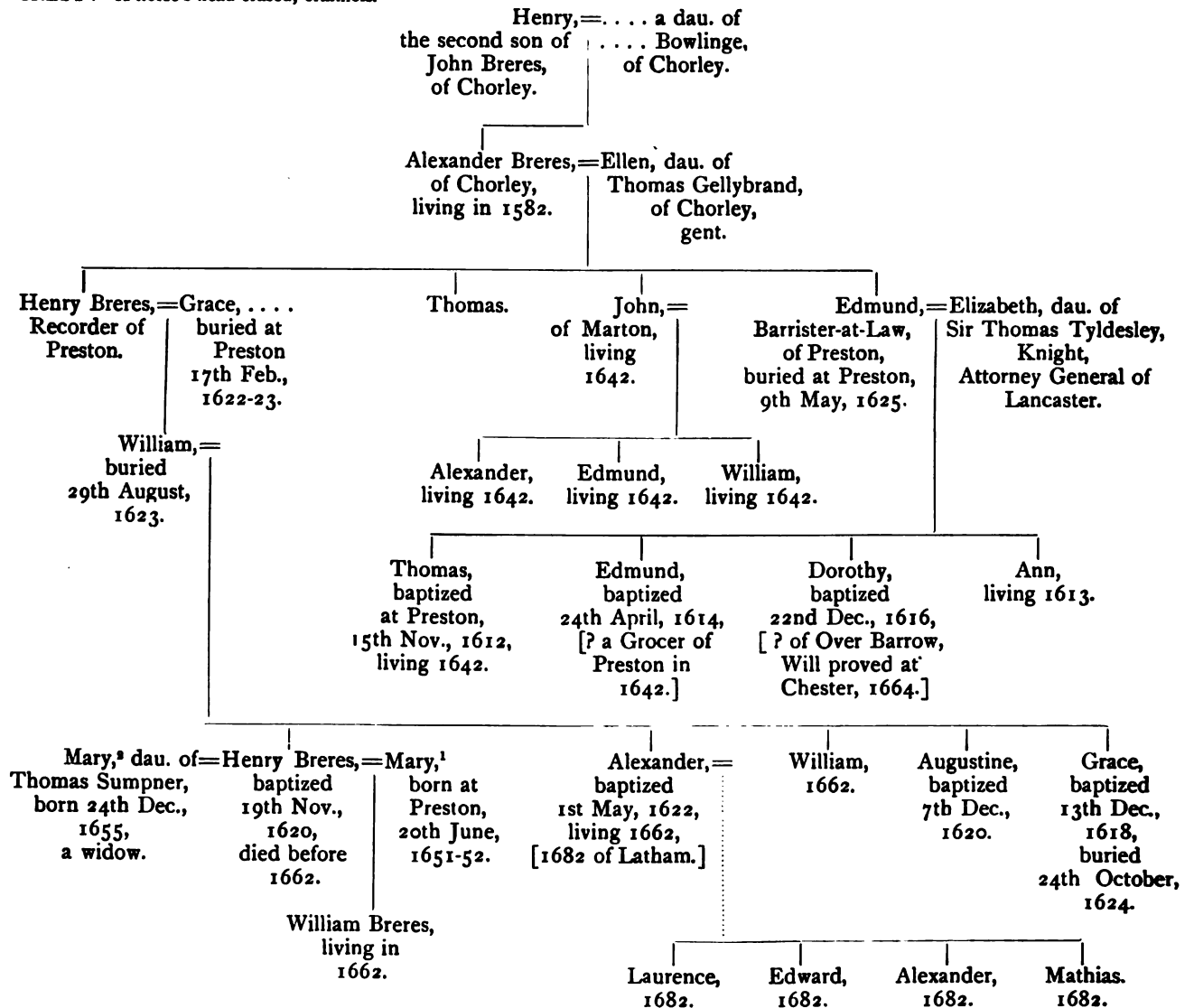
² Case for Counsel—Nicholas Grimshaw's MSS.

³ In the Parish Registers 15th May, 1612, he is described as "causidicus" = Lawyer.

PEDIGREE.

ARMS :—Quarterly— 1, 4, Ermine, on a canton azure, a falcon, volant, or ;
2, 3, Sable, three swans, argent [Walton family].
CREST :—A horse's head erased, erminois.

AUTHORITIES :—
Guild Rolls, Registers, Wills, &c.



Henry, the eldest son of Alexander Breres of Chorley, was with his father enrolled on the list of foreign burgesses at the Guild of 1582, and in 1602 was on the roll of in-burgesses, in which year John Breres (probably a cousin of his) was clerk of the Guild. On the occasion of the Royal visit in 1617, Henry Breres (as the Recorder of Preston) delivered an address [see p. 49]; he had issue a son William, who died in 1623, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom, Henry, was baptized 19th November, 1620, and died before 1662; he left issue a son William, who was on the Burgess Roll of 1662.

BRERES OF THE FRIARS.

In 1541 a portion of the Grey Friars' estate was leased to Thomas Breres, and about the same date Oliver Breres (the son of John Breres), who was probably his brother, claimed possession of the site of the Monastery by conveyance from Sir Thomas Holcrofte, Knight [see p. 200.] In a portion of the ancient building Oliver Breres and his descendants continued to live for nearly a century, and in the parish records, to distinguish them from the other branch of the family, they were described as "of Freres." About eight years after the settlement of the dispute just referred to, Oliver Breres was a defendant in the Duchy Court, the plaintiff being Henry Banastre, who pleaded that he was lawfully seised of a house and six acres of land in Preston, and received the rents and profits thereof until Oliver Breres came with "divers other ryotous and evil disposed persons to the number of nine," on the 9th October just passed [1553], and with force and arms, to wit "with staves, billes and daggers, and other weapons," and entered into the premises and refused to quit.¹ Oliver Breres took an active part in the town's affairs; he was Steward of the Guild in 1542 and was afterwards an Alderman, and in 1558 was elected Mayor. In or about 1553 he acquired Hamerton Hall in Sladeburne, in Yorkshire, which then became the family seat, and the house at the Friary was occupied by his younger brother (Thomas) and his descendants.

John Breres, the eldest son of Oliver, entered himself and his five sons, Oliver, John, Thomas, Henry, and Francis, on the Guild Roll of 1602 as foreign burgesses, an example which was followed by his descendants in the two succeeding Guilds.

Thomas Breres, presumably the younger brother of Oliver, in 1542 was carrying on the business of a draper in Preston; in 1582 he was Steward of the Guild; he died in June, 1616, and was buried at Preston on the 27th June. He had issue: (1) Henry, who in 1582 was living in Coventry; (2) Roger, lived at the Friars, being in 1598-99 described as gentleman. In this year he claimed £5 from John Chaffers for rent and profits of a wind mill called the Townend Mill, near the town of Preston. The profits claimed were for a month and five days at 10s. a day; he also claimed ijs. vid. for certain stones called "musterd yhernes."² His Will, dated 13th July, 1614, was proved at Richmond;³ in it he mentions all his children, and names his brother-in-law, Mr. Davenport, to whom he leaves £10 [see pedigree.]

¹ "Pleadings," 7 Edward VI., vol. vi., b 23.

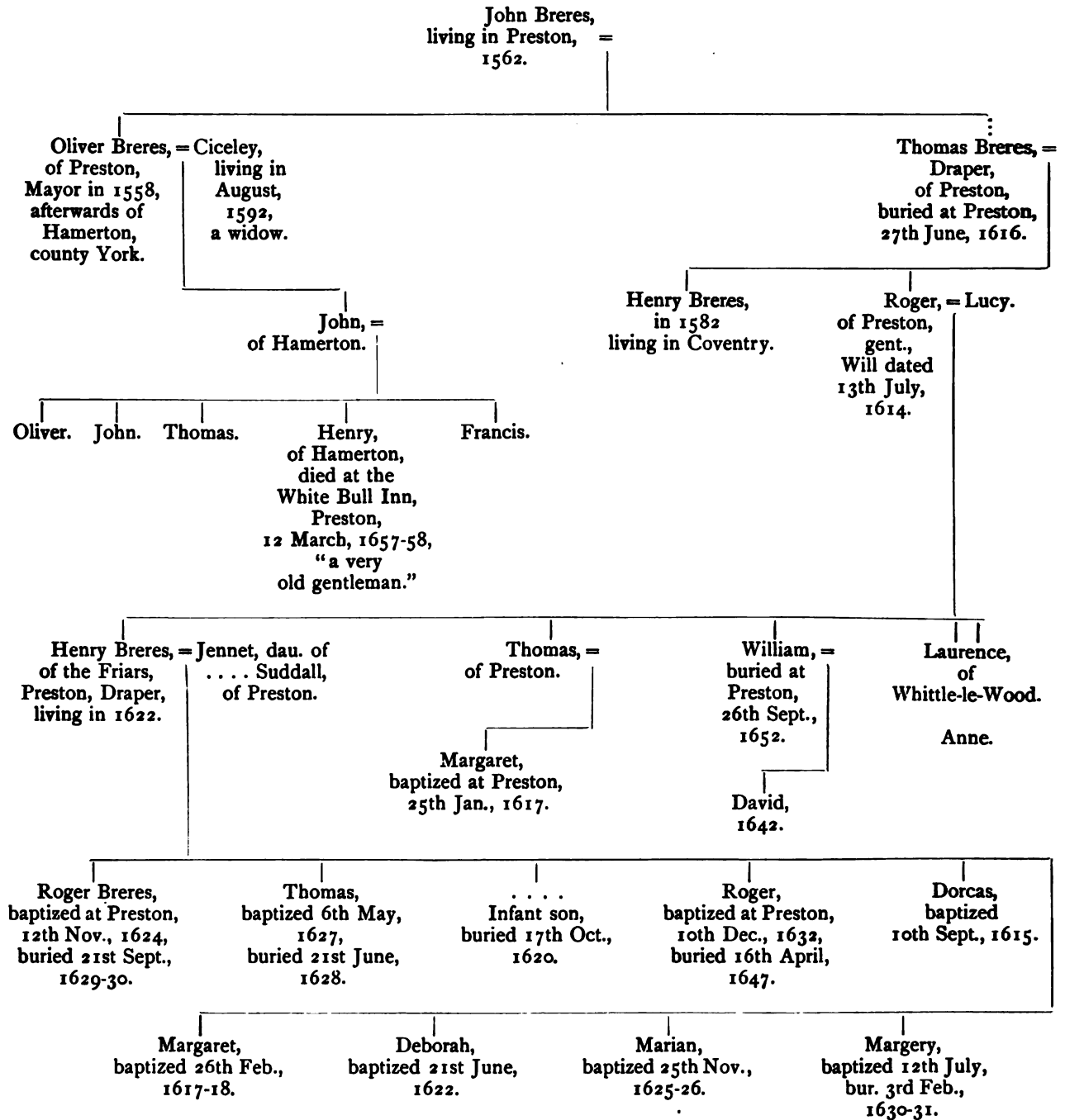
³ Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 32115.

² "Pleadings," 41 Elizabeth, vol. xcxi., b 15.

PEDIGREE.

ARMS :—The same as Breres of Preston except that the canton azure is gules.

AUTHORITIES :
Wills, Registers, Guild Rolls, &c.



About the middle of the century the Breres no longer appear as a Preston family; on the Guild Roll of 1662 there is not one on the list of inn-burgesses, but as foreign burgesses appear Alexander, Henry, and William, sons of William Breres, deceased; John Breres of Lathom; Henry Breres of Goosnargh, and his brother John, on the Roll of 1682; there are Lawrence, Edward, Alexander, and Mathias, sons of Alexander Breres of Latham; Henry Breres of Goosnargh, and his four sons, Thomas, Mathew, John, and William. In 1663 there were two Mrs. Breres paid hearth tax in Preston.

CHORLEY OF PRESTON.

According to the Visitation of Sir William Dugdale in 1664-65, the Chorleys of Preston were an offspring from the Chorleys of Chorley, and he assigned to both the same Arms and Crest. Two pedigrees of the Chorleys of Chorley were entered in 1664-65, and the two Vicars of Preston, Leonard and Roger Chorley, [see p. 178] were probably related to the William Chorley, who early in the sixteenth century married Margaret, the daughter and co-heir of Roger Walton of Walton-on-the-hill, near Liverpool,¹ who had a grandson Leonard, who was the Recorder of Liverpool. It is at all events not unlikely that John Chorley, who was admitted at the Guild of 1582 as a stallinger on the payment of 46s. 8d., was a son of one of the Vicars of Preston; in 1602 he was an Alderman and Mayor; in 1603 he was engaged in business as a salter, and the extract from his Will, dated × × × 1607, preserved in the British Museum,² furnishes evidence as to three generations of the pedigree subjoined, to which, beyond the fact that for several generations the Chorleys held a good position in the town, there is nothing to add of historical interest.

One branch of the family were classed as gentry and another as butchers. John Chorley the elder of Preston, butcher, left a Will dated 20th March, 1666-7, in which he names Margaret his wife, his son John Chorley, his daughter Mary Hall, and his grand-daughter Ann Hall. For the Bond entered into by the son John Chorley, Henry Chorley of Preston, gent., was surety. A second John Chorley the elder of Preston, butcher (apparently the son of the last named), made his Will 4th October, 1691, and appears to have left no issue, as he gave all his buildings and burgage to his niece Ann Robinson in trust for her son John Robinson and his heirs; and in

¹ Dugdale's Visitation.

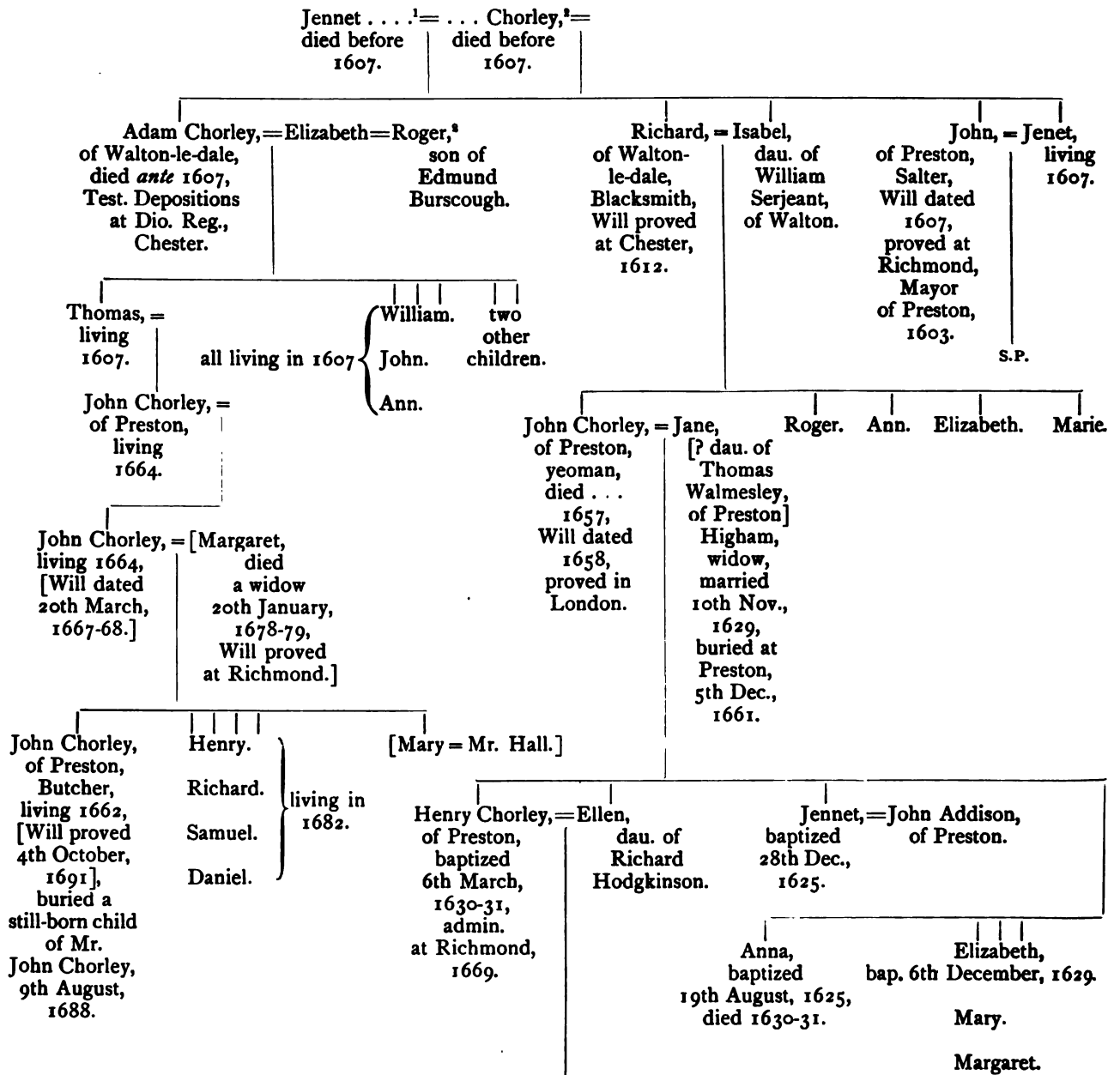
² Add. MSS., 32115.

Chorley of Preston.

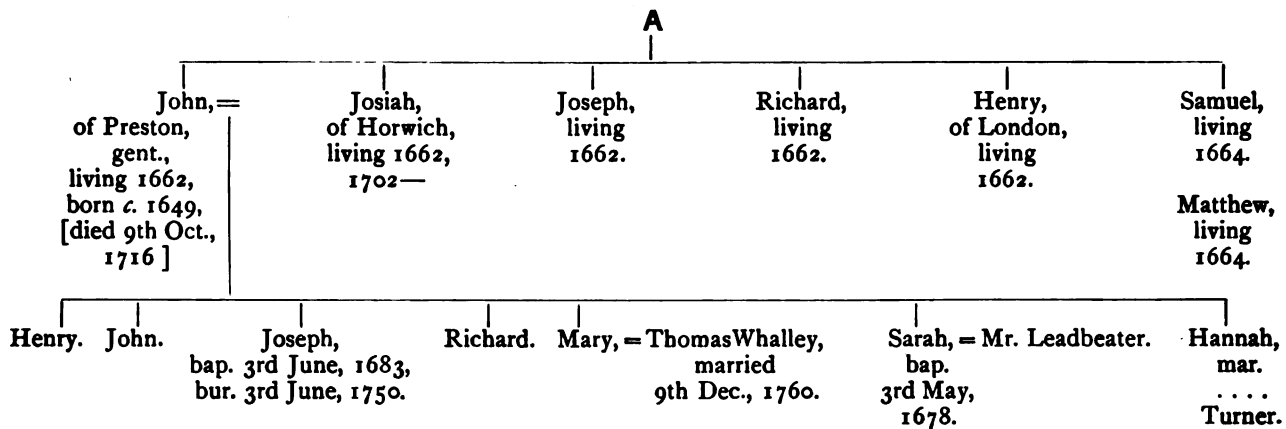
ARMS :—Quarterly ; first and fourth, argent, a chevron, gules, between three blewbottles (flowers so called) ; second and third, sable, three swans, argent.

CREST :—Or, a chapeau, gules, turned-up ermine, a saker's head (a species of hawk) erased proper.

AUTHORITIES :—Wills, Registers, &c.



A



default to his testator's cousin William Hibson of Preston, and Elizabeth his daughter, with remainder to his testator's sister Mary Hall; to the Mayor of Preston, the Aldermen and Common Council of Preston, everyone of them a mourning scarf and hatband; to the poor of Preston twenty nobles in doles of twopence each; his butcher standing at the Dungeon door he gave to Richard Graddell and his son Henry. Another John Chorley (probably the son of Henry and born c. 1649) was Mayor of Preston in 1698 and 1706; he was buried at Preston 9th October, 1716; his Will was proved at Richmond. He left all his lands, &c. to his son Henry Chorley and his heirs, charged with the payment of £200 to his testator's daughter Elizabeth and £200 to his daughters Susan Leadbeater and Hannah Turner; out of his personal estate he gave to his daughter Mary Whalley £100. The Bond given to his son Richard for £100 was to be paid. He names his son Joseph and his son-in-law Thomas Whalley, also mention is made of their children whose names are not given.¹ On the Guild Roll of 1702 appear the names of John Chorley, Alderman, and his sons Henry, Richard, Josiah (described as *Clericus* of Norwich in 1742), Richard is called "of *Frantendon* in Norfolk, Dissenting Minister," and a Samuel is of London, a Chinaman. In 1762 not a member of the family is entered.

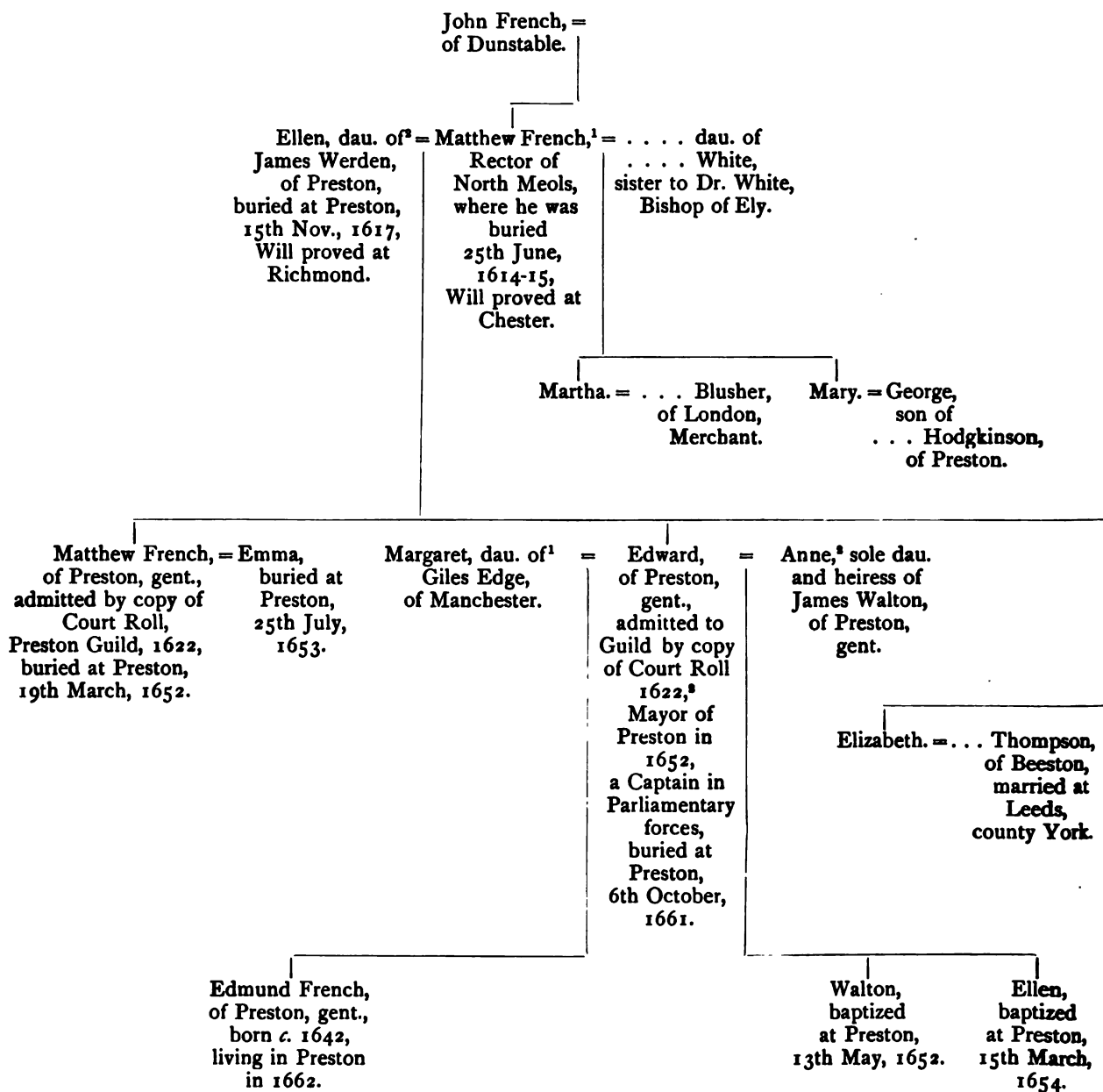
There is wanting evidence to correctly continue the above descent.

FRENCH OF PRESTON.

This was originally a Bedfordshire family, one of whom, Matthew, the son of John French of Dunstable, was in April, 1600, appointed Rector of North Meols in Lancashire, and his sons after his decease settled in Preston.

¹ Proved at Richmond, 20th October, 1716.

This family appears shortly after 1662 to have left Preston, although in the Parish Church Registers on 26th May, 1695, is the baptism of Ellen, daughter of Robert French.

PEDIGREE.¹

¹ Dugdale gives outline pedigree to 1664.

² He was in business in Preston in 1643, when John Hayhurst was bound apprentice to him [Guild Roll.]

EYVES OF FISHWICK.

A branch of this family was settled in Fishwick at the beginning of the sixteenth century, when a William Eves, husbandman, aged 50 years, gave evidence [in 1515] in the case of Henry Ainesworth *versus* Richard Wallis [Walls], respecting the title to a house in Preston.¹ In 1535, William Eyves is described as a yeoman and held part of the tithes of hay and corn in Fishwick as a yearly tenant of Sir Alexander Osbaldeston.² Not long after this date Ralph Eves [who was possibly the son of William] was charged in the Duchy Court by James Walton and others with having destroyed "coneyes" in the lordship, "as well by night as by day," and being implicated in an assault arising out of the "illegal hunting."³ In the dispute as to the right of way, &c., in 1541 [see p. 101], the inhabitants of Fishwick were represented by Richard Eyves; it was no doubt the widow of Richard who in 1577 was returned as "suspected to refuse to go to church," and whose goods were valued at £100.⁴

Nearly a century later the heads of this family held to the old form of religion and were treated as delinquents and recusants. From a petition of William, Marquis of Hertford, to the Committee for compounding estates dated 1654, we learn that by indenture dated 12th March, 14 James I. [1617] Sir Richard Molyneux, Knight, demised to Ralph Eyves "the Hall of Fishewicke" with its appurtenances, and free liberty of fishing within the lordship of Fishewicke; to hold for the lives of the said Ralph, Richard his son, and Joan Wallis his daughter, and of the longest liver of them, at the yearly rent of £6 (and a payment of £100), with a proviso that if Richard the son should survive his father, or if he should marry in his father's lifetime and with his privity and consent, then it should be lawful for Sir Richard Molyneux, after the death of the survivor, to re-enter into the premises. Richard did not marry with his father's consent, and in 1654 both father and son were dead; but two-thirds of the estate were under sequestration owing to the delinquencies of the said Ralph [see Fishwick Hall, p. 306.] In March, 1651-52, Ralph Eyves of Fishwick, gent., was reported as a Papist, and Richard his son, of Bradley and Fishwick, as a Papist and delinquent. The estate of Ralph in Fishwick was in 1653 let at £15 a year. Richard Eyves by indenture dated 15th August, 13 Charles I.

¹ "Pleadings," 6 Henry VIII., vi., a. 2 [see Lanc. and Ches. Record Soc., xxxii., 34.]

³ "Pleadings," Henry VIII., n.d., 4 E. 4.

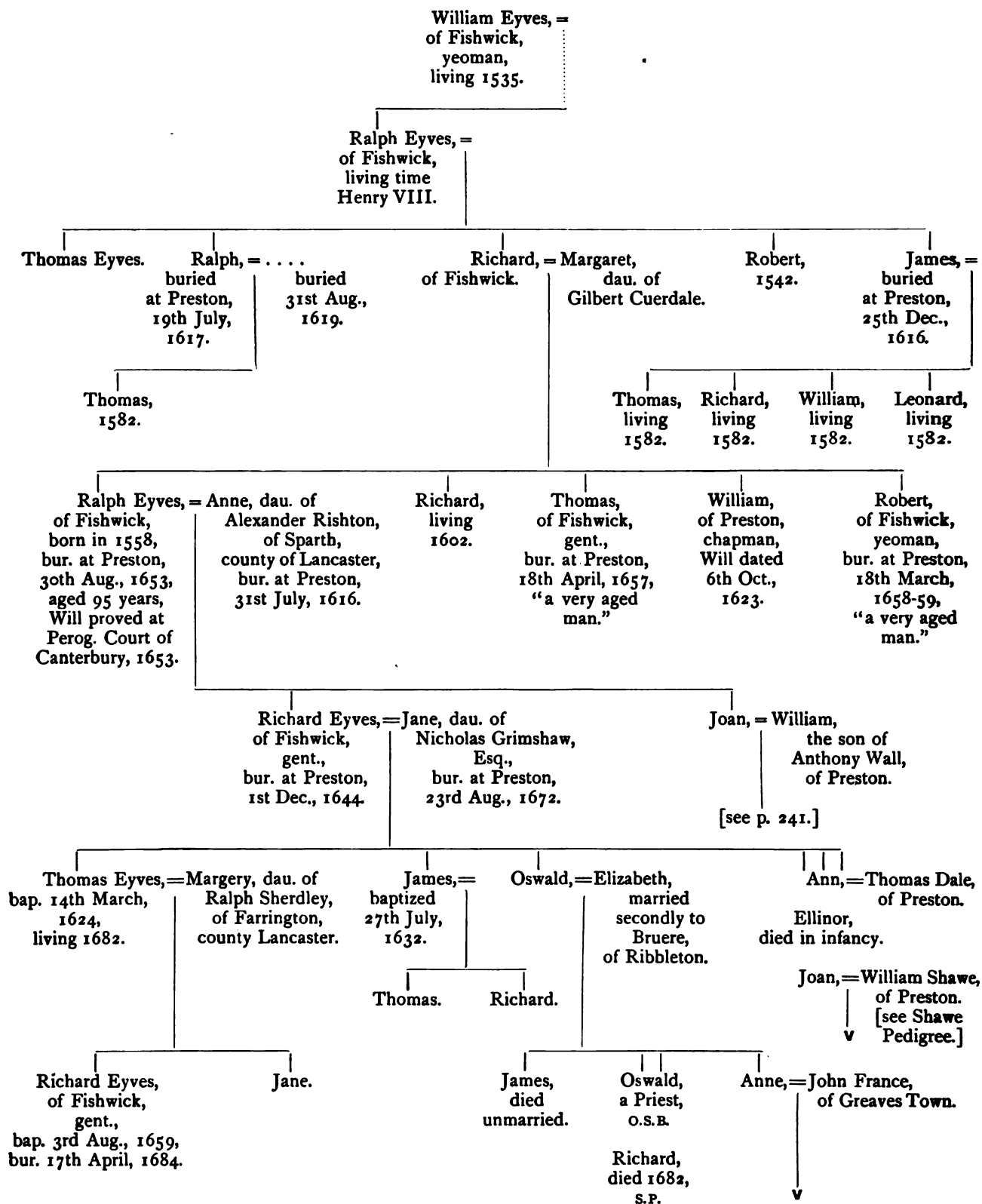
⁴ State Papers, Dom. Ser., cxviii., No. 451.

² "Pleadings," 27 Henry VIII., vii., T. B.

PEDIGREE.

ARMS¹:—Sable, a chevron, between three cross-crosslets, argent.

AUTHORITIES:—
Wills, Guild Rolls, Registers, Visitations, &c.



¹ As given by Dugdale at the Visitation, 1664-65.

[1637], granted to James Foulds of Martholine, yeoman, an annuity of £10 arising out of a messuage in Aughton, called Over Hackinge; in March, 1652-53, this was under sequestration for the recusancy of Richard Eyves then deceased.¹ In 1663 "Mr. Thomas Eyves" paid Hearth Tax for Fishwick. Three of the Eyves refused to sign the Protestation in 1641, viz.: William, Ralph, and Richard.

Towards the close of the century there were several offshoots of this family settled in the neighbourhood of Preston, some of them in very humble walks of life; in Fulwood were Evyes, who were shoemakers, labourers, and butchers; but the descendants of the main branch for a time lived at Greavestown in Ashton-on-Ribble, Anne, the daughter of Oswald Evyes, having married John France of that place.

TYRELL'S HOUSE.

A family of this name lived here in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. On 22nd September, 1379, protection for a year was granted to Alexander Tyrell of Preston, on his going to Ireland on the King's service.² A Richard Tyrell's name appears on the Guild Roll of 1397 as one whose father had been free of the preceding Guild; and on the Roll for 1415 is Roger Tyrell "de more hows." In the 12 Henry IV. [1410-11], a Charter was enrolled whereby Robert de Hackenshaw of Preston granted to William de Dutton and his heirs for ever a house in Fishergate, a rood of land annexed and three acres in "le more," near the highway leading from Roger Tyrell's house to Ribbleton.³ On the Roll of 1542 is a William Tyrrel, and on that of 1562 Henry Tyrrell, after which the name disappears.

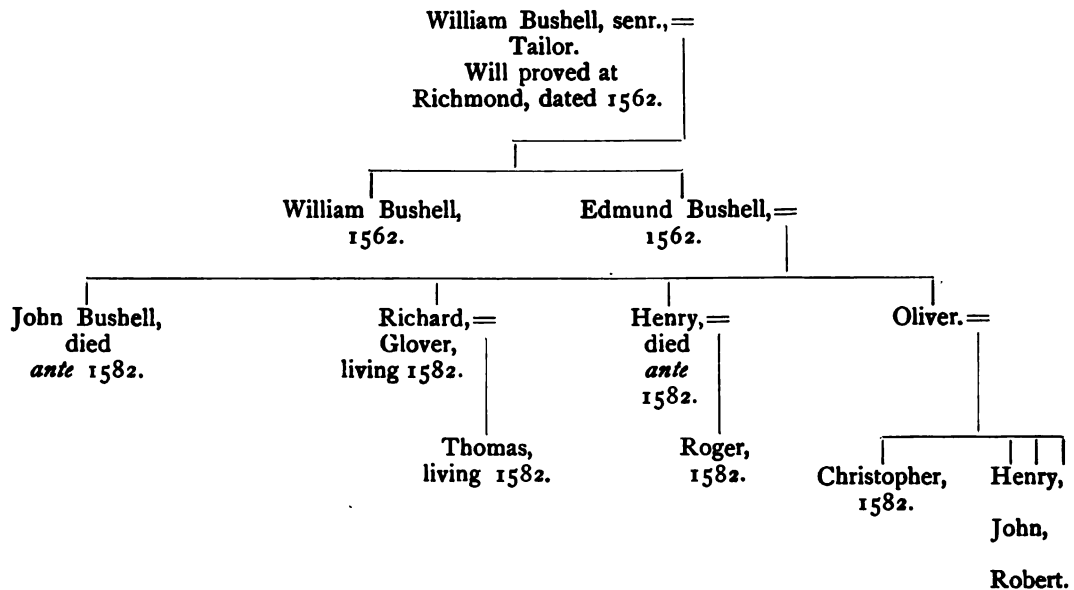
BUSHELL OF PRESTON.

The Bushells of Preston are supposed to have descended from a family of that name in Cuerden, in the parish of Leyland; but it is not unlikely that the order should be reversed and that the Cuerden Bushell came from an old Preston stock. In 1459, a Christopher Bushell was an in-burgess of the borough, and so must his father before him have been, and at the Guild that year John Bushell was admitted. The Roll of 1542 gives an Edward and his son John, and a William Bushell, and the two succeeding Rolls prove the following descent:

¹ Royalist Com. Papers, 1st Ser., vol. xxxiii., No. 1,021, fol. 1, and vol. lxxvi., No. 2,388, fol. 535; see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh., vol. xxvi.

² Pat. Rolls, 3 Richard II., memb. 28.

³ „ 12 Henry IV. (10).



It has been assumed, but we think without sufficient evidence, that Thomas Bushell of Cuerden, had a younger son Seth¹ (who would be great-uncle to the Vicar of Preston, see p. 187); it is however just probable that the Seth Bushell, who was admitted by copy of Court Roll at the Guild of 1602, was one of the Preston family whose father had not for some reason been at the Guild preceding. Soon after his admission he was in business as a woollen merchant, and in 1622 he was an Alderman; he married first the widow of James Hodgkinson [see p. 249] of Preston, and second the daughter of Alexander Rishton of Sparth, gent. He died 15th September, 1623, and was buried in Preston Church [see p. 120.] His second wife survived him; her Will was dated 1632, and in it she desired to be buried with her first husband. She left a number of small legacies; amongst the legatees were her daughters Agnes wife of Thomas Walmisley, Mary Hodgkinson, Marjery wife of John Parkinson, her son Rishton Hodgkinson, her grandchildren Elizabeth Walmisley, James Hodgkinson, Seath and Adam Morte. Seth Bushell had an only daughter Elizabeth who married Adam Morte² [see p. 320.]

¹ Dugdale gives no such brother.

² An Adam Bushell son of William Bushell of Preston, was buried there, 22nd December, 1647.

PRICHARD OF PRESTON.

Although not strictly speaking an old Preston family, the Prichards lived here for several generations, and one of them was five times Mayor of the borough. The Prichards claim descent in the direct male line from Caradoc, Prince of South Wales, who lived in the sixth century, but it is not necessary here to examine the authenticity of this claim; it will be sufficient to say that the family was settled at Llanover Court and Goytre Manor, in the county of Monmouth, and here lived Matthew Prichard (eldest son of William ap Richard or Prichard.) He was High Sheriff of his county in 1596; he died in 1622, and there is a monument to his memory in Llanover Church, upon which is inscribed: "Here lyeth the bodies of William Prichard of Llanover, Esq., and of Matthew Prichard of Llanover Esq., his sonne and heire lineally descended from the bodye of Cradocke Vraich, Vras Earle of Hereford and Prince between Wye and Seaverne." Matthew Prichard left four sons, the second of whom was Jenkyn (John) Prichard of Llanover Court, who was baptized 2nd April, 1599; he was a Captain in the King's forces during the Civil War and took part in the siege of Raglan Castle in 1646. The date of his death is uncertain, but according to family tradition it was during the time of the Commonwealth that he sent his son William Prichard (born in 1640) to Chorley, in Lancashire, where he remained for the rest of his life, and where he had nine children baptized; he was buried at Chorley 14th July, 1724; his wife Elizabeth was interred at Preston, where their son William settled. William Prichard was baptized at Chorley 16th August, 1699; when quite a young man he came to Preston and set up as an apothecary, and soon became one of the leading burgesses; in 1726 he was the Mayor's bailiff; in 1726 he was elected an Alderman, and served the office of Mayor in 1743, 1753, 1759, and 1765; he married Anne Alderson of Askrigg, in the county of York; he died in 1773, and was buried at Preston; his Will was proved at Lancaster in the same year, in it he is described as "Apothecary of Preston." It is not unlikely that he acquired the business of John Cadman, jun., who died in 1723, having succeeded to his father's business in 1682 [see Trade Tokens *post.*] The widow of William Prichard died in 1778 and was buried at Preston. They had issue: (1) John; (2) Thomas, died in infancy; (3) Christopher, married; (4) William, died in infancy; (5) Edmund; (6) Roger, died in infancy;¹ (7) William,

¹ None of these sons remained in Preston, and there are no male representatives of them now living.

who was baptized at Preston 15th April, 1737; he succeeded to his father's business as an apothecary, and like him was an honoured burgess; he was an alderman and twice Mayor of his native town (in 1792 and 1800.) He married Ann, daughter of Christopher Preston of Kirkby Lonsdale, one of the family of Preston of Holker Hall in Furness; he died in 1803 and his widow in 1829 [see monument]; he had issue (beside other children): Richard Preston Prichard, born at Preston, baptized 18th March, 1765, married Selina Taylor, daughter of the Rev. William Taylor, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; died at Sydenham, Kent, 7th November, 1836. He and his widow, who died 24th March, 1857, were buried at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham; they had issue, besides other sons and daughters: their eldest son (born 1807) Richard Preston Prichard of Maitland House, Sussex, who married 15th April, 1845, Marianne, daughter of Edward Dod Colville, Esq., and had issue: (1) William Sutcliffe, born 14th August, 1847; (2) Marian Colville, born 14th November, 1849; (3) Charles Edward Crosse of Llanover House, near Farnham, Surrey, born 15th November, 1850; (4) Richard Russell, born 27th February, 1853; and (5) Geo. Scott, born 20th August, 1856 (all living 1900); Richard Preston Prichard died 15th April, 1859, his widow 6th June, 1884, both buried in vault at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham.

In the baptistery of the Preston Church is a monument inscribed:

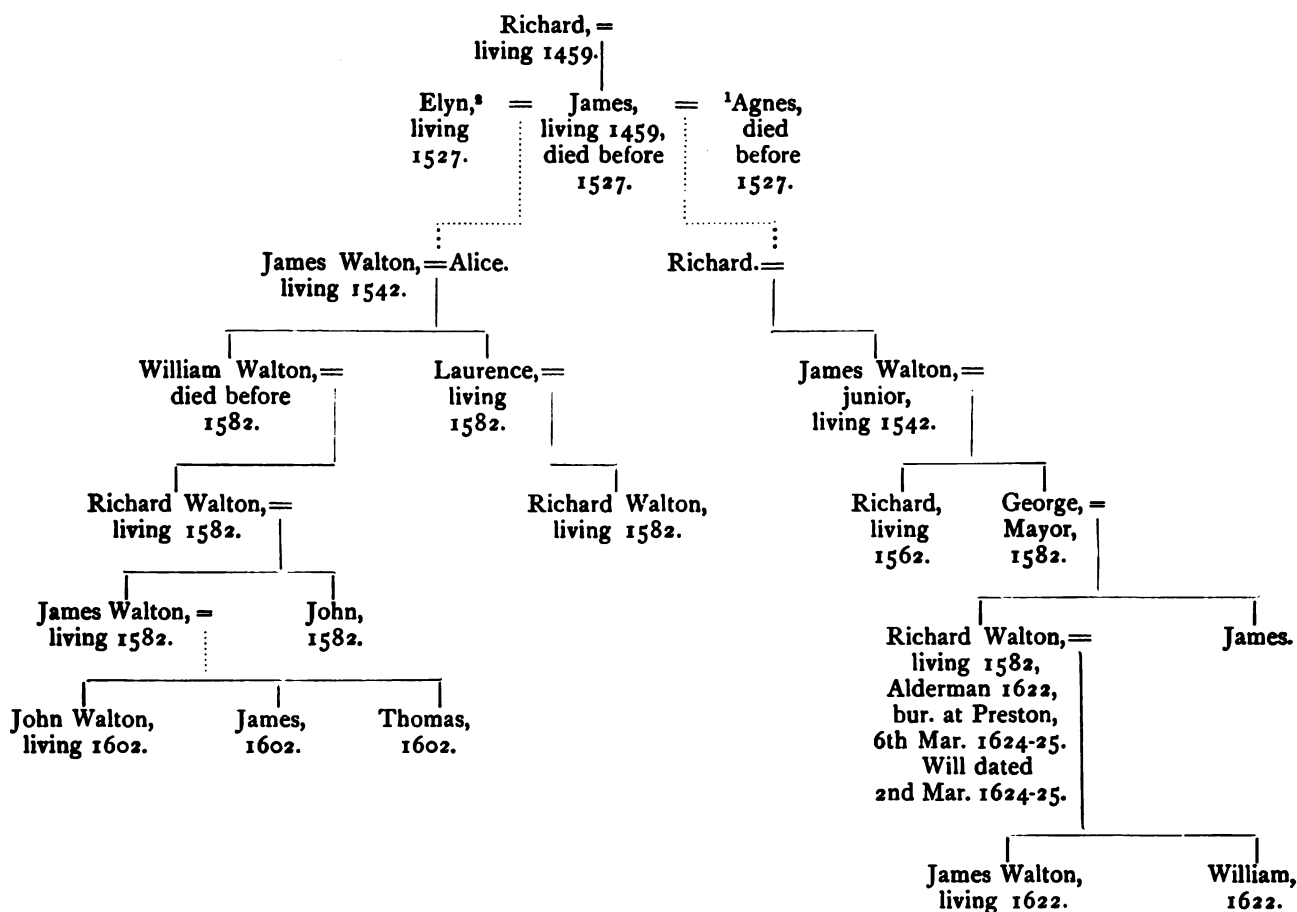
“Near this place
lies interred the remains
of William Prichard
Esqre who died 21 March
1803 aged 67 years
Also Ann his wife who
departed this life 9 Dec
1829 in the 96 year
of her age. also of John
Prichard Esqre their son
who departed this life
4 March 1834 aged 67
Also of Catherine Prichard his
wife who departed this life
2 August 1849 aged 61.”

On this monument are the Arms and Crest of the Prichards of Llanover and Preston, and the Crest of the Prestons of Holkar, in Furness; “or, a tower, argent, a stork rising, argent, beaked, or.”¹

¹ The crest of the Prestons of Preston is quite different [see p. 222.]

WALTON OF PRESTON.

Various members of this family took such a prominent part in the municipal affairs of the town in the sixteenth century that they are worthy of more than a passing notice, although the house they occupied cannot be identified, nor (for lack of material) a complete pedigree compiled. Originally the family came from Walton-le-dale; but as early as 1332 there was a John de Walton holding land in Broughton [see p. 30]; and in 1397 a John de Walton and his son Richard were in-burgesses of Preston; in 1348 Henry de Walton was Vicar of Preston, and in 1415 Richard Walton was the Vicar [see pp. 175-176.] On the Guild Roll for that year were William and his son William, and in 1459 William Walton was clerk of the Guild, and Tristrem de Walton and James the son of Richard were burgesses. Between 1496 and 1551 the name of James Walton (probably father and son) appears as Mayor, and in 1582, George the son of James occupied that office. The Guild Roll and Pleadings supply the following details:



The dispute as to the election of Mayor in the 19 and 20 Henry VIII. [1527-28], when both James Walton senior and junior were interested, has already been related [see p. 42.]

In 20 Henry VIII. [1529], James Walton of Preston (probably the Mayor in 1515) had been dead five years or more, and Thomas Walton of Bermondsey in Surrey, yeoman, complained to the Duchy Court that whereas his father was at the time of his death seised of a burgage and a half burgage in Preston, of the yearly value of twenty shillings, and before his death had granted it to him for his life; and likewise of another burgage with a garden, a horse mill, a "klyne to dry malte and all other manner of greyn," and a pasture called the Hall Meadow in Preston for a term of years: and being so seised made his Will, giving thereby to Elyn his wife the burgage, &c., for remainder of the lease, with remainder to the plaintiff. Afterwards, Elyn the wife died, and "one James Walton the younger of Preston, of his mighty power, without right or title entered upon the premises and occupied the same for five years." The plaintiff goes on to say that he is a "very poor man and nott able to sewe the common lawe;" but the defendant (James Walton) "has great maystership" and is greatly "frended in the shyre of Lancaschyre." The defendant's reply was to the effect that before the supposed lease was made by the plaintiff's father, Robert Cowell and John Hardson were seised of part of the premises as of fee, and gave the same to Agnes Walton for her life, with remainder to Richard Walton son of James Walton (the plaintiff); and after the death of Agnes and Richard Walton the same descended to James Walton, junr., as son and heir of the said Richard. The other premises and the mill were held by the plaintiff of the Dean and Chapter of the New College of Leicester, for a term of years, at a rental of 13s. 4d., and upon condition that if the rent should be in arrears for six months the Dean and Chapter should re-enter and take possession of the premises. After the death of James Walton (the plaintiff) and Elyn his wife, the rent fell in arrears, and the premises were demised to defendant's father (Richard Walton). The plaintiff in his replication denied all this, and a commission dated at Westminster 16th February, 20 Henry VIII. [1529] directed an enquiry to be made "to find out the truth." The matter was not finally settled until Michaelmas, 24 Henry VIII. [1532], when a decree was made in favour of the plaintiff, time being allowed for the defendant "to remove his goods."¹

¹ "Pleadings," vol. vi., w. 10 b., 24 Henry VIII. (see Record Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh., vol. xxxv., 5.)

The premised demise by the Dean and Chapter were again the subject of dispute in 5 Edward VI. [1551-52], when they were described as having been leased for 99 years to James Walton the elder, by indenture dated 27th March, 23 Henry VIII. [1532], and consisted of a messuage and garden on the east of the Church of Preston, a horse mill and "kill," and part of the hall meadow on the south of the church.

James Walton the elder, by his Will, left this property to trustees to hold to the use of his wife Alice for life, and after her death to James Walton his cousin; but during the life of Alice the widow, "one James Walton then Mayor of Preston and Thomas Wall, by force of arms, took possession of the premises." A commission was ordered to investigate but the result has not been preserved.¹ In 1655 the main branch of this family failed in male issue, and Anne, sole daughter and heiress of James Walton of Preston, gent., deceased, married Captain French [see p. 330.]

SHAWE OF PRESTON.

The first of this family who settled in Preston was Richard, the son of William Shawe of Shaw Hall, in the parish of Leyland. There was another branch of the family living at Heath Charnock, in the parish of Standish, in the sixteenth century. Richard Shawe was admitted at the Guild of 1602 as a stallenger on payment of £3 10s. od.; at the Guild of 1622 he was an Alderman of the borough and was elected Mayor the same year, which office in 1664 was filled by his son William. The Shawes continued to live in Preston until the end of the eighteenth century.

Beyond what is recorded on the accompanying pedigrees little is known of the earlier generations. William Shawe the elder of Preston, gentleman, left a Will which was proved at Richmond in 1681, by which he left £400 to his daughter Jane when she should be twenty-one years old, the rest of his estate he left to his three sons, William, John, and Joseph (the latter was a minor); he appointed his wife Hannah to be his executrix.

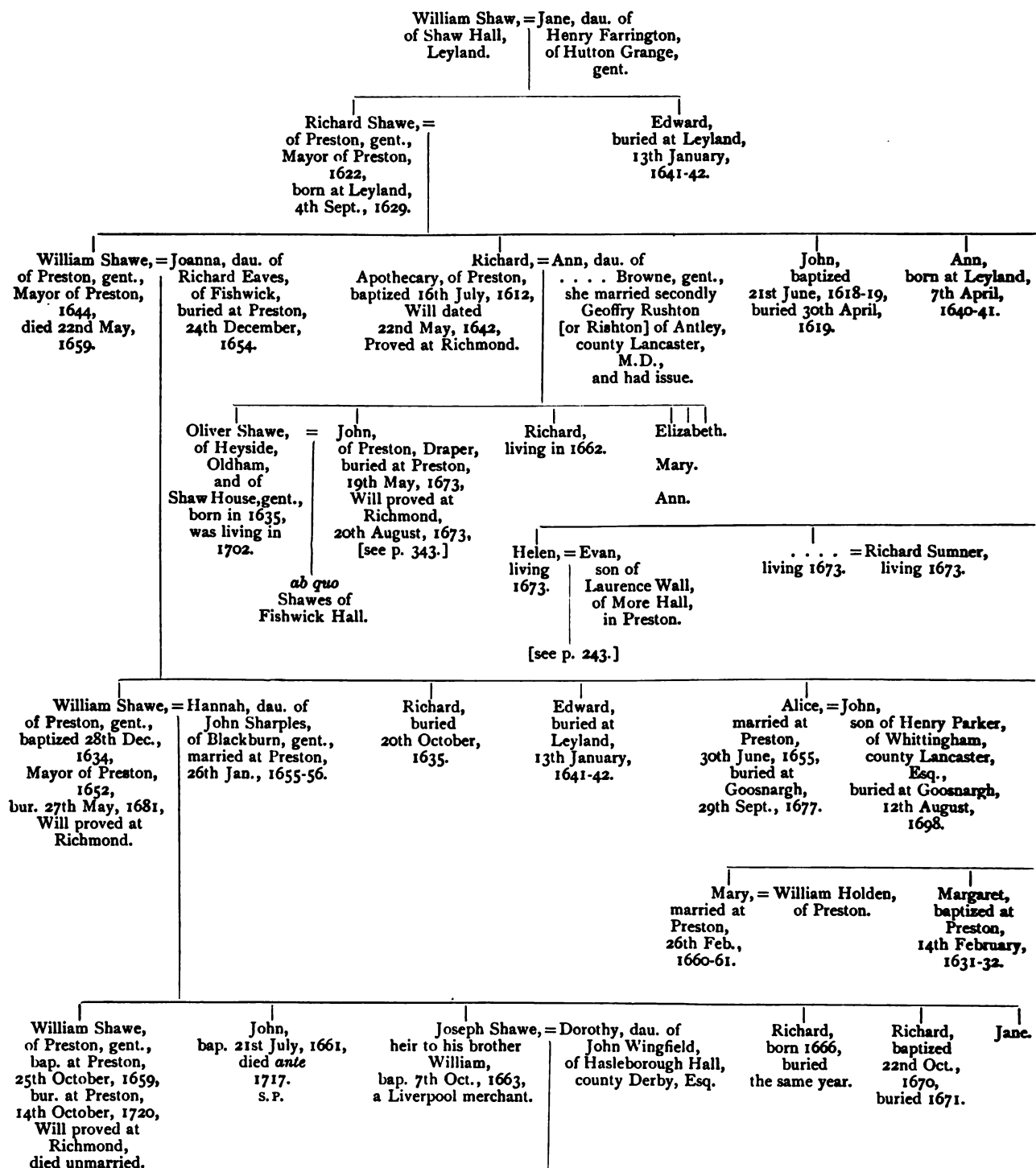
William Shawe, junior, was one of the executors of the Will of the Rev. Thomas Birch, Vicar of Preston. He died in October, 1720 and also left a Will, in which he is described as of Preston, gent.; in it he gives to his sister-in-law Anne Shawe of Newcastle, £10 a year; to his niece Jodred £100, and £20 to her husband; to William, son of his cousin William

¹ "Pleadings," vol. lix., w. 1, 5 Edward VI.

PEDIGREE.

ARMS :—Argent, a chevron, ermine, a canton, gules.
 CREST :—A falcon, volant proper.

AUTHORITIES :—
 Herald's Visitations,¹ Wills, Charters, Registers,
 Guild Rolls, &c.



A

¹ Dugdale's Visitation 1664-65. The Pedigree of the Preston Shaws is very meagre and inaccurate as given by Dugdale.

A

William Shawe, = Ann. dau. of
of Preston, Esq.,
Will dated
25th Feb., 1771,
proved at
Chester,
4th Sep., 1772.
Foster Cunliffe,
and sister of
Sir Ellis Cunliffe,
Bart.,
M.P. for Liverpool.

Dorothy,¹ dau. of = William Cunliffe Shawe, = Philippa,² dau. and heiress,
of Cloughton in
Garstang,
High Sheriff of
Lancashire,
1759.
baptized at Preston,
17th Sept., 1745,
of Singleton Lodge,
Kirkham, and Kesgrave
Hall, Suffolk,
M.P. for Preston, 1792,
died 4th Nov., 1821,
aged 76 years.
of Charles Pole of
of Southgate,
M.P. for Liverpool,
died Nov., 1850.

Joseph Shawe, = Anne Frances, dau. of
William Baynes, of
Harefield Place,
Middlesex,
died 12th July, 1826,
buried at Bath.
bap. 23rd March, 1746,
mar. 8th May, 1792,
died 12th Sept., 1816,
bur. at Bath.

Robert Newton Shawe, = Frances Ann,
dau. of
Thomas Jones,
of Stapleton,
county Gloucester.
of Kesgrave Hall,
county Suffolk,
M.P. for
East Suffolk.

Eliza Ann,
died in
infancy.

S. P.

Foster,
buried at Preston,
6th January,
1761.

Ann,
buried 4th Oct.,
1747,

Jenet,
bur. 14th July,
1746.

William Cunliffe Shawe, = Jane, dau. of
born 30th June, 1793,
Captain Royal Horse
Guards Blue,
died 25th Dec., 1881,
aged 88 years,
bur. at Bath Abbey.

... Patterson,
died 21st Feb.,
1826,
aged 18 years.

John Wingfield, = Mary, dau. of
born 23rd Sept.,
1797,
Scotch Greys,
died 3rd March,
1854.

S. P.

Sir Christopher
Baynes, Bart., of
Harefield Place,
Middlesex,
died 1855.

John George¹ =
Herbert
Griffies, son
of Sir George
Griffies
Williams,
Bart.

Mary =
Ann,
born
23rd
Feb.,
1796.

William R.²
Robinson,
of London.

Jane,
born
26th Mar.,
1802, died
in infancy.

Jane Elizabeth, = Lieut.-Col. William Henry
Baynes, son of General
Baynes,
died 14th Sept., 1878.
born 10th Feb.,
1826,
died 24th Mar.,
1879,
bur. at Bath.

S. P.

George Herbert,
died 1833,
aged 15 years.

Mary,¹ dau. of = Samuel Pole Shawe, =
born 15th July,
1789,
of Maple Hayes,
co. Stafford,
J.P. and D.L.,
died 11th March,
1862.
Edward Egan,
of Southgate,
Esq.,
died 24th June,
1825.

Mary Egan Shawe,
married
General R. Newton
Phillips.

Caroline,² dau. of =
Rev.
Charles Ballard,
of Haseley,
died 24th August,
1833.

S. P.

Mary Maria,³
dau. of
Sir F. Miles,
K.C.B.,
and widow of
William Oakeley,
Esq.,
of Glanwilliam,
North Wales.

Charles Augustus,
Captain
Coldstream
Guards.

Foster Cunliffe,
died young.

Henry Ellis,
died young.

Francis Manley,
Captain in
Coldstream
Guards.

Frances Ann. = John Phillips,
of Cutham House,
died 26th June,
1824.

Elizabeth Sophia. = Manserg St. George,
of Headford Castle,
Ireland.

Phillipa Emma. = Philip Henry,
son of
P. L. Powys,
of
Hardwicke
House,
county
Oxford.

Henry Cunliffe Shawe, = Georgina, dau. of
of Weddington Hall,
Esq.
Rev. Sir William
Nigel Gresley,
Bart.

Charlotte Sophia. Frances Philippa,
died an infant.

Emily Pole.

Henry Nigel Pole Shawe.

Charles.

Edith Mary.

Eleanor Grace.

Laura Georgina,
died in 1875.

Margaret Sophia,
died
an infant.

Shawe,¹ £20; to his (testator's) brother's children he left his "law books," when they came of age; to his brother Joseph Shawe, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., and Mr. Peploe [the Vicar], £200 for the use of the Charity School of the town, to the intent that the interest thereof should be paid yearly to the master, and the scholars to be taught Protestant principles [see chap. xvi.] The Will was dated the last day in February, 1717. William Shawe died unmarried and his real estate passed to his surviving brother Joseph, who in 1722 appears as a burgess of Preston with his son William; the latter in 1743 was a patron of Preston Church, and presented the living to the Rev. Randall Andrews in 1743; he died in 1772 and left a Will dated 25th February, 1771-72; he is described as of Preston, Esq.; he names his wife Ann, and his son William Cunliffe Shawe whom he makes his executor; he had four other children, three of whom died during his life; his second son Joseph is not named in the Will, being probably previously provided for; William Cunliffe, the eldest son of Joseph Shawe, was a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards Blue, he served in the engagements of Toulouse and Vittoria, and was wounded at Waterloo; he died 25th December, 1881, aged eighty-eight years; he has no surviving issue.

William Cunliffe, the eldest son of William Shawe, was member of Parliament for Preston in 1792 [see chap. xv.] The present representative of the family is Henry Cunliffe Shawe of Weddington Hall, Nuneaton, Esq., the only son of Samuel Pole Shawe of Maple Hayes, county Stafford, Esq.

SHAWES OF FISHWICK HALL.

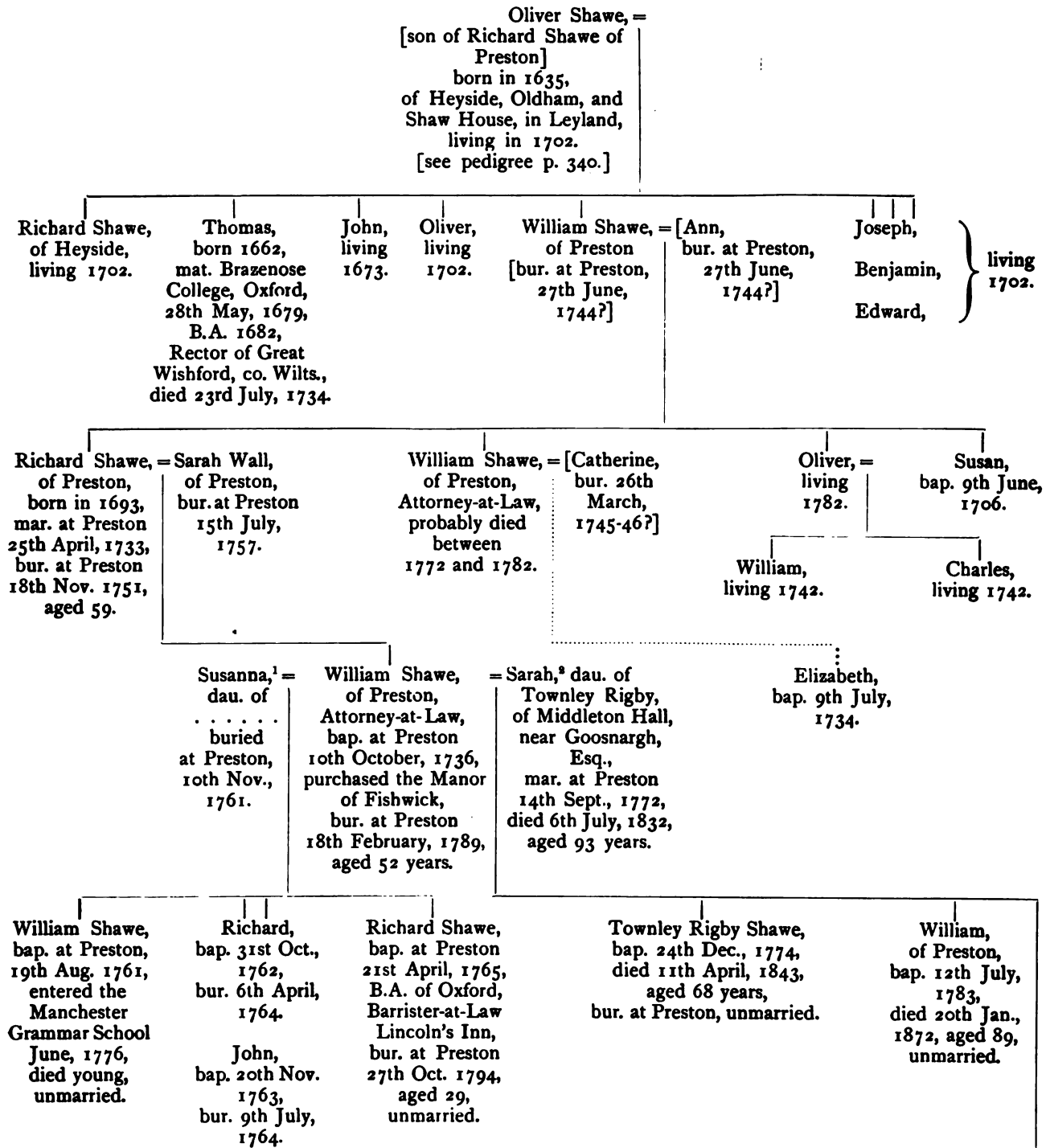
This is a junior branch of the Shawe family of Preston, the pedigree of which appears on pp. 340-341. Oliver Shawe was the eldest son of Richard Shawe, who was brother of the first William Shawe of Preston. Oliver Shawe had a younger brother John who was a draper in Preston, and dying in 1673 left a Will which alone affords sufficient proof of the connection between the two branches of the family. By this Will he left £30 towards the binding of six young boy apprentices, the sons of "Guild Burgesses" of Preston; to his brother Oliver Shawe £90; to his (Oliver's) son John 40s.; to his (testator's) mother Mrs. Anne Rishton and to her son Edward Rishton 20s. each; also 20s. each to his aunt and uncle Wall, his aunt and uncle Sumpner, his cousin William Shawe and

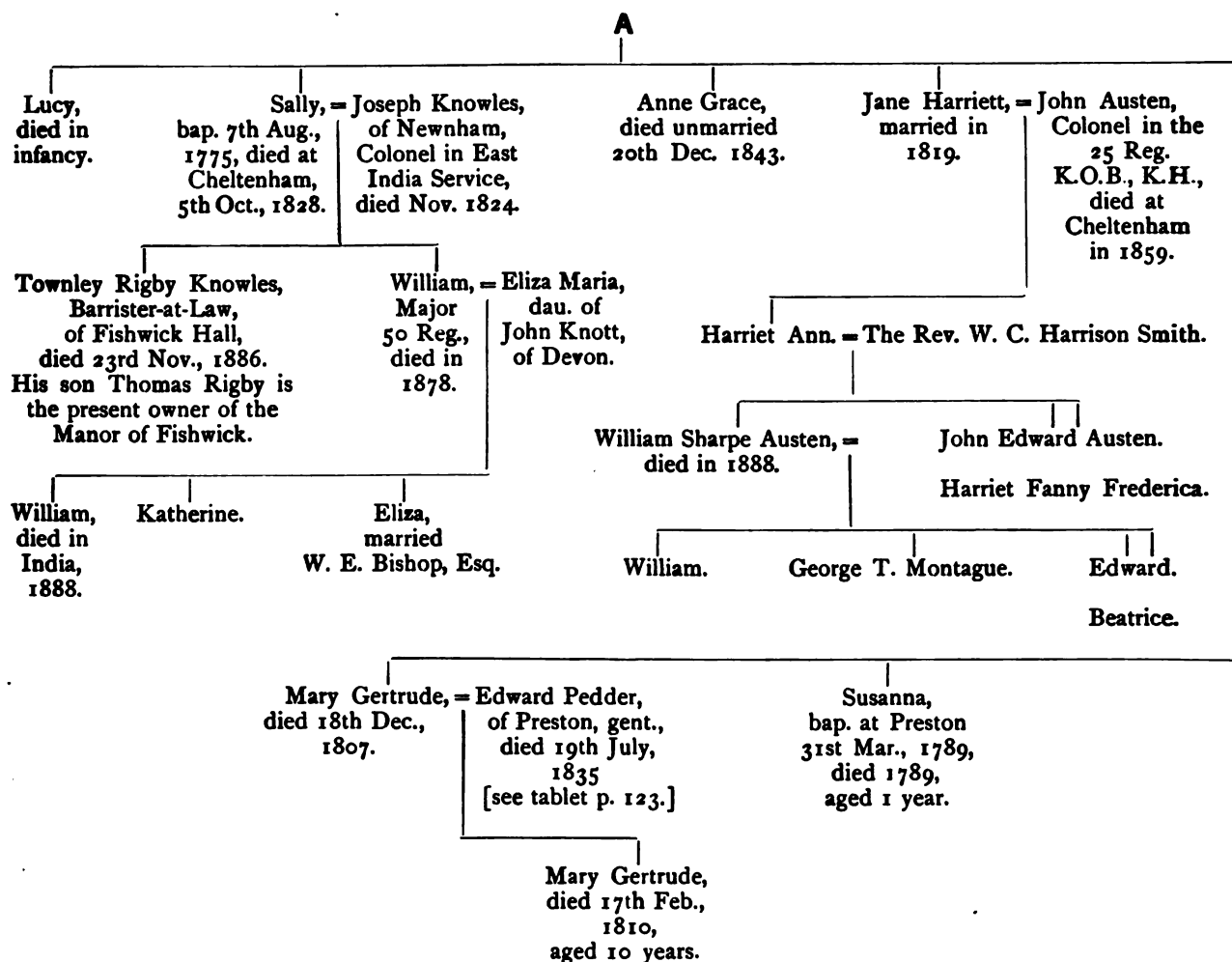
¹ This William Shawe was the son of Oliver Shawe of Cross Hall (see pedigree.) *Cousin* is here used in the sense of a relative.

Shawe of Fishwick.

ARMS:—The same as the Shawes of Preston.

AUTHORITIES:—Guild Rolls, Wills, Registers, &c.





his wife, to Mr. John Veale¹ and Susan his wife, to his (half) sisters Dorothy Rishton and Sarah Rishton; to his cousin John Shawe, son of his cousin William Shawe 40s.; to his (half) brother Ralph Rishton £5; to his servant Anne Aspinall £55. The rest of his estate he gave to his brother Oliver and his wife, and to his (testator's) brother "Mr. Harrison" and his wife; and he appointed his brothers Oliver Shawe, William Taylor, and Evan Wall, and his cousin William Shawe to be his executors.

The inventory taken 27th May, 1673, amounts to £991 16s. 5d. His brother Oliver, described as of "Shawe House," in the county Lancaster, gent., gave bond in the sum of £2000 to fulfil the Will.

Oliver Shawe died early in the eighteenth century, and had issue eight sons: the second of these was the Rev. Thomas Shawe, Rector of Great Wishford in Wiltshire, to whose memory there is a monument at Great Wish-

¹ John Veale of Whinney Heys, in Bispham, married Susanna, daughter of Dr. Geoffrey Rishton.

ford recording that he died 23rd July, 1734, having been the "faithful and diligent Pastor of the parish 23 years." The fifth son was William Shawe of Preston,¹ and is probably the William Shawe who was buried at Preston 27th June, 1744, his wife Ann being buried the same day (there was also a William Shawe buried 17th September, 1755). He had issue three sons: (1) Richard of whom presently; (2) William, attorney-at-law, living in Preston in 1745, he was one of those who collected funds for raising troops to oppose the rebels;² it is not known if he was married, but Catherine the wife of a William Shawe was buried at Preston, 26th March, 1745-46, and it is almost certain he is the one referred to; (3) Oliver had two sons whose names were entered on the Guild Roll of 1742, but nothing more is known of them. William, the eldest son of Richard was born in 1736, and became the owner of Fishwick Manor and for a time lived at Fishwick Hall; his descendants are shown on the accompanying pedigree.

SHERBORNE OF RIBBLETON.

Sometime in the sixteenth century, John, the son of Thomas Sherborne of Stonyhurst, having acquired the whole or a moiety of the Manor of Ribbleton, came to live there, and his descendants were for many generations connected with the township. In 1564 John Sherborne and Katherine his wife and others complained in the Duchy Court against Thomas Harrison and others as to infringement of rights on "one parcell of ground called Ribbleton More." The following is a short abstract of the case:

Interrogatories to be ministered upon the behalf of John Sherburne, to this effect:

1. Do you know Ribbleton Manor and Lordship?
2. Do you know a c⁹ten comon waste ground called Ribbleton More?
3. Do you know a c⁹ten comon or waste parcel of the Forest of Fulwood?
4. As to "the meres dividing them."
5. As to the extent of "Ribbleton More."
6. As to "digging of turves."

¹ William Shawe son of William Shawe, in his Will in 1720 names him as his cousin [see p. 339].

² List of Loyalist subscriptions.

Depositions taken at Preston 5th October, 6 Elizabeth [1564], on behalf of the Plaintiff:

John Thomlynson "of thage of fourscore years or thereabouts, ten^t to Ryc Traves, gent," says "The Lordshipp and comon called Ribleton and Ribleton More dothe extende frome a place called Jackson Hey unto Jackson Hey Clough dyrectly northeast unto a c^oten place or hill called the Mere Hill and frome thence dyrectly also northeast unto foure other hills called the Mere Hills which sayd hills doe abutt upon the southwest part of a close or parcell of severall lands called the P^oke Falls lying in the Forest of Fulwood."

"To the next int^orogatory he saith that the Lordes of the sayd Lordshipe of Ribleton and there ten^{ts} and other the Inhabytauntes within the sayd Lordshipe have used from tyme to tyme duryng the tyme of his remembraunce to grave and dige turffs within the lymytts of Ribleton before named withoute anythinge painge for the same."

Robert Assheton of thage of 1st yeres says the same; also

Henry Balsshey of thage of 1st yeres "who being further examined how he dyd knowe the sayd meres saith that he beinge sone to one of the ten^{ts} in Fulwood and there continewing for the most p^ote from the tyme of his byrthe until within v. yeres last past during which tyme he dyd knowe the comen of Fulwood dryvⁿ and sundry tymes dryven and that the dryvers thereof dyd not passe the meres before mentioned betwix Ribleton and Fulwood. And further this deponent sayth that sundry tymes he this deponent was one of the dryvers of the sayd comen of Fulwood."

"William Hughson of thage of xlth yeres," "Robert Kellett of thage of 1st yeres," and "Ewan Elston of thage of lij yeres" depose to the same effect.¹

A pedigree of this branch of the family was entered at the Visitation of 1613 and the following is an amplification of it.

Thomas Sherborne of Stonyhurst, Esq., married Jane the daughter of Sir John Townley of Townley, Knight; their second son was John Sherborne of Ribbleton, Esq., who married Katherine the daughter of Evan Browne of Ribbleton, and one of the co-heirs of James Browne her brother, and widow of William Elston of Elston, Esq.; had issue: Thomas of Ribbleton, son and heir, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Parker of Browsholme, in the county of York, Esq., before 12th January, 1582-83,

¹ Depositions, 6 Elizabeth, No. 23, A, B, C.

as on that date John Parker of Harden bequeathed to her 33s. 4d.;¹ he had issue: (1) John Sherborne, of Ribbleton, of whom presently; (2 and 3) Richard and Thomas, named on Guild Roll of 1602 but not on that of 1622, probably died young; (4 and 5) Hugh and Charles, both on Guild Roll of 1622 as brothers of John of Ribbleton.² John Sherborne of Ribbleton (son of Thomas) married firstly Jane, daughter of John Duddell of Salwick in Kirkham, by her he had issue: (1) Thomas, died young; (2) Henry, of whom presently; (3) Thomas, was apprentice-at-law, died s.p., having married a daughter of John Clod of Lincoln; (3) John, buried at Preston 22nd May, 1628; (4) Robert of Saxelby, in the county of Lincoln, who married Ann, daughter of × × × Manders of Saxelby, died s.p.; (5) Richard,³ a Captain in the King's Army, was slain at Tredagh in Ireland, died s.p.; (6) Jane, died in infancy; (7) Katherine, married × × × Shawe; (8) Grace, married Robert Gregson of Greengore; (9) Jane, who died young; to his second wife Ellen, daughter of × × × Wilkinson of Field, he had issue: (10) Charles; (11) Thomas; (12) Margaret, married Mons. Quinoe; (13) Jane; (14) Grace; (15) Holcroft, a daughter. John Sherborne's third wife was Alice, daughter of × × × Gregson of Fulwood near Preston, by her he had issue: (16) Ellen, baptized at Preston, 25th September, 1612, married a Frenchman; (17) Edward, baptized at Preston, 15th December, 1616, who lived at Ribbleton and afterwards at Mitton; in 1662 he is described as of Ribbleton, and had then a son Edward living; (18) Hugh, baptized at Preston, 2nd November, 1617, buried at Preston, 1st October, 1631; (19) Ann, baptized 27th December, 1613, married Robert Hargreaves of Padiham; (20) Elizabeth, baptized 16th May, 1615. The third wife was buried at Preston, 30th December, 1618-19. He was married yet again, his fourth wife being a daughter of × × × Hodgecroft, who died s.p., and was buried at Preston, 23rd June, 1631.

In 1650 John Sherborne is mentioned in the Parliamentary Church Survey as paying 4s. a year for tithes in Ribbleton, and he is no doubt referred to in connection with the inappropriate Rectory of Ribchester, a portion of which was leased for the three lives, the only life left being that of "Mr. John Sherborne aged seaventy-three years." He died in 1655

¹ Will proved at York, 1583. According to some authorities Jane Parker married secondly Richard, son of John Holden of Chaigley.

² It is possible that this is a mistake in the Roll and should be sons of John Sherborne.

³ The wife of Robert Sherborne was buried at Preston, 13th September, 1631.

and was a Papist.¹ Although his name is on the Roll for 1642, he was probably not living at Ribbleton, as in the *Protestation* his name does not appear, but only that of his son Edward, who declined to take the oath.

Henry, the eldest son of John Sherborne, was born in 1601, and went to live at Osbornlye in Lincolnshire; he married Ellen, daughter of Charles Townley of Bradham, and had issue: (1) Richard, who was living in 1667; (2) John; (3) Charles; (4) Townley; (5) Sherburne; (6) Robert; (7) Henry; (8) Margaret, married Miles Prante of Marsh, in the Isle of Ely; (9) Johan; (10) Jane; (11) Ellen; (12) Dorathy; (13) Susan; (14) Ann; (15) Elizabeth; (16) Katherine; (17) Frances.²

Although as previously stated Edward Sherburne (the son of John) in 1662 appears as of Ribbleton, the hall at that time or shortly afterwards was divided into several tenancies, hearth taxes being paid as follows: Richard King, gent., for part of Ribbleton Hall (three hearths); Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Margaret Houghton, for part of Ribbleton Hall (three hearths); and Jo. Kay, for another part of the hall (two hearths). After this the family disappears from the district.

BANASTER OF PRESTON.

Notwithstanding that members of the Banaster family were very early owners of lands in Broughton [see p. 90] and Preston and other parts of the county, very little material is to be found which can be put together so as to connect the various sections of this once powerful Lancashire family. On the Guild Roll of 1397 appears a John Banastre and his sons Richard, Roger, Christopher, John, James, Thomas, and Ralph, and John, the son of Henry Banastre, but all these were of Walton-le-dale and were enrolled as foreign burgesses, and some of their descendants were regularly entered in the category at many succeeding Guilds.

In or about 1528 Nicholas Banaster was a burgess of Preston, and took a leading part in the dispute as to election of Mayor, as did also Lawrence Banaster [see p. 38], and at the same time Alexander Banaster was "Sergeant at the Mace." On the Guild Roll of 1542 there were two brothers, John and Richard, but their father's name is not given; it may be presumed that they were sons of one of the Banasters of Walton-le-dale. John, the elder brother, had then living a son Nicholas; in 1562 the father

¹ Petition of John Parker of Brownsholme, to the Commissioners for Compounding.

² For many of the details of this Pedigree I am indebted to Major Parker.

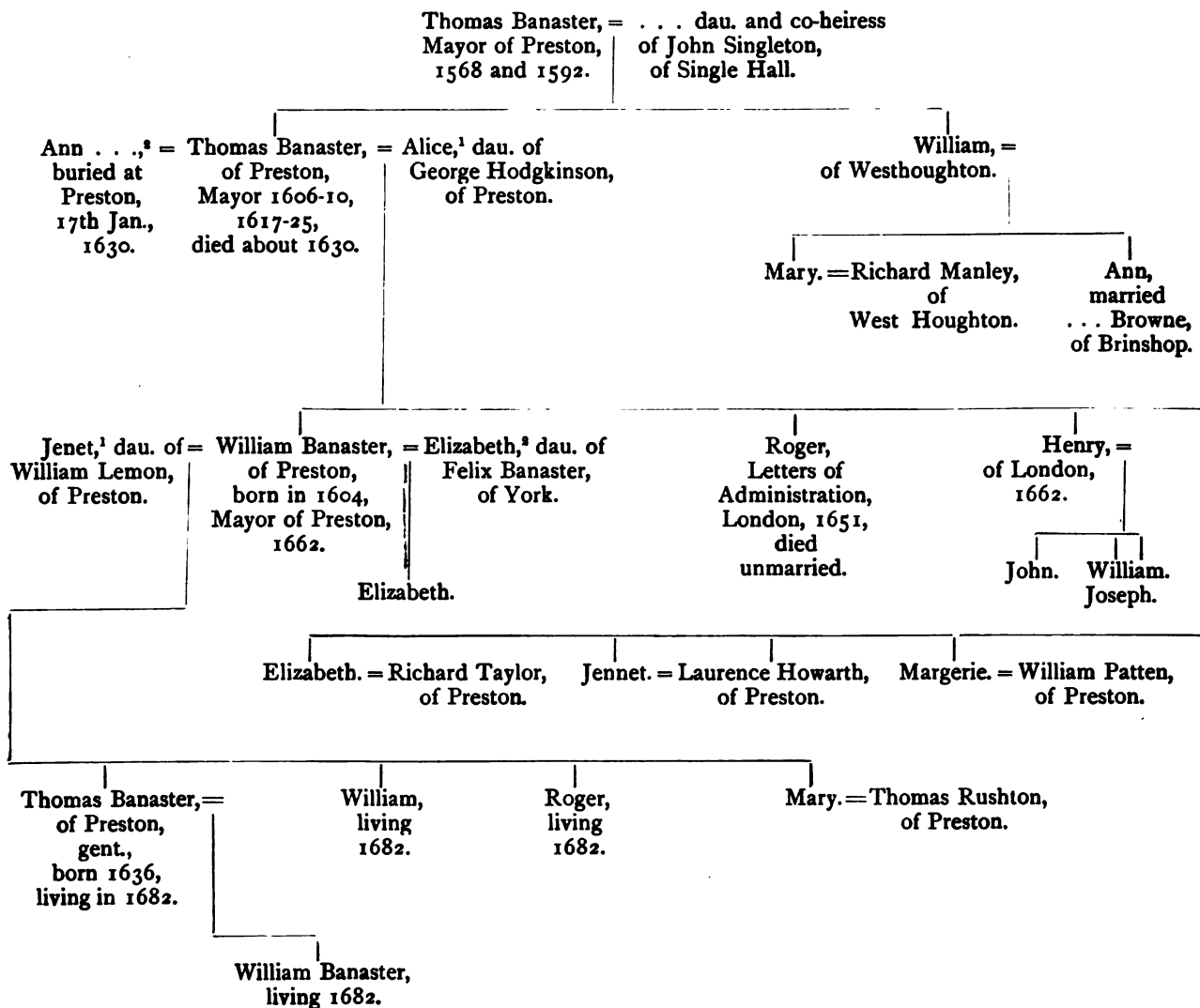
(John) was an Alderman and he had then living two younger sons, George and Evan. In 1562 a William Banaster was steward of the Guild and had three sons, Leonard, Richard, and William; Richard was in 1582 described as of Pelehall, which in 1599 was the property or residence of Henry Preston [see p. 219.] From one of these Banasters descended the William who is at the head of pedigree recorded in 1664-65;¹ he was Mayor several times between 1568 and 1592; his eldest son Thomas served the office in 1606, 1610, and 1625, and William his grandson in 1662.

A Henry Banaster was M.P. for Preston in 1614 [see chap. xv.]

PEDIGREE.

ARMS :—Argent, a pair of dossers, vel waterbougets, sable, on a chief of the first, three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

AUTHORITIES :—
Pleadings, Guild Rolls, Registers,
Dugdale's Visitation, &c



¹ Dugdale Visitation.

From want of testamentary and other evidence it is not possible with certainty to continue this pedigree. On the 2nd February, 1657-58, was baptized at Preston, Henry the son of William Banaster, "gentleman and innkeeper;" on the 8th February, 1664-65, was baptized Christopher, the son of "William Banaster of Preston;" this may be the last William named on the pedigree. "Christopher Banaster, Esq." was buried 30th September, 1690. The "gentleman and innkeeper" was doubtless the landlord referred to by *Drunken Barnaby*,¹ who, writing in the early part of the seventeenth century, describes his visit to the town :

"Thence to Preston I was led a—
To brave Banister's to bed a— :
As two born and bred together,
We were presently sworn brether;
Seven days were there assigned;
Oft I supp'd but never dined."

John Taylor, the water poet, visited Preston in 1618, and names another landlord of good repute :

"The Wednesday being July's twenty-nine,
My journey I to Preston did confine;
All the day long it rained but one shower,
Which from the morning to the evening did pour,
And I, before to Preston I could get,
Was soused and pickled both with rain and sweat;
But there I was supplied with fire and food
And anything I wanted, sweet and good.
There at the Hind, kind Master Hind, mine host,
Kept a good table, baked and boiled and roast:
There Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, I did stay."

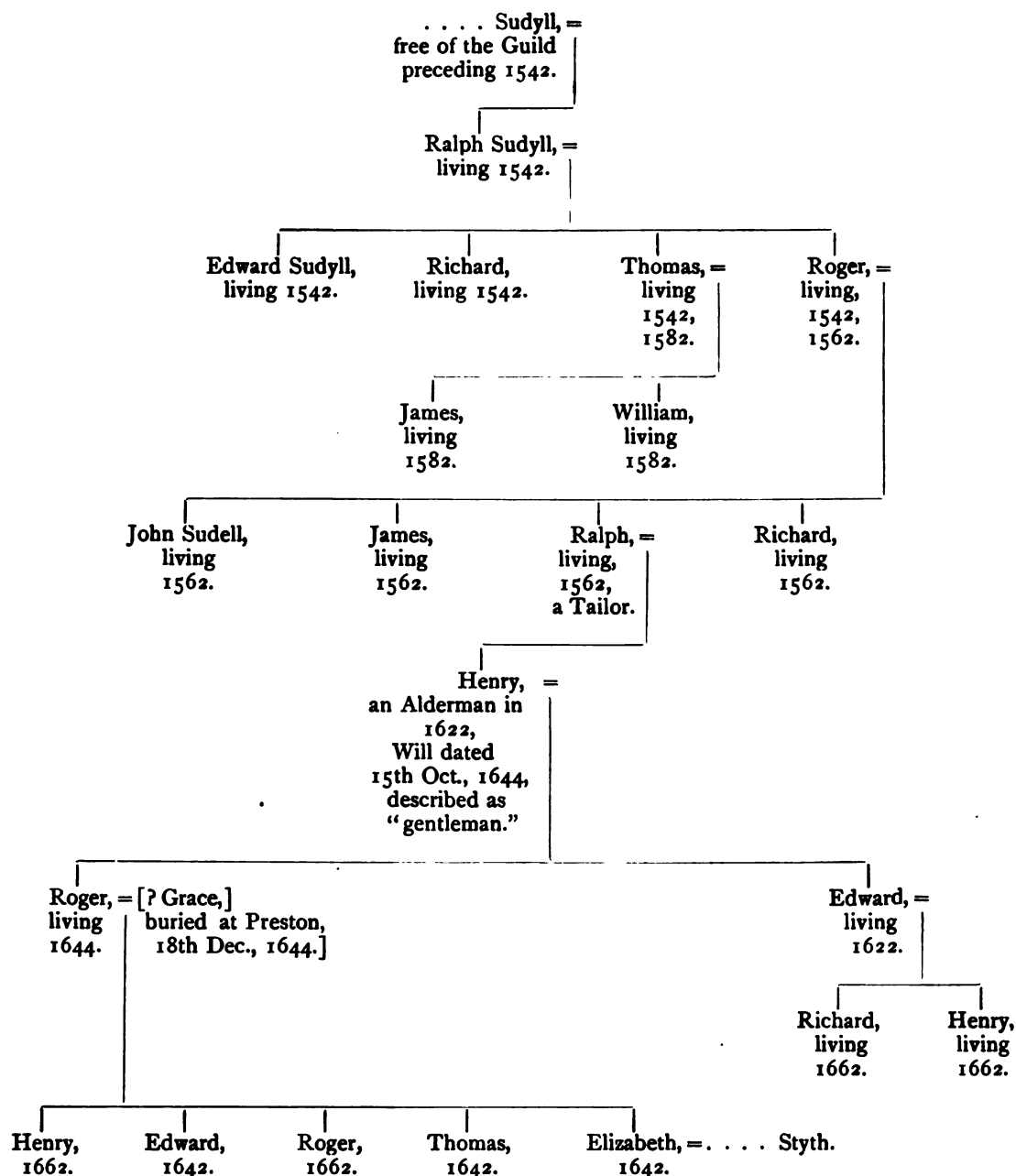
SUDELL OF PRESTON.

Early in the sixteenth century a member of this family was living at Preston, and in 1542 Ralph his son appears on the Guild Roll as a burgess whose father had been free of the preceding celebration, which was probably in 1522. In 3 Edward VI. [1549-50] William Sudell, a husbandman, held from Thomas Harrison of Walton-le-dale, three acres of arable land in the "Fyld" called Fyshwick Eyves in Preston, and between him and his landlord a dispute arose, when the latter described him (Sudell) as "a man of grete wealth and substance,"² and we take him to be the progenitor of one

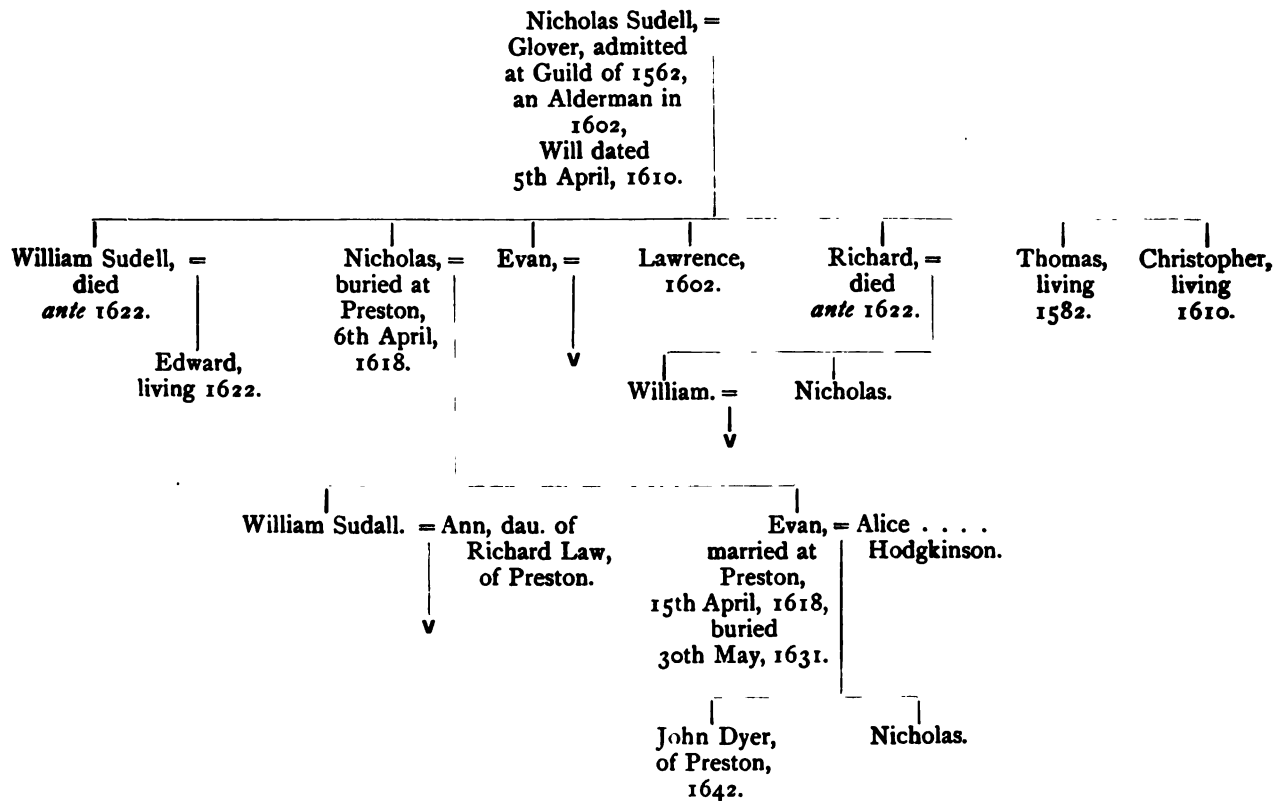
¹ Four Journeys to the North of England.

² "Pleadings," iv., h. 3.

of the branches of this Preston family. In the course of fifty years after this Sudell was one of the commonest names in the parish; but as the same Christian names are often repeated, and the family did not become land-owners, neither did many of them make their Wills, it is impossible with any certainty or accuracy to trace their descent, but the Guild Rolls furnish the following outline pedigrees:



The same surnames are, about the close of the century, so often repeated, that it is not possible to further trace the descent of this branch.



The Church Registers give the marriage of William Sudell and Isabel Higham, 7th October, 1612, and the burial of "Uxor Williemi Sudell," 15th August, 1631; also the burial of Ann, the wife of William Sudell, on 19th August, 1644, but Dugdale's Visitation makes it appear that Ann Sudell, *née* Law, was living in 1664.

One of the William Sudells living at this period was an Alderman, and died before 1682; he was the father of Nicholas, of whom presently; (2) Roger,¹ a draper of Preston in partnership with his brother Nicholas, who was the founder of the Preston Blue Coat School [see chap. xvi.]; he was buried 28th December, 1704 [see monument, p. 123]; he was never married; (3) Elizabeth, married William, son of Thomas Hodgkinson, 26th February, 1654-55; (4) Ellen, married William Wall [see p. 241.]

¹ A Roger Sudell married on 5th November, 1677, at Preston, Mary, the daughter of Christopher Parker of Bradkirk; another Roger was buried 21st April,

1670, and is described as "a young man *felo de se*." The former might be the son of Roger and grandson of Henry.

Nicholas, the son of William Sudell, was a draper in partnership with his brother Roger; he was baptized 17th October, 1613. By his Will, dated 14th August, 1672,¹ he left his business to his surviving partner, one-third of his goods to his wife Jane, the rest to his children, William, Nicholas, John, and James. He states that he had placed his son William in St. John's College, Cambridge; the lands purchased from "Mr. Roger Sudell of Wriggon House," he charged with payments to his younger children. Besides the children named in the Will there was a son Roger, who was Mayor in 1682, and Christopher Sudell, who graduated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and became Vicar of Leyland, Rector of North Meols, and a Prebendary of Chester Cathedral. He was buried at Ormskirk, 8th August, 1735, aged 62 years; he had issue a daughter Jane, who married Charles Stanley, Esq., and was buried at Ormskirk, 12th December, 1755, aged 50 years.

GRIMSHAW OF PRESTON.²

The Grimshaws were settled at Clayton-le-Moors, in the parish of Whalley, in the thirteenth century, and in the time of Henry VIII. a junior branch lived in Pendle Forest. One of this branch was John Grimshaw (eldest son of Nicholas of Heyhouse), whose son John lived at Pumphouse in Simonstone, Whalley, and married Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Stephenson of Old Laund, and died in 1745; he had issue six sons and a daughter; the youngest son was Thomas Grimshaw, who was born 8th January, 1708-9, he entered the legal profession and settled at Preston, where in 1739 he married Mary, the daughter of John Nocks of Preston, merchant; in the marriage bond, dated 25th September, 1739, is a clause in which the father of the bride undertakes to provide for Thomas Grimshaw and his intended wife "meat, drink, washing and lodgings" for one year after their marriage. Thomas Grimshaw was an Alderman of the borough and served the office of Mayor in 1768-69 and in 1775-76; he died in July, 1787, aged 78 years, his Will being proved at Richmond in 1788; his wife died in April, 1762; they had issue: (1) John, of whom presently; (2) Nicholas, died in infancy; (3) Nicholas, born 14th October, 1757, was a scholar at the Manchester Grammar School, where he was admitted 12th January, 1773; he became a solicitor and for over half a century he practised in his native town, where he took a leading part in municipal affairs. He was seven times

¹ Proved at Richmond.

² For most of the particulars of this family I am indebted

to the late W. A. Abram's notice in the "Preston Guardian" in 1877.

Mayor, and as Guild Mayor of 1802 he distinguished himself in his endeavour to make the celebration equal to the occasion. After the Guild, the Town Council (as a mark of esteem) presented to Mr. Grimshaw and his wife a service of plate. As a memorial of the Guild a silver medal was struck, upon the obverse of which is a profile bust in relief of the Guild Mayor.

Nicholas Grimshaw got together a collection of MSS. of local interest, which unfortunately has passed into various hands. He was instrumental in raising the "Royal Preston Volunteers" in 1797, of which he was Lieut.-Colonel; the Corps was disbanded in 1802. On the enrolment of the "Amounderness Local Militia" he was again appointed Lieut.-Colonel, and held the command until 1818. He married Esther Mary Haigh; he died 17th January, 1838, aged 80 years, and was buried in Preston Church; his widow survived him fifteen years, and died 20th December, 1853.

A portrait in oil of Nicholas Grimshaw in the uniform of the Volunteers was bequeathed to the Corporation by the Rev. Richard Atkinson Grimshaw, and it is now in the Art Gallery.

He had issue: (1) William, an officer in the 70th Foot, was killed in Canada whilst serving with his regiment in 1815, he was unmarried; (2) George Henry, died in infancy; (3) Edmund, barrister-at-law, of Preston, and afterwards of Pierremont in Kent; (4) Samuel Ridings, barrister-at-law, of Preston, died 26th July, 1866; (5 and 6) Nicholas Charles and George Henry, drowned in the Ribble, 24th April, 1822, aged respectively 20 and 17 years; (7) Frances, married the Rev. Richard Atkinson of Cockerham, whose descendants took the name of Grimshaw; (8) Mary; (9) Eleanor.

(4) Mary, married Lieut. Naylor of the Royal Marines; (5) Dorothy, buried at Preston, 11th April, 1745.

John, the eldest son of Thomas Grimshaw, was born in July, 1740; he married Penelope, daughter of Edward Shuttleworth of Horrocksford, near Clitheroe; he practised as a solicitor in Preston, and like his father he was an Alderman and five times Mayor of the town, and only resigned the former office when he was in his eightieth year; he died 12th March, 1820; he had issue: (1) Thomas Shuttleworth, of whom presently; (2) John Nock, Captain in the 103rd Regiment of Foot, died s.p.; (3) Penelope, married Lieut.-Colonel Sir Joseph Brock, Bart.; (4) Anne, wife of Charles Greenway of Ardwick, Esq., who died 26th April, 1827, aged 39 years; (5) Dorothea, married Charles Walker; (6) Louise, married Thomas Butler-Cole of Kirkland, Esq.

Thomas Shuttleworth, the eldest son of John Grimshaw, was born in 1777; he graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, B.A., 13th March, 1798, and M.A., 12th June, 1800. In 1808 he was appointed to the Vicarage of Biddenham in Bedfordshire, and shortly afterwards to the Rectory of Burton Latimer, in the county of Northampton. He married Charlotte Anne, daughter of George Livius of Caldwell Priory, county of Bedford, Esq.; he died at Biddenham, 17th February, 1850 aged 72 years; he was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of "The Life of the Rev. Leigh Richmond;" "The Life and Work of William Cowper, Esq.," in 8 vols., 1835-36. He had issue: (1) John Barham Grimshawe,¹ died unmarried; (2) Charles Livius, of whom presently; (3) Augusta Emily, married the Rev. Bollinbroke, son of Eyre Seymour, Esq., of Eyres Court, county Galway; (4) Georgina, married Leigh Richmond of Riversdale, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Charles Livius, the second son of the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe of Tottington Hall in Lancashire, and Goldington and Aspley Guise, county Bedford, married firstly Jemima Lucy, daughter of Thomas Ward Broughton Leigh of Brownsover, county Warwick, who died s.p.; secondly Emily Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Gillies Payne, Bart., of Blackburn House, Bedfordshire, by whom he had issue: Charles Barham Fitz Payne, Edmund Salusbury Payne, Arthur Grimsargh Cecil, and Emma Geraldine Effie.

BLUNDELL OF PRESTON.

This family was a branch of the Blundells of Ince-Blundell, whose long, pretentious, but unproved pedigree was duly recorded by Dugdale in 1664-65. The pedigree of the Preston Blundells is comprised in three generations² in the Visitation, and the details furnished are of the most meagre description. The arms given to the junior branch are only slightly different from the older one; they are: "azure, ten billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, or, on a canton, argent, a squirrell, sejant, gules. Crest: a squirrel sejant, gules, in its paw a nut, or." As early as 1415 there was a John Blundell an Alderman of Preston, and at the Guild of 1459 appeared two brothers, Alexander and William Blundell, from one of these probably descended Richard and Henry, who were burgesses in 1542; the latter was an Alderman in 1562, and had then living two sons: (1) Richard,

¹ His father adopted the final *e*.

² Beginning with Henry Blundell, who died c. 1653.

of whom presently; (2) George, was living at Preston in 1602, and had issue two sons: Richard (who had in 1642 sons George and Henry) and John. Richard, the eldest son of Henry Blundell, was bailiff at the Guild of 1582, an Alderman in 1602, and Mayor in 1608 and 1622-23. He died 1st December, 1623, and was buried at Preston; he had issue: (1) Henry, of whom presently; (2) Robert, a lawyer of Preston, whose son Robert, was buried 27th January, 1612, and he had a daughter, Margaret, baptized 2nd April, 1614, and buried in the January following; his wife was buried at Preston, 1st November, 1614. He married secondly Janet x x x and on 7th January, 1615-16, was baptized their daughter Elizabeth, and on 6th April, 1622, James and Frances, their twin children, were baptized. The second wife was buried 23rd April, 1631. (3) William, of whom nothing is known.

Henry, the eldest son of Richard Blundell of Preston, was on the Guild Rolls of 1602 and also on that of 1642; he was an Alderman. In 1626 he was the Mayor, and again in 1636. He married a daughter of [James?] Whitehalgh of Livsey, in the parish of Blackburn. He was buried at Preston, 24th June 1654; his Will dated 12th May, 1654, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; he nominated his son, Robert, as his executor. He left £40 to his daughter, Elizabeth Lemon, and £20 to each of his grandchildren, William and Edmond Lemon. Elizabeth, the daughter, was baptized at Preston, 24th June, 1616, and became the wife, firstly of Henry Lemon, and secondly of James Hodgkinson [see p. 233.] Robert appears to have been the only surviving son¹ of Henry Blundell; he was baptized at Preston, 2nd May, 1614; he was an Alderman of Preston, and married Frances, sole daughter and heiress of x x Barcroft of the county of York, and widow of x x Watmough; she was buried at Preston, 1st September, 1657. He was buried at Preston, 7th January, 1670-71, aged 56 years. Robert Blundell was buried at Preston, 25th March, 1657. His Will, dated 20th November, 1670, was proved at Richmond, and by it he left to his wife Martha (who was the daughter of Alexander Johnson, Esq., of Rishton Grange); her right of dower, secured by indenture dated 13th June, 1665. All his burgages in Preston, and his messuages and lands in Wibsey and North Brierley in Yorkshire, he left to his brother-in-law, William Johnson, Allan Prickett of Preston, Esq., William Lemon, gent., John Hodgkinson (his cousin), and John Killet of Preston,

¹ He had sons Richard, Thomas, and Henry, who died in infancy.

gent., in trust for his wife for the term of her life, with remainder to his daughters, Ann Blundell, Frances Blundell, and Katherine Blundell, and out of the said estate £600 to be paid to his son Robert Blundell, "if he is then alive." He had a son Henry, baptized 26th April, 1643; he died young, s.p.

Robert, the son, was buried at Preston, the 15th January, 1670-71, only surviving his father a few days. Of the daughters, Ann (baptized 29th May, 1665¹), appears to have been the only one who lived to maturity. Frances baptized 22nd September, 1667, died in April, 1672, and Katherine baptized 9th March, 1670, died in 1672.

On the Guild Roll of 1682 not one Blundell appears amongst the in-burgesses, but amongst the foreign burgesses were Henry Blundell of Ince, gent., and his two sons, Robert and Henry.

GERARDS OF HAIGHTON.

A family of this name lived in Haighton probably at what is now known as "Old Gerard's Hall." They were a Roman Catholic family, and somewhat mixed up with the political and religious troubles of the seventeenth century. The first of this family which came to Preston was Evan Gerard, who was admitted by copy of Court Roll on payment of £5, at the Guild of 1642, being described as of Brindle, and by trade a skinner. The name of Evan Gerard does not occur in the pedigree of Gerard of Newton in Brindle, recorded by Dugdale, although the first name on it is Henry Gerard, Esq., who is described as of Brindle; possibly the progenitor of the Haighton branch was a younger brother of this Henry.

Evan Gerard of Haighton was living in 1662; he had issue (as far as is known): (1) James; (2) William, and (3) Evan. (1) James, the eldest son, was alive in 1682, and it is believed that his only son James was admitted into the English College at Rome, 22nd December, 1697, aged 20 years, and was subsequently ordained Priest there. On leaving Rome he took charge of a mission in Lancashire. After the rising of 1715 he was imprisoned in Liverpool. He died in June, 1718, his death was the effect of hard treatment whilst in prison;¹ (2) William Gerard was living in 1662, and in 1762 his son William was residing in Leyland; (3) Evan Gerard is presumed (but the evidence is not conclusive) to be the father of (1) John, and (2) Edward and probably other children.

¹ Mr. Joseph Gillow's MSS.

There was at that date living a John Gerard, who had a son John, who left a Will dated 9th March, 1688; in it he is described as John junior of Haighton, yeoman; he was seised of a messuage and lands in Haighton which he had conveyed to Gabriel Hesketh, John Gerard the elder and others in trust, to stand seised of the same to the use of Evan Gerard of Mellor, gent., and his heirs for ever. The inventory of goods, &c., was taken 5th July, 1696, and declared to be worth £231.

Edward Gerard of Haighton (who may have been a younger son of Evan) left a Will dated 4th May, 1665, whereby he left all his inheritance in Haighton to his only son John, then an infant, and in case of his decease without issue, then to his (the testator's) "loving kinsman James Gerard," who was to pay £20 to his (testator's) eldest brother and his eldest son, and 5s. each to his brother John Gerard and his son Evan. He was buried at Broughton 25th February, 1665-66. His son John was born 6th September, 1655, and probably he was the John Gerard of Haighton, yeoman, who left a Will dated 13th June, 1700, by which he bequeathed his messuage and tenements in Haighton, with forty acres of land, to Evan Gerard of Haighton, his kinsman, and his heirs male, with remainder to John, son of James Gerard, late of Wheelton, failing issue to John Alston, then living with the testator; to Henry Gerard of Brindle and his wife £5 each. He was buried at Broughton, 7th June, 1701.

Evan Gerard of Haighton, gent., son of John Gerard, registered his estate as a Catholic non-juror in 1717, viz.: Leasehold estate at Haighton and at Brindle, &c., worth £112 12s. 3d. per annum. His Will is as follows: "I, Evan Gerard of Haighton, gent. . . . Whereas by articles of agreement made before my marriage with Ann, my late wife, dated 8th February, 1696, power is given to me by Will to charge the messuage of my kinsman John Gerard with any sum not exceeding £200 for payment of my debts, &c. I charge the same with £200, which I give to my two grandchildren, Thomas Gerard and Ann Gerard, equally, &c. I appoint Evan John Gerard, my grandson; Eliz. Gerard, my daughter; Thomas Westby of White Hall, and Thomas Kitchen of Ribbleton, gents., to be my executors; to Ann, my granddaughter, a silver tankard left to me by my sister Duckett's Will." Dated 7th October, 1747.

The Guild Rolls give yet another John Gerard, the son of Evan, of Haighton, living there in 1702-1742; he had brothers Richard, baptized 10th May, 1701; Thomas, born 7th May, 1702; and a sister Elizabeth, born February, 1698-99.

John Gerard the eldest son had issue: Evan, Thomas, John, and Ann. John married firstly Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Farrar of York, merchant, and secondly the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Roper, widow of Henry Roper, tenth Baron Teynham, who died 29th April, 1781. By the first wife he had issue a daughter Margaret, and a son Evan Richard Gerard of Haighton House, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Blanchard of Alston, parish of Ribchester, Esq., by Margaret, daughter of James Smith of Forton, gent. She died 7th March, 1827, aged 56; he died 25th October, 1823, aged 51 years; he had issue: (1) Evan John Gerard of Haighton House, Esq., who died unmarried the 7th November, 1832, aged 28 years; (2) Gerard, who became a Franciscan Nun of Taunton, and sold the Haighton estates to J. F. Anderton, the father of the present proprietor, Wilfrid Anderton, Esq.

The Gerards had a house in Preston, near Clayton's foundry, and probably the family lived here after Gerard's Hall became a farm-house, and before Haighton House was built. On a memorial tablet at Fernyhalgh the family arms are represented as "argent, a saltire gules, with a trefoil in chief." The arms of the Brindle Gerards are "a lion, ramp., ermine."

WADSWORTH OF HAIGHTON HALL.

The Wadsworths, who, in the early part of the seventeenth century settled at Haighton, were the descendants of an old Yorkshire family which at one time lived in Halifax in that county. The first Wadsworth of Haighton Hall appears to have been Nicholas, the younger son of Hugh Wadsworth; he was living there certainly in 1622, and probably some years before that date. He married firstly Mary, the daughter of Thomas Wombwell of Yorkshire, Esq., and Isabel, his wife, daughter of Richard Ardington of Ardington, Esq.; and secondly Jane, daughter of Robert Albin of Whittingham, county Lancaster, gent.; he died before 20th April, 1665, as on that date Jane, his widow, was buried at Broughton. He had issue: (1) Hugh, of whom presently; (2) Robert, who in 1655 according to Dugdale's Visitation, went "beyond the sea to study," which probably means that he went to a Roman Catholic College abroad and became a priest. (3) Elizabeth, married firstly John Singleton, and secondly Thomas Cosenay, son of John Cosenay of Fulwood, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Henry Finch of Mawdsley, in the parish of Croston, gent. Hugh, the eldest son of Nicholas Wadsworth, entered his pedigree in 1664-65; he lived at Haighton Hall and married Margaret, the daughter

of Christopher, second son of John Townley of Townley, Esq., by Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Townley, Knight. He was buried at Broughton, 24th January, 1672-73, his wife surviving. His Will dated 21st April, 1661, was proved at Richmond; by it he left his estate to his executors until his eldest son should be 30 years of age, and his younger sons, Robert and Christopher, attained the age of 21. He had property in Catterall and Little Mytton. He had issue: (1) Nicholas, of whom presently; (2) Robert, of Haighton, buried at Broughton, on the 27th April, 1716; (3) Christopher, in 1703 he was living at Clock House in Fulwood. Nicholas, the eldest son of Hugh Wadsworth, was born in 1655 (being 9 years old at the date of the Herald's Visitation.) In 1682 his name appears on the Guild Roll with his two sons, Hugh and Robert. In April, 1696, evidence was given in the Exchequer referring to a dispute *re* Haighton Hall and the Manors of Great Caddeley and Fulwood, and certain mortgages thereon; the plaintiffs were Robert Fowle, Reginald Brettand, Sergeant-at-Law, and Elizabeth Chislett, widow, *versus* Nicholas Wadsworth. Christopher Brandwood of Haighton, aged 32, deposed that he was well acquainted with the capital messuage called Haighton Hall and the demesne lands, as he had for 13 years lived at the Hall as servant to Nicholas Wadsworth and had been manager of his estates. In his opinion the Hall and lands were worth £80 a year.¹

Nicholas Wadsworth was twice married; his first wife, Mary, was buried at Broughton, 24th November, 1681; his second wife died in or before 1701; he died 23rd October, 1702, and in the same year letters of administration were granted at Chester to his son, Hugh. By his first wife he had issue: (1) Hugh, of Haighton Hall, baptized at Broughton, 15th December, 1678; he was living in 1747, when Alexander Osbaldeston, by his Will directed his trustees to expend £300 in purchasing an annuity for him. (2) Robert was on the Guild Roll of 1682; he went to Douay College, where he took the oath 17th April, 1700; he is probably the Robert Wadsworth who died at Preston in 1716. The following were by the second wife: (3) Nicholas, baptized at Broughton, 18th June, 1684; he was living in 1702. (4) Joseph, born 22nd November, 1685; he is frequently referred to in the Diary of Thomas Tyldesley as "cousin Jo. Wadsworth." 1712, 5th June: "went early in the morning a fox hunting with cos Wadsworth to meet Mr. Penket and found a fox but could not holle him." 1713, 2nd July: "met Jo. Wadsworth, Dickey Shuttleworth, Rich^d. Brekell, and

¹ Exch. Dep. by Com. Lan., 8 William III., last No. 20.

2 carpind^{rs}. R^d. Brekell and I make a bargin betwixt Jo. Wadsworth, Tom Few, and Jo. Twentiman, for building a 60 tune ship att £1 2s. per tun. Jo. Wadsworth p^d. all except 6d. w^{ch} I p^d." Joseph Wadsworth lived in Catterall and took a part in the Rebellion of 1715, for which, with his friend Thomas Gorse and others, he was executed at Garstang, 14th Feb., 1715-16. One of the victims was a ship carpenter of Preston, called Allan Sanderson, who was no doubt one of those with whom the bargain was made to build the 60 ton ship. In the northern side of the churchyard of Garstang is a stone inscribed: "Here lieth the bodies of Mr. Joseph Wadsworth and Thomas Gorse, of Catterall, who died the 14th February, 1715." (5) William, born the 22nd May, 1687; he was also a friend of Thomas Tyldesley. On 15th November, 1713, the diarist records "Will. Wadsworth came to see me," and this is the last trace we have of him; no doubt after the rebellion he left the country. (6) Thomas, buried 31st July, 1688. (7) Thomas, born 3rd January, 1693-94; he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, 7th September, 1712, and died at Liege, 16th July, 1719, aged 26 years. (8) Anne, of Catterall, was convicted for recusancy in 1716; she was living in 1722. (9) Dorothy, married Richard Shuttleworth of Brookside (another friend of the Tyldesleys), who was executed for participation in the rising of 1715.

The arms of Wadsworth as given by Dugdale, are "Gules, three fleurs-de-lis, stalked and slipped, argent; Crest on a globe of the world, winged, proper, an eagle rising, or."

Hugh, the grandfather or great-grandfather of the first Nicholas Wadsworth of Haighton, lived in Burnley; he was twice married, both wives dying before him; he was buried at Burnley, 4th January, 1616-17, and had issue two sons: Robert, baptized 24th September, 1571, and Nicholas, baptized 24th August, 1591.

Haighton Hall afterwards became the property of the late Edward Pedder, Esq., by whose heirs it was sold to Mr. Blacklidge of Wheelton. It is now owned by W. Ince Anderton, of Euxton, Esq.

GRIMSARGH HALL.

In the sixteenth century a junior branch of the Houghtons of Houghton Tower settled in Grimsargh. The first of whom we find any mention was Arthur Houghton, who, on the Guild Roll of 1602, is described as "de Grim-

sarghe." In the Guild Roll of 1582¹ his residence is not given, but he had then sons: Richard, Alexander, Leonard, Thomas, and Adam. His Will (in which he is described as "of Grimsargh, gent.,") was proved at Richmond, and was dated 20th July, 1611. He desired to be buried in the Parish Church of Preston; he left a third of his goods to Ellen his wife, and another third to his children. His wife and his son Adam were nominated as executors.²

At this time there was also living in Grimsargh, "Richard Houghton, gent.," whose will was dated 22nd June, 1614³ He also desired to be buried in Preston Church; he left £40 to each of his "natural sons," Leonard and Thomas, and his "supposed daughter," Katherine Houghton, *alias* Leigh; he bequeaths £50 to Anne Shuttleworth, daughter of his late wife; 40s. each to Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, and Sir Gilbert Houghton, Knight, to buy a ring with; and he names his cousins Thomas Houghton of Grimsargh, and Thomas Houghton of Haighton. He was buried at Preston, 25th June, 1614.⁴ It is not certain that either of these lived at the Hall of Grimsargh,⁵ but William, the second son of Thomas Houghton of Lea, was living here in 1642; he was buried at Preston, 1st August, 1650; he had three sons living: (1) William, of whom presently; (2) Richard, was living in 1642; (3) Thomas, died before 1682, leaving sons: William, Thomas, Richard, and Benjamin.

William, the eldest son of William Houghton, was a delinquent and his estates were sequestrated. It appears from the petition of Edward French of Preston (13th April, 1653), that the capital messuage and its appurtenances, called Grimsargh Hall, was put up for sale for a term of seven years, and when he "bid at the box" £10 15s. a year, and he being the highest bidder obtained the lease; with the house went 80 acres of land.⁶ William Houghton was buried at Preston, 7th October, 1679; his Will dated 3rd October, 1679, was proved at Richmond the 12th November following. His first wife (Elizabeth), was buried at Preston, 3rd July, 1664; he left issue: (1) Thomas, (2) Matthew, and (3) Catherine; his second wife, Anne, survived him.

¹ He is called "*filius pulativus Rici. Houghton, mil.*"

² Add. MSS., 32115, Brit. Mus.

³ Do. do. do. do.

⁴ John Houghton of Haighton, yeoman, was possibly a brother of Arthur, in his Will dated 1587, he names

his brothers, Richard and William, and his nephews, Leonard and Alexander Houghton.

⁵ In 1682 there was a Richard Hoghton of Grimsargh, watchmaker, and his two sons Alexander and Henry.

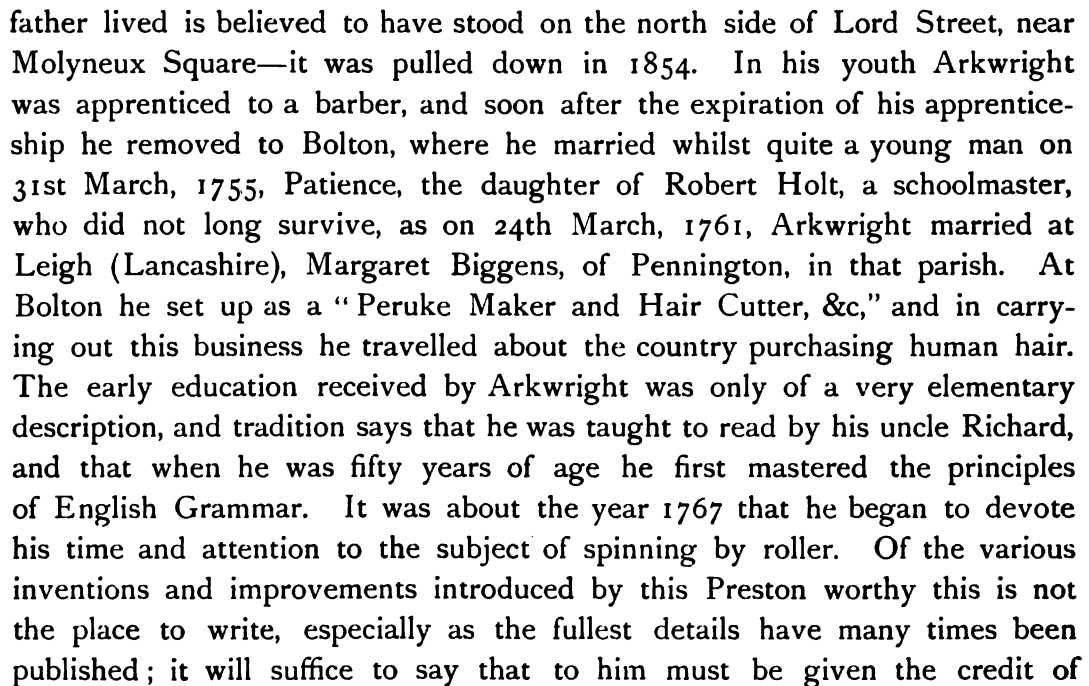
⁶ Royalist Composition Papers, Record Soc. of Lanc. and Chesh., xxix., 303.

On the Guild Roll of 1702 appears the name of Matthew, the son of William Houghton of Grimsargh, which is the last entry referring to this branch of the family.

RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.

Of the ancestors of this celebrated native of Preston little is known, but a family of this name had prior to his birth been settled in the parish for over two hundred years. In 14... a John Arkwright had a close of land in Broughton called Miggenrow [see p. 251], but the first appearance of the family in the borough was at the Guild of 1562, when William Arkwright, a tailor, was admitted as a stallenger; in 1582 he again appears with his sons, Thomas, William, and George. A century later appears another Thomas with his sons, William, Henry, and George. This latter Thomas was churchwarden in 1662, and his son William held the same office in 1675. One or more of these Arkwrights lived in Ingol. John Arkwright of Ingol, yeoman, left a Will dated 7th October, 1602; he left all his lands there to his nephew, William, son of his (testator's) brother deceased; his goods were valued at £179. A William Arkwright of Ingol, yeoman, also left a Will which was proved in 1602, and John Arkwright of Ingol, yeoman, by Will dated 22nd June, 1640, left a cottage and land in Fulwood to his wife, Elizabeth, and his sons, John, Henry, and Thomas. One of the above William Arkwrights of Ingol, had issue: Ann, baptized at Preston, 30th June, 1615, died 1622; Henry, baptized 25th August, 1618; Jenet, baptized 29th October, 1621; Richard, baptized 30th March, 1623; and James, baptized 5th November, 1625, buried the same year. Half a century later the name became very common in Broughton, and without special evidence it is impossible to trace the descent. A Richard Arkwright of Broughton, yeoman, by deed dated 15th February, 1705, had leased to him for certain lives, by Thomas Winckley of Preston, a messuage in Brockholes called Dunster tenement, formerly a part of Higher Brockholes. The following probably shows the immediate ancestors of Richard Arkwright, but of positive evidence there is none. There was a William Arkwright who was executed at Preston for joining the Rebellion of 1715 [see chap. xvii.]

Richard Arkwright is said to have been the youngest of thirteen children, but this would appear to be incorrect as he had at least one brother and two sisters younger than himself. The house in which his



giving such an impetus to the cotton trade that it at once took a foremost place in the industries of the world, and consequently to Richard Arkwright we are indebted for the rapid rise of most of the towns in Lancashire. Arkwright had a chequered career and was many times called upon to defend his inventions from piratical assaults, but in the end he succeeded, and having erected several cotton mills he realized a large fortune, and in 1786 he was appointed High Sheriff of Derbyshire, and during his year of office he presented a congratulatory address to George III. on his escape from the attempt on his life made by Margaret Nicholson, and was in consequence knighted. Sir Richard Arkwright died at Cromford, in the county of Derby, on 3rd August, 1792, in his sixtieth year. He had issue two children: Richard, by his first wife, and Susannah, by the second wife.

Richard, of Willersley Castle in the county of Derby, only son of Sir Richard Arkwright, Knight, was born 19th December, 1755; J.P., D.L., and High Sheriff of Derbyshire; he married in 1780 Mary, the daughter of Adam Simpson of Bonsall, Esq., and died in 1843, aged eighty-seven years. He had issue:

(1) Richard, born 30th September, 1781; married Maria, daughter of Mr. Beresford, and died in 1832, s.p.

(2) Robert, of Sutton Scarsdale, Esq., J.P., and D.L., born 7th March, 1783; married Frances-Crawford, daughter of Stephen George Kemble, of Durham, Esq., and died 6th August, 1859, having issue four sons and one daughter. The present representative of this branch of the family is William Arkwright of Sutton Scarsdale, Esq., county Derby.

(3) Peter (third son of Robert), born 17th April, 1784, of Willersley, J.P., D.L., married Mary Anne, daughter of Charles Hurst of Wirksworth, Esq.; he had issue three sons. Frederick Charles Arkwright of Willersley, county Derby, Esq., is now the head of this branch.

(4) John (fourth son of Richard), born 27th August, 1785, married Sarah, the daughter of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood; he had issue seven sons and five daughters. His descendant, John Hungerford Arkwright, Esq., now lives at Hampton Court, Leominster.

(5) Charles (fifth son of Richard), born 22nd November, 1786, married Mary, the daughter of Edward S. Sitwell of Stainsby, Esq., and died s.p.; he was of Dunstall, county Stafford.

(6) Joseph (sixth son of Richard), born 9th August, 1791, was in Holy Orders; he resided at Mark Hall, Essex, and Normanton Turville in Leicestershire; he married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Wigram, Bart.;

he died 29th February, 1864, and had issue five sons and seven daughters. The present representative is Captain Frank Wigsell Arkwright of Sanderstead Court, Surrey.

ARMS:—Argent, on a mount, vert, a cotton tree, fructed, proper, on a chief azure, between two bezants, an escutcheon of the field charged with a bee, volant, proper.

CREST:—An eagle, rising, or, in its beak an escutcheon, pendant by a riband, gules, thereon a hank of cotton, argent.

MOTTO:—*Multa, tuli fecique.*



CHAPTER XV.

Parliamentary Representation.



ALTHOUGH two burgesses from each town in Lancashire were summoned to Westminster in 1265 (and we may assume that Preston was one of these towns) we find no evidence of local representation in the national senate house until 1295. The status of some of these early M.P.'s may be gathered from the fact that Lancaster was represented by William le Despencer and William le Chaunter: Wigan by William le Teinterer and Henry le Bocher.

MEMBERS FOR PRESTON.

No names returned for the Parliament of 1295.¹

WILLIAM FITZ PAUL and ADAM RUSSELL, 29th November, 1297. The latter was no doubt the Adam Russell who held lands at Clitheroe by grant from the Earl of Lincoln.²

ADAM FITZ RALPH and ADAM DE BIRI, 25th May, 1298. Adam de Bury paid a tax as a burgess of Preston in 1332 [see p. 28.]

WILLIAM FITZ PAUL, 20th January, 1300-01.

ROBERT FITZ WILLIAM DE PRESTON and HENRY FITZ WILLIAM DEL TOWNHENDE, 28th February, 1305. In this case Preston and Townend can only be accepted as descriptive, not surnames.

ROBERT FITZ ROGER and RICHARD BANASTRE [see p. 348], 20th January, 1307. Richard Banastre or Banaster was one of an old Lancashire family, one branch of which lived in Croston as late as the end of the 17th century.

HENRY DEL KYRKESTYLE and RICHARD BANASTRE, 13th October, 1307. It would be difficult to identify the M.P. whose only description is that he lived at the Church Stile of Preston.

LAWRENCE TRAVERS and WALTER GRAISTOCK, 7th January, 1327.

¹ "The authorities consulted for these returns are "The return of Members of Parliament from the earliest period to 1876; printed by order of the House of Commons;" "Parliamentary Representatives of Lancashire, by W. Duncombe Pink, and Rev. A. B.

Bevan;" "The Parliamentary Representatives of the Six Northern Counties, by W. W. Bean;" "*Notitia Parliamentaria*," &c.

² The Lacy Inquisition, Chet. Soc., lxxiv., p. 5.

JOHN STARKY and HENRY BANASTRE, 15th September, 1327.

WILLIAM FITZ PAUL and NICHOLAS DE PRESTON [see p. 214], 9th February, 1329.

WILLIAM FITZ PAUL and HENRY DE HAYDOCK [see p. 267], 26th November, 1330.

JOHN FITZ GALFRED and WILLIAM FITZ JOHN, 30th September, 1331.

For the next two hundred years there are no more returns for Preston, and as the same obtains as to the three other towns which were enfranchised in the 13th century, it may be presumed that they ceased to send representatives, possibly (as in the case of Liverpool) pleading poverty. Lancaster and Preston ceased to elect in 1331, and did not resume until 1529 (Wigan in 1306) and returned two members in 1547. Liverpool had no representative from 1306 to 1547.

CHRISTOPHER HAYDOCK and JAMES WALTON, 3rd November, 1529, and 4th April, 1536. Between 1529 and 1536 an attempt was made to unseat James Walton (described as the elder) by Sir Richard Houghton, who caused his "retenewers" to elect a burgess to wait upon Parliament in the place of Walton; this he followed up by getting the common seal of the town affixed to a document which was taken to London by Alexander Claiton, the bailiff of Preston. This attempt was not successful, and the reason alleged for its being made was because of the "malice which Sir Richard bore towards Walton" on account of his having given "evidence for the King as he was authorized to do under the common seal of the town," for such sums of money as he should have from the town, it having been agreed by the Corporation that the sum should be "16d. a day during the Parliament time."¹ This dispute really arose out of the election of the Mayor, James Walton the elder being in London, "serving the King as burgess of Preston"² [see p. 38.]

The Haydocks of Cottam recorded a pedigree in 1613, but no Christopher Haydock appears on it, there was however one of that name a Steward of the Guild of 1542; he had then living two sons: Evan and Thomas [see p. 274.] He may possibly have been one of the Hesanford branch, as on the 27th April, 1574, a Christopher Haydock was buried at Burnley.

¹ By statute 16 Edward II. [1322-23] the wages of a burgess in Parliament was fixed at two shillings a day, which was paid by the borough he represented.

² "Pleadings," vol. vi., w. ii., Henry VIII., n.d.

For the next Parliament of 1536 to 1547 there are no returns.

GEORGE FREVILL and JOHN HALES, 4th November, 1547, and 15th April, 1552. George Frevill, Barrister-at-Law, was Baron of the Exchequer; he was a son of Robert Frevill of Shelford, in Cambridgeshire; he died or was removed from his office in the Exchequer in or about 1579. A John Hales represented Lancaster in 1562, and was probably the M.P. for Preston; he was the son of Alderman Hales of Canterbury, where he died on the 5th January, 1572-73; he held the office of Clerk of the Hanaper.

ANTHONY BROWNE and THOMAS FLEETWOOD, March 1st and March 31st, 1553. Amongst the foreign burgesses at the Guild of 1542 was George Browne, gent., son of William, and Anthonie, his son. These were no doubt relations of the M.P. for Preston, who was the son of Wiston Browne, of Aberroding, county Essex, and who married a daughter of William Farrington of Werden, Esq. He was knighted in 1566, and died 6th May, 1567, aged fifty-seven years. Thomas Fleetwood, of the Vache, county Bucks., was the second son of William Fleetwood, of Hesketh; born in 1518; High Sheriff of Bucks. in 1564, and Treasurer of the Mint. He was twice married: firstly to Barbara, daughter of Andrew Francis of London, and secondly to Bridget, daughter of Sir John Spring of Lavenham, county Suffolk, Knight; from the issue by the first wife came the Fleetwoods of Rossall, in Lancashire. His *Inq. Post Mort.* was taken 26th March, 1571-72. He left a large family.

WILLIAM GERARD and ANTHONY BROWNE, 5th October and 5th December, 1553. William Gerard: at this date there were several of the same name with Lancashire connections; there were the Gerards of Brindle, the Gerards of Bryn, and the Gerards of Ince; one of the latter was a younger brother of Sir Gilbert Gerard and represented Wigan in several Parliaments; he died 15th April, 1583, but it is not safe to conclude that he was the M.P. for Preston.

THOMAS RUTHALL and WILLIAM BERNERS, 2nd April and 5th May, 1554. Thomas Ruthall was probably the nephew and heir of his namesake the Bishop of Durham, who died 1523.¹ William Berners has not been identified.

Sir RICHARD SHERBORNE and JOHN SYLYARD, 12th November and 16th January, 1564-65. Sir Richard Sherborne of Stonyhurst, Knight, was the son of Thomas Sherborne, and Jane his wife, the daughter of Sir John

¹ Mr. Pink's Lancashire Parliamentary Representatives.

Townley of Townley, Knight. He married Matilda, daughter of Sir Richard Bold of Bold, Knight, and died 26th July, 1594. He sat for Lancashire in 1553 and Liverpool in 1555; he was a Commissioner for the dissolution of the Monasteries; he died 26th July, 1594. John Sylyard was the grandson of Sir John Sylyard, a Justice of the Queen's Bench; he sat for several other constituencies and was knighted by Queen Mary.

JOHN ARUNDEL and JOHN HERLE, 26th October and 9th December, 1555. John Arundel was the son of Sir John Arundel of Llanherne in Cornwall. According to the Stanley pedigree recorded by Dugdale, a Sir Richard Arundel of Cornwall married Anne, the daughter of Edward, the third Earl of Derby, and widow of George Lord Sourton. The member for Preston died 17th November, 1591. John Herle was probably the brother of Rev. Thomas Herle, Warden of Manchester Collegiate Church; his mother was Margaret Fulkeram of Fulkroy, and his father was John Herle of Prideaux Herle, county Cornwall, Esq.¹

Sir RICHARD SHERBORNE and Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL, 20th January, 1557-58, and 17th November, 1558. Sir Robert Southwell was the son of Francis Southwell, Auditor of the Exchequer in the time of Henry VIII.; he was knighted in 1541, and died in November, 1559.

ROGER ALFORD and RICHARD COOKE, 23rd January, 1558-59, and on 8th May, 1559. A Roger Alford was member for Bletchingford in 1557, and a Richard Cook represented Lymington in 1584.

GILBERT MORETON and ROGER ASCHAM, 11th January, 1562-63, and 2nd January, 1566-67. On the 1st August, 1583, William Halstead and Isabella, his wife, granted to John Moreton, haberdasher, of London, the tenement called Moreton Hall, in Whalley, then in the occupation of Gilbert Moreton.² In 1587 Gilbert Moreton was a legatee under the Will of John Regmayden, of Wedacre in Garstang.³ Roger Ascham was the well-known author of the "Schoolmaster;" he was Secretary to Queen Mary, and died 30th December, 1568.

EDWARD BASHE and REGINALD WILLIAMS, 2nd April and 29th May, 1571. Edward Bashe was the son-in-law of Sir Ralph Sadler, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; he died 2nd May, 1587.

JAMES HODGKINSON [see p. 245] and GEORGE HORSEY, 8th May, 1572, and 9th May, 1583. George Horsey was M.P. for Clitheroe in 1571.

¹ Wardens of Manchester, Chet. Soc., vol. v., n.s.

³ Chet. Soc., cv., II. 219.

² Whitaker's History of Whalley, II p. 40.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD and THOMAS CROMWELL 23rd November, 1584, and 14th September, 1585. William Fleetwood was the son of Thomas Fleetwood of Vache, in Buckinghamshire; he held the Manor of Laton, in the parish of Poulton in Lancashire; in 1583 he was living at Hesketh in the same county. There were at least two Thomas Cromwells living at this date, possibly this was the son of Baron Cromwell.

JOHN BROGRAVE and THOMAS HESKETH, 15th October, 1586, and 23rd March, 1586-87. John Brograve was Chancellor of the Duchy and was knighted 1st May, 1603; he was the son of Richard Brograve of Kelseys, county Kent. Thomas Hesketh was the son of Gabriel Hesketh of Whitehill in Goosnargh; he was Recorder of Lancaster, and died 15th October, 1605, s.p., and left his estates to his brother, Cuthbert.

THOMAS HESKETH and MICHAEL DOUGHTEE, 4th February, 1588-89, and 29th March, 1589. Michael Doughtee was Clerk of the Kitchen to the fourth Earl of Derby. He purchased and lived at a house in Thornley-cum-Wheatley in Chipping; he sat for Liverpool in 1592; he died in 1630 and was buried at Chipping, 8th June.

JAMES DALTON and THOMAS BULBECK, 19th February, 1592-93, and 10th April, 1593. Neither of these have been identified.

JOHN BROGRAVE and Sir JOHN STANHOPE, Knight, 24th October, 1597, and 9th February, 1597-98. The latter was of Harrington, in the county of Northampton; he was created Baron Stanhope of Harrington 4th May, 1605, and died 9th March, 1620-21.

JOHN BROGRAVE and WILLIAM WADE, 27th October and 29th December, 1601. The latter was one of the Clerks to the Privy Council, and was knighted by James I. He held the appointment of Lieutenant of the Tower of London; died 25th October, 1623.

Sir VINCENT SKYNNER, Knight, and WILLIAM HOLT, 19th March, 1603-4, and 9th February, 1610-11.¹ Sir Vincent Skynner was Secretary to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and was knighted 7th May, 1603; he died in February, 1615-16. William Houlte, *armiger*, is on the list of foreign burgesses for the Guild of 1602. There were five Holts of Lancashire, whose pedigrees are recorded in the Dugdale Visitation of 1664-65, but in none of them is any mention made of this member for Preston. Francis Holt of Grizzlehurst, in the parish of Bury, had a son living about that time, but the pedigree of 1664-65 simply states that he died unmarried.

¹ The Blue Book has no return for Preston for this Parliament. Willis' *Parl. Notitia* gives William *Hall* but

Holt is probably correct.

EDWARD MOSLEY and HENRY BANASTRE, 5th April and 7th June, 1614. Edward Mosley was a son of Sir Nicholas Mosley, Attorney-General for the Duchy and Lord Mayor of London in 1599; he died in 1638. Henry Banastre was one of the Banastres of the Bank in Croston; in 1625 he was living in Hackney; he died in London 13th June, 1661, and was buried at Croston in Lancashire on the 21st June. The Croston Registers record the baptism of Margaret, daughter of Henry Banaster, Esq., on 1st March, 1641-42.

Sir EDWARD MOSLEY, Knight, and Sir WILLIAM POLEY, Knight, 16th January, 1620-21, and 8th February, 1621-22. William Poley was one of the Poleys of Boxted in the county of Suffolk; he was knighted by James I.; died 5th August, 1629.

Sir EDWARD MOSLEY, Knight, and Sir WILLIAM POLEY, Knight, 12th February, 1623-24, and 24th March, 1624. Sir William Poley was also elected for Sudbury and declined Preston, so a new writ was issued and FRANCIS NICHOLLS on 2nd March was elected in his place; he died shortly after his election.

Sir WILLIAM HARVEY, Knight, 1624, in the place of Francis Nicholls, deceased; he was probably the William Harvey of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, who was knighted 30th April, 1608; he died 30th September, 1660.

Sir WILLIAM HARVEY, Knight, and HENRY BANASTRE, 17th May and 12th August, 1625.

GEORGE GERARD and THOMAS FANSHAW, 6th February, 1625-26, and 15th June, 1626. Thomas Fanshawe was Clerk and Surveyor General to James I.

GEORGE GERARD and Sir ROBERT CARR, Knight, 17th March, 1627-28, and 10th March, 1628-29. The latter was at the same time elected for Lostwithiel, in Cornwall; his name is on the Guild Roll of 1622, and in 1642 his son Charles is described as the son of the Earl of Ancrum; he married for his second wife Lady Anne Stanley, daughter of the sixth Earl of Derby; he died in 1654.

RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH (P.), and THOMAS STANDISH (P.),¹ 13th April and 5th May, 1640. Richard Shuttleworth was also returned at this election for Clitheroe; he was the son of Thomas Shuttleworth and heir to his uncle, Sir Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe; he was Colonel in the

¹ Abbreviations used : P=Parliamentarian ; W=Whig ; T=Tory ; L=Liberal ; R=Radical ; C=Conservative.

Parliamentary army; he died in June, 1669, aged 82 years. Thomas Standish was also a supporter of the Parliament; he was one of the Standishs of Duxbury Hall, near Chorley; he died in 1645.

WILLIAM LANGTON [see p. 258] 23rd December, 1645, *vice* Thomas Standish, deceased.

There were no returns for the Commonwealth Parliaments in 1653.

RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH, 3rd September, 1654, 22nd January, 1654-55, 17th September, 1656, 4th February, 1657-58.

RICHARD SHUTTLEWORTH and RICHARD STANDISH, 27th January, and 22nd April, 1658-59; the latter was the third son of Thomas Standish, the M.P. in 1640.

RICHARD STANDISH, ALEXANDER RIGBY, and GEOFFREY RISHTON, 25th April and 29th December, 1660. This election was disputed as it appears that the Corporation claimed almost the exclusive right to vote for a Member of Parliament; a committee however of the House of Commons decided that "all the inhabitants had voices" and declared the election void.¹ The decision, as might have been expected, led to future complications, as in no other borough had every inhabitant a right to vote. A new writ was issued.

RICHARD STANDISH and ALEXANDER RIGBY, 20th June, 1660. The latter was the son of Colonel Alexander Rigby, the besieger of Lathom House. Like his father he was an active officer (Lieut.-Colonel) in the Parliamentary army; he was thrice married, firstly to Elizabeth, daughter of William Herries of Shelvehill in Essex, secondly to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Leigh, and thirdly to Margaret, the daughter of Sir Gilbert Houghton, Knight; he died in February, 1693-94, and was buried in the Houghton Chapel in the Parish Church of Preston.

EDWARD FLEETWOOD and EDWARD RIGBY, 7th August, 1660. Edward Fleetwood was probably the son of John Fleetwood of Penwortham, who was buried at Penwortham, 4th February, 1657-58. He was again elected for Preston in 1685; he died in April, 1704, s.p. Edward Rigby was the younger brother of the preceding member, and was born in 1627; he was a Sergeant-at-Law; he sat for Preston in three Parliaments; he was twice married, firstly to Alice, the daughter of Sir Thomas Walford, and secondly to Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Molyneux of Fevershall. In 1682 he was Clerk of the Guild; he died in July, 1686; he had issue four sons and two daughters.

¹ House of Commons Journal, viii., p. 336.

EDWARD RIGBY, GEOFFRY RISHTON, and Dr. WILLIAM FYFE, 8th May, 1661, and 24th January, 1678-79. This was another double return, and Dr. Fyfe (of Garstang) petitioned against the return of Geoffry Rishton, and it was finally decided that the latter had the majority of votes of the inhabitants at large. Geoffry Rishton was an M.D. residing at Antley Hall, near Accrington, and the son of Nicholas Rishton of the same; he died in January, 1666-67, aged 51 years.

JOHN OTWAY, 27th May, 1667, on the death of Dr. Rishton. In 1643 he was ejected from St. John's College, Cambridge, by the Earl of Manchester. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; he was knighted on 20th June, 1673, and died 15th October, 1693. On 11th January, 1667, Edward Tydesley wrote a letter complaining that since Dr. Rishton's death the Earl of Derby had sent a letter to the Corporation of Preston to suspend election until he had resolved whom to recommend, but they "like stubborn people have made choice for themselves of Vice-Chancellor Otway, who will be undoubtedly elected."¹

EDWARD RIGBY and Sir ROBERT CARR, Bart., 6th March, 1678-79, and 12th July, 1679. Sir Robert Carr was the third Baronet of Sleaford in Lancashire; he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 1671 to 1682; he was elected for both Preston and Lincolnshire, and accepted the latter.

Sir JOHN OTWAY, Knight, 23rd April, 1679, in the place of Sir Robert Carr.

EDWARD RIGBY and Sir JOHN OTWAY, Knight, 17th October, 1679, and 18th January, 1680-81.

SIR ROBERT CARR, Bart., and SIR GERVASE ELWES, Bart., 21st March, 1680-81, and 28th March, 1681; both of these were elected for two seats, Sir Robert Carr for Lincolnshire, and Sir Gervase Elwes for Sudbury; we have no evidence as to which places they elected to represent. Sir Gervase Elwes was of Stoke College, county of Suffolk; he died in 1705.

Sir THOMAS CHICHELEY, Knight, and EDWARD FLEETWOOD, 19th May, 1685, and 2nd July, 1687. Sir Thomas Chicheley was also elected for Cambridge, which he accepted. He was the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; he died 1st February, 1699.

¹ State Papers, Dom. Ser., clxxxviii., 66.

The Hon. ANDREW NEWPORT, 11th June, 1685, vice Chichely; he was the son of first Lord Newport; he was a Commissioner of the Customs; died 20th September, 1699.

THOMAS PATTEN (W.), and Hon. JAMES STANLEY (W.), 22nd January, 1688-89, and 6th February, 1689-90. Thomas Patten of Preston and Thornley, Barrister-at-Law, son of William Patten, Mayor of Preston in 1665-66. James Stanley was the eighth son of the eighth Earl of Derby; afterwards the tenth Earl of Derby.

CHRISTOPHER GREENFIELD (T.), and ROBERT LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY (W.), 20th March, 1689-90, and 11th October, 1695. Patten contested this election and was defeated; Lord Willoughby polling 226 votes against his 223. Christopher Greenfield was the son of Thomas Greenfield, of Witton, near Blackburn; he was an Attorney-at-Law, and was knighted 26th January, 1693; died in 1706. Lord Willoughby was Chancellor of the Duchy; he succeeded as fourth earl in 1701; died 26th July, 1723. At this election there were four candidates. Edward Rigby having received 45 votes retired, but Thomas Patten, having only lost by 12 votes, petitioned against the return of Lord Willoughby. In this petition¹ it is complained that Patten had the majority but that "ye Mayor, Baylives and Burgesses refused to take the votes for him, and by undue practice severall p^osons who had noe right of voting, voted for Lord Willoughby." In the case for Lord Willoughby it is stated that Preston was "a very ancient Burrough and populous Towne, and that the Burgesses for Parliament" had "tyme out of mind been chosen by resident In-burgesses of ye last Guild and Burgesses admitted by Coppy of Court Roll since the last Guild and resident in the said towne, for if either ye one or ye other goe and live out of ye Towne and soe continue they are not voteable at such election." It appears that the Mayor at one stage of the polling adjourned the election and clearly for sufficient reason, as it is stated that upon a vote for Rigby being given in, "one Thomas Archer imedeately gott upon ye table and waving his hatt shouted 'A Patten! a Patten! a Patten!' upon which there happened such a confusion in the hall that ye Mayor and Baylives adjourned ye Court for halfe an hower. But Mr. Patten's party still continued unruly, shut ye hall doore and would not suffer the Mayor or any but their owne party to goe out or come in. And when the Mayor offered to goe out of ye hall they abused and struck him and also Mr. Burton, one of the

¹ Printed in full in the "Preston Guardian" a few years ago.

Baylives, Mr. Winckley, an Alderman, Mr. Parker, one of the members of this hono^rble house, Mr. James Ashton, and several others, and kept them prisoners, declaring they should not goe out of ye hall least they should gett votes for ye Chancellor." The next day's proceedings were still of a disorderly character, some of Patten's party putting "themselves into a position of fighting, taking off their bands and cravatts, and were so outrageous that some of Lord Willoughby's voters made their escapes by ladders out of ye windows." To protect the voters the Mayor ordered the hinges of the hall door to be taken off; but these were soon put on again by Patten's friends, who "setting their backs to itt," would not suffer Lord Willoughby's voters to enter. It is only fair to add that Mr. Patten himself made an unsuccessful attempt "to appease the Rabble."

Amongst the voters for Willoughby whose votes were objected to were the following: Seth Mort, "for not being an inhabitant nor Burgess; his father was Mayor of Preston [see p. 51], killed att ye takeinge of ye towne in 1642; had a great estate but impoverished by sequestrac'ons; had lived out of towne but came in three months before the Elec'on, and upon giving his vote swore Preston to be his habitac'on. His name was entered att the former Guild though omitted att the last Guild, but for 7d. may have it yett entred."

Adam Bushell, for voting twice.

Amongst Patten's voters twelve were objected to because they received relief from the Overseers, and six because their wives or children "went a begging."

The Petition for Thomas Patten came before the Committee of the House of Commons, when the Counsel for Mr. Patten urged that Lord Willoughby, as Chancellor, influenced "the inferior Person," and that every burgess having a vote was an "ill custom," for they say "all must vote as the Mayor and Council vote or else must be forsworn and be damned, and they tell the poor people that if they will not vote their children shall not be put out [as apprentices]—as to the disturbances he asserted that the Mayor himself struck the first blow." The decision was that Robert Lord Willoughby was duly elected, but at the same time, 22nd July, 1690, it was ordered that Mr. Speaker issue a Warrant for a Writ for a new Election in the room of Lord Willoughby, who was called up to the House of Lords.

Sir EDWARD CHISENHALL, Knight, (T.), 5th December, 1690, vice Lord Willoughby summoned to the Peers. This member was the eldest surviving son of Edward Chisenhall, who served during the Civil Wars as a Colonel

under Prince Rupert, and was taken prisoner at the fight at Wigan. Sir Edward Chisenhall was M.P. for Wigan in 1688; he was knighted on 24th April, 1671, and died about the year 1718, aged seventy-two years. The family in the male line is extinct. At his election for Preston he was opposed by Thomas Patten the defeated Whig candidate at the last contest. A letter from Thomas Hodgekinson to Roger Kenyon, M.P. for Clitheroe, contains an account of the contest: the letter is dated 5th December, 1690. "This day our election began about eleaven of clock and continued until three this afternoon. There never was an election in this place managed with more calmness on both sides, saving some few rude disturbances by Mr. Patten's creatures, but (indeed) against his inclinations. Sir Edward Chisenhale carried it by 57 votes, soe that you will have no further trouble at the comittee of priviledges about this corporation. Bee pleased to rectify my mistake to my good Lord Derby, for I have (by the post) given his Lordshipp an account that wee outvoted Mr. Patten 60 votes, whereas (upon a more exact scrutiny) there only appeares 57 votes, which mistake (though not very considerable) I thought fitt to correct, being sent to a person of that honour and quality. Sir I am now with Mr. Maior, Sir Edward Chisenhale, and many more of your friends, who have already drunke his Lorshippe's health and are now remembering (this worthy friend) the sitting member: unto whom they do owne themselves particularly obliged in their late disputt in the senate. . . The company is pressing mee with glasses and only give me time to tell you that I am, Sir, your very affectionate servant."¹

SIR THOMAS STANLEY, Bart. (W.), and Thomas Mollineux (W.) 22nd November, 1695, and 7th July, 1698. Sir Thomas Stanley, the fourth son of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart., of Bickerstaffe. Thomas Mollineux was the third son of Sir John Molyneux, Bart., of Treversall in Nottinghamshire. He died 25th May, 1727. At this election Sir Christopher Greenfield, the sitting member, was defeated.

THOMAS MOLLINEUX and HENRY ASHURST (W.), 24th August, 1698, and 19th December, 1700. Henry Ashurst was the son of William Ashurst of London, merchant; he was called to the Bar 29th May, 1693. On the 21st May, 1697, he received the appointment of King's Attorney and Sergeant of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and King's Sergeant in the Duchy, which he retained until 2nd June, 1702. He was probably the

¹ 14 Report Royal Hist. Com., p. 250.

Henry Ashurst who was Town Clerk of London in 1700. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Greene of Eltham, in Kent. He died in 1705. The defeated candidate at the election was Sir Christopher Greenfield, Knight, who polled 202 votes; Henry Ashurst polling 225 and Thomas Molyneux 279.

HENRY ASHURST and EDWARD RIGBY (W.), 6th February, 1700-1, and 11th November, 1701. Edward Rigby was the grandson of the Edward Rigby who was the M.P. for Preston in 1660 [see p. 373]; he died 2nd May, 1706.

HENRY ASHURST and THOMAS MOLLINEWE, 30th December, 1701, and 2nd July, 1702.

Sir CYRIL WYCHE, Knight (W.), and the Hon. CHARLES ZEDENNO STANLEY (W.), 20th August, 1702, and 23rd April, 1705. Cyril Wyche was the second son of Sir Peter Wyche, Knight, Gentleman to the Privy Chamber of Charles I. For twelve years he was Ambassador to Constantinople; he died 29th December, 1707. Charles Zedenno Stanley was the youngest son of the eighth Earl of Derby; he died in April, 1715.

FRANCIS ANNESLEY (T.), and EDWARD RIGBY (W.), 25th October, 1705, and 17th April, 1708. Francis Annesley was the eldest son of Francis Annesley, a younger son of Viscount Valentia. In 1710 he was the first who advocated in the House of Commons the erection of fifty churches in London. He died 7th December, 1750: he was a nominee of the Duke of Hamilton, who was at that time living at Preston, and was a leader of the Lancashire Jacobites. A letter of his dated Preston 22nd April, 1705, and addressed to Lord Gower, has been preserved. He wrote: "The gentleman you recommend to this place is so deserving that we ought to return your lordship thanks for affording so worthy a person to serve for the town: we must all be ashamed that he is so ill matched in a brother burgess, but the gentry in these parts are not fond of London journeys, for if anybody of tolerable character had stood they had infallibly have carried for the two candidates Mr. Molyneux and Rigby."

ARTHUR MAINWARING (W.), 27th, December, 1706, on the death of Edward Rigby; he was the son of Charles Mainwaring; he was a conspicuous character in the Rebellion—at first as a supporter of King James but afterwards joining his opponents. This Member for Preston was also the author of several, at the time, very popular political works, and was

a shining light at the celebrated Kit-Cat Club. Sir Richard Steele dedicated to him the first volume of *The Tatler*. In 1710 he was M.P. for West Looe in Cornwall; he died 13th November, 1712.

ARTHUR MAINWARING (W.), and HENRY FLEETWOOD (T.), 18th November, 1708, and 21st September, 1710. Henry Fleetwood was the son of Arthur Fleetwood of Westminster (a branch of the Fleetwoods of Penwortham); he died 22nd May, 1746.

HENRY FLEETWOOD (T.), and Sir HENRY HOGHTON, Bart. (W.), 25th November, 1710, and 8th August, 1713. The unsuccessful candidate was Francis Annesley.

HENRY FLEETWOOD and the Right Hon. EDWARD SOUTHWELL (W.), 6th February, 1713-14, and 5th January, 1714-15. Edward Southwell was the son of Sir Robert Southwell, Knight, M.P. for Lostwithiel in 1685. In 1702 he was made Secretary of State for Ireland; he died on the 4th December, 1730.

HENRY FLEETWOOD (T.), and Sir HENRY HOGHTON, Bart. (W.), 17th November, 1714-15, and 10th November, 1721-22.

THOMAS HESKETH [of Rufford] (T.), and DANIEL PULTENEY (T.), 9th October, 1722, and 7th August, 1727. Daniel Pulteney was the son of John Pulteney, M.P. for Hastings, 1695 to 1710. In 1721 he was made a Lord of the Admiralty. In May, 1726 he was appointed Clerk of the Council in Ireland and sworn a Member of the Privy Council.¹ He died 6th September, 1731.

Sir HENRY HOGHTON, Bart., and DANIEL PULTENEY, 23rd January, 1727-28, 18th April, 1734, 14th June, 1734-35, and 28th, April, 1741.

NICHOLAS FAZAKERLEY (T.), 24th February, 1731-32, was a native of Prescott. He was Recorder of Preston from 1742 to 1767; he represented the Borough in six Parliaments, extending over a period of thirty-five years. He was a Barrister-at-Law. He died in 1767. The Poll Book² of the Election in 1731-32, has been preserved. The defeated candidate was Major Holden who polled 133 against Fazakerley's 379.

NICHOLAS FAZAKERLEY (T.), and JAMES SHUTTLEWORTH (T.), 1st December, 1741, 18th June, 1747, 10th November, 1747, and 8th April, 1754. James Shuttleworth was the eldest son of Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, Esq.; he was M.P. for the County, 1705-49, and again 1761-68; he

¹ 14th May, 1726, re-elected on being appointed Clerk of the Council of Ireland. ² Reprinted in "Preston Guardian" Sketches in Local History, No. xxx.

died 28th June, 1774. The defeated candidate for this election was Francis Reynolds (W.), who was elected for Lancaster in 1745. The result of the poll was: Fazakerley, 391; Shuttleworth, 384; Reynolds, 231. Some of the supporters of the Whig candidate gave their second votes to various local gentlemen, the favourites being the Vicar, Sir Henry Hoghton, and William Shawe; the others were John Winckley, Edmund Asheton, R. Mollineux, Admiral Vernon, Mr. Bennet, William Hardman, Lawrence Rawstorne, Nicholas Walmsley, Laurence Leigh, and Sir Robert Walpole.

NICHOLAS FAZAKERLEY (T.), and EDMUND STARKIE (T.), 31st May, 1754, 20th March, 1761, 19th May, 1761, and 12th March, 1768. Edmund Starkie was the son of Nicholas Starkie of Preston, Attorney-General for the County. He was Recorder of Preston from 1767 to 1771; died 12th August, 1773.

Sir PETER LEICESTER, Bart. (T.), *vice* Fazakerley, deceased. This member was the son of Sir John Bryne, Bart., who having married the daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Leicester the Baronet of Tabley, in the county of Chester, assumed the name of Leicester.

Sir PETER LEICESTER, Bart. (T.), and Sir FRANK STANDISH, Bart. (T.)

Sir HENRY HOGHTON, Bart., and JOHN BURGOYNE (W.), 10th May, 1768, 30th September, 1774, 29th November, 1774, 1st September, 1780, 31st October, 1780, 25th March, 1784, 18th May, 1784, 6th July, 1790, and 25th November, 1790. At this election (1768) the names first returned were Sir Peter Leicester, Bart. (T.), and Sir Frank Standish, Bart. (T.), of Duxbury, but they were unseated on petition. The question in dispute arose out of the decision given in 1661 [see p. 373.] In the present case Hoghton and Burgoyne were the nominees of Lord Derby, who having failed to secure their return by the votes of the freemen or in-burgesses claimed that "all the inhabitants" meant all the adult male population; the Mayor on the other hand returned Leicester and Standish as elected by the enrolled freemen. The Committee of the House of Commons decided in favour of the people, and thus for the first time universal suffrage was established in the borough. For months before this election party feeling was greatly aroused in the town, and according to contemporary witnesses riots were of frequent occurrence. At one time during the canvass 2,600 men "collected twenty miles round" were brought into the town, armed with "clubs, pickaxes, and other destructive weapons," and being joined by some of the militia marched with colours flying through the streets, and

ultimately wrecked the house where Standish's supporters met. The following day the Mayor's house was gutted and nearly seventy houses damaged, the Mayor himself being seized and "put under the pump."¹ This election was long known in Preston as "the great election of 1768." The Mayor at this time was a pronounced Tory and is said to have exercised his power of admitting freemen in a manner favourable to his party and unfair to the Whigs, indeed it was said that one-third of the householders were deprived of their right to vote, being excluded from the Burgess Roll, amongst these were all the Roman Catholics. "The Gentleman's Magazine" for February, 1768, contains a letter from Preston, in which the writer says: "The contest here is attended with imminent danger. I have just escaped with many friends. The country is now up in arms. As the town is now abandoned by our men the cry is 'leave not a free-man alive.' God knows where this will end. I think to-night or to-morrow may be fatal to many. This is shocking work in a civilized country." The next number of the same magazine [March] reported that "the violences committed on account of the ensuing elections at the towns of Lancaster and Preston exceed belief—murdering, maiming, pulling down the houses, destroying places of public worship, and breaking the furniture and burning the effects of each other, are among the acts of the inflamed mob." The polling lasted eleven days. The result of the poll was: Leicester, 289; Standish, 276; Burgoyne, 259; Hoghton, 230. The result of the petition, as before stated, was against the Mayor and Corporation.

In an Act passed in 1786 there was a clause to prevent anyone voting until he had been resident six months in the borough.

John Burgoyne was the son of John Burgoyne of Westminster; when returned for Preston he was a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, and in the American War of Independence he was in command of the British forces which surrendered to the American General at Saratoga, 9th October, 1777. Whilst a subaltern he was stationed at Preston, and eloped with one of the daughters of Lord Derby. He died 4th August, 1792, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. General Burgoyne was a man of many parts and was the author of several plays, amongst others "The Lord of the Manor," and "The Maid of the Oaks."

Sir HENRY HOGHTON, Bart. (W.), and JOHN BURGOYNE (W.), 29th November, 1774, and 1st September, 1780. Returned without a contest in 1774. At the election for the Parliament of October, 1780, there was a third

¹ Broadside.

candidate brought forward by the Corporation, the result being Hoghton, 487; Burgoyne, 466; John Fenton (W.), 208. Again petitions were sent in, but with the same result. At the election in 1784 the Corporation brought forward Ralph Clayton, a Barrister of Gray's Inn, and Michael Angelo Taylor, Barrister of Lincoln's Inn. The voting was: Burgoyne, 536 votes; Hoghton, 530; Clayton, 227; and Taylor, 225. Petitions were presented to the House against the result as having been brought about by illegal means, but the decision was given in favour of Burgoyne and Hoghton, upon which the Corporation conferred the freedom of the borough on the defeated candidates. In 1790 the two sitting members were again re-elected without a contest.

On the death of General Burgoyne, WILLIAM CUNLIFFE SHAW (W.) was elected in his place 6th September, 1792. This member was the son of William Shawe of Preston [see p. 340.]

On the death of Sir H. Hoghton in 1795, his eldest son Sir HENRY PHILIP HOGHTON, Bart. (W.) was elected in his place without a contest.

Sir HENRY PHILIP HOGHTON, Bart. (W.), and Lord STANLEY (W.), 27th September, 1796, and 29th June, 1802.

Lord STANLEY (W.), and JOHN HORROCKS (T.), 16th November, 1803, and 24th October, 1806. John Horrocks commenced life as a stone quarry-man and rose to be one of the leading manufacturers in the county. He was an Alderman of the borough in 1799; died 1st March, 1804; he left a fortune of £150,000.

SAMUEL HORROCKS, brother of the last (T.), 17th March, 1804, *vice* John Horrocks, deceased.

Lord STANLEY (W.), and SAMUEL HORROCKS (T.), 15th December, 1805, 29th April, 1807, 22nd June, 1807, and 29th September, 1812.

SAMUEL HORROCKS (T.), and EDMUND HORNBY (W.), 24th November, 10th June, 1818, 4th August, 1818, and 29th February, 1820. Edmund Hornby, eldest son of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Rector of Winwick, died 18th November, 1857. At this election in 1812 the unsuccessful candidate was Edward Hanson (Colonel.) The polling lasted eight days, the numbers being Horrocks, 1,379; Hornby, 1,368; and Hanson, 727. This contest cost the members over £5,800. Some curious details of these costs have been preserved, amongst them are: 20s. each to 277 special constables; "band of music," including fourteen persons engaged for sixteen days, at 15s. a day, and four at 10s. 6d. a day: total £153 12s.; drums and fifes,

ten days at 10s. a day each; twelve men of the 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia who came from Plymouth to vote, but did not arrive in time, 40s. each; gilding and painting banner, £1 12s. 2d.; John Livesey's compensation for damage done to his clothes at the Town Hall, £4; repairing window in Guild Hall, £1 4s.; erecting husting, £23 6s. Every public-house appears to have been well paid, for example: Corporation Arms, £176 16s.; T. Leach's Black Bull, £119 16s.; Red Lion, £180; M. Whitehead's Black Bull, £246 10s.; fifty-seven public houses were subsidized, receiving amongst them nearly £4,000; under the head of "ribbons," no less than £577 was expended.¹ At the election of 1818 and 1820 the same members were returned; at the former the defeated candidate was Dr. Crompton, who polled 1,245 votes, and at the latter John Williams, afterwards a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the well-known Henry Hunt, the polling being: Horrocks, 1,902; Hornby, 1,649; Williams, 1525; Hunt, 1,127. At the 1820 election the successful candidate spent £11,559; the music alone cost £454; "ribbons," £1,047; while the public-houses got £8,203.

The Hon. GEOFFRY STANLEY (W.), and JOHN WOOD (W.), the 14th November, 1826, and 24th July, 1830. John Wood, son of Ottiwell Wood of Liverpool, was Recorder of York and Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes; he died 10th October, 1856. There were eight candidates stood for this election, one of whom was William Cobbett (R.), who petitioned on the ground that the Mayor and bailiffs as returning officers had been guilty of illegal practices. The votes recorded were: Stanley, 2,974; Wood, 1,974; Captain Barrie, 1,653; Cobbett, 995; Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart, 14; Captain Colquitt, 1; John Lawe, 1.

HENRY HUNT (R.), 24th December, 1830, *vice* Stanley appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. This was the well-known Radical orator. He died 15th February, 1835.

JOHN WOOD (W.), and HENRY HUNT (R.), 14th June, 1831, and on 3rd December, 1832.

PETER HESKETH FLEETWOOD (C.), of Rossall Hall, and the Hon. HENRY THOMAS STANLEY, 29th January, 1833, 30th December, 1834, 19th February, 1835, and 17th July, 1837. Peter Hesketh Fleetwood was created a Baronet, June, 1838. He died 12th April, 1866.

¹ MSS. Account Book in Shepherd's Library.

PETER HESKETH FLEETWOOD (L.), and ROBERT TOWNLEY PARKER (C.), 15th November, 1837, and 23rd June, 1841. Townley Parker of Cuerden Hall, was High Sheriff of the county in 1817. He died 11th August, 1879, aged eighty-six.

PETER HESKETH FLEETWOOD (L.), and Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Bart. (L.), 19th August, 1841, and 23rd July, 1841.

Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND (L.), and CHARLES PASCOE GRENFEL (L.) Sir George Strickland was the seventh Baronet of Boynton, county York; he died 23rd December, 1874. Charles Pascoe Grenfell of Maidenhead, died in 1837.

Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Bart., (L.), and ROBERT TOWNLEY PARKER, (C.), 4th November, 1852, and 21st March, 1857.

CHARLES PASCOE GRENFEL (L.), and RICHARD ASSHETON CROSS (C.), 1st April, 1857, 28th April, 1859, 31st May, 1859, and 6th July, 1865.

Sir THOMAS GEORGE HESKETH (C.), *vice* Cross resigned, 4th April, 1862.

Sir THOMAS GEORGE HESKETH, Bart., and Hon. FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY (C.), 1st February, 1866, and 11th November, 1868.

Sir THOMAS GEORGE FERMOR HESKETH Bart. (C.), and EDWARD HERMON (C.), 10th December, 1868, and 26th January, 1874.

JOHN HOLKER, Q.C. (C.), *vice* Hesketh, deceased, 13th September, 1872.

EDWARD HERMON (C.), and JOHN HOLKER,¹ Q.C. (C.), 5th March, 1874, 24th March, 1880, and April, 1880.

WILLIAM FARRER ECROYD (C.), 23rd May, 1881, *vice* Hermon, deceased.

Right Hon. HENRY CECIL RAIKES (C.), 4th February, 1882, *vice* Holker, appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

WILLIAM E. M. TOMLINSON (C.), 23rd November, 1882, *vice* Raikes, resigned.

ROBERT WILLIAM HANBURY (C.), and W. E. N. TOMLINSON (C.), 1883, 1885, 1886, 1895.

¹ Re-elected 23rd April, 1874, on appointment as the Solicitor-General.

CHAPTER XVI.

Public Charities.

BLUE COAT SCHOOL.



THIS School was founded by Roger Sudell. By the Will of this Preston worthy, which was dated 22nd January, 1702, a stable with hay loft over it in "Minspit Weend," was left to trustees to be converted into a schoolhouse, "with all convenient speed," to the intent that the children of the "poorer sort" should be brought up in religion and the fear of God; and this school he endowed with £12 a year for the master's salary and the purchase of books. The vicar for the time being was to select the master, who was to teach religion and reading. Roger Sudell died 28th December, 1704, and the Rev. Christopher Sudell his nephew [see chap. xiv.], and one of his executors [see James Sudell's charity], drew up rules for the government of the school, one of which was that the number of children was never to exceed twenty-five; another was that boys once admitted were to "attend constantly" until they were "fully educated in reading, writing, and their catechism, and till fit to go to trade or apprenticed and no longer." The children were "to wait on their master to church and not to be seen elsewhere at public worship," and if they did go elsewhere they were not to be considered proper objects for the charity. During the next half century the school became further endowed by the following legacies, viz.: in 1720 William Shaw of Preston, £200; Mrs. Mary Stanley of Preston, £10; Thomas Loxham of Preston, £100; William Langton of Preston, £10; and a gift from Archdeacon Peploe of £100. In 1813 the money belonging to the school amounted to £1,000, which was invested in stock. The Rev. Samuel Peploe whilst Vicar of Preston erected a house for the girls' school on part of the glebe lands, out of the money collected in the church, the boys still being taught in the old building—both these schools were known as the Blue Coat Schools.

In 1817 the two were united with the newly-established National School. Before this union only about twenty children were taught in both schools,

and the master and mistress were reported as being "old and inefficient." Shortly after this a fund was raised for clothing the children of the National School, and the old blue coat and cap fell into disuse.

The Accounts of the School in 1823 show:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Received from the Executors of				Paid Teachers before the union...	97	11	0
the late Vicar	49	1	1½	Clothing Children	126	4	7
Collection in Parish Church and				Getting possession of premises			
Chapel	20	2	7½	from widow of late master ...	28	11	3
Rents of Sudell's Schoolhouse ...	85	0	0	Repairs	3	4	1
Dividends of Stock	357	13	10	Cash in Bank	269	9	9
Bank Interest	13	3	1				
	£525	0	8		£525	0	8

In addition to the legacies already named, £10 was left by an unknown donor about 1755, to buy books; and in the will of John Wyke of Preston, dated 3rd March, 1810, £100 was left to this charity, but the executors failed to carry out the bequest, and for want of attention at the time it was lost.¹

In 1830 the old buildings were abandoned and a new school built in Main Spit Weind, subsequently the scholars were transferred to the National School. Part of the receipts of the Blue Coat Charity (the interest of £30) was formerly paid for bread given to the poor on Sacrament days, this continued to be done up to 1812.

RICHARD HOUGHTON'S CHARITY.

Richard Houghton, by indenture of feoffment dated 14th November, 1613, conveyed to Thomas Whittingham of Whittingham, and others, a close of land called Wood Crook in Whittingham, containing five acres, on trust to the following uses, viz.: to pay £3 yearly to the poor people of Alston, Samlesbury, and Preston. The Preston portion was fifteen shillings to be paid every Good Friday, at the font stone within the Parish Church. In 1819 the rental of the close of land was £10 a year, but it was not without much trouble that the trustees appointed in that year obtained for the charity the increased sum. In 1823 the money was mostly given to aged females who received two shillings and sixpence each.

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report.

ROGERSON'S CHARITY.

George Rogerson, Salter, by deed dated 25th January, 1619, "for the great zeal and goodwill which he bore to the poor people of Preston," and for helping the "poor prisoners" in Lancaster Castle, conveyed to Roger Langton and others, 10 acres of land in Sharrow, Ingolhead, and Broughton; 5 acres called Jagger Heyes; $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Roe Moors; $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Brettol Heyes, near a lane called Dagger Gate, in Preston; and 5 acres near the same lane; to hold in trust for himself for life, and afterwards for his wife, and after their decease to the use of Edmund Rogerson and his heirs for ever, subject to a payment of £13 a year to the Mayor of Preston, and "four ancient Aldermen," for the use of the poor of Preston and towards the help and maintenance of such poor apprentices as should be "towardly to learn some occupation." The residue of the sum to go to the Mayor of Lancaster for the use of prisoners in the castle there. In 19 Charles I. [1644], new trustees were appointed, and the premises charged with the annual payment were part of the property of the Rawstorne family, who regularly paid the £9 to the mayor. The portion of the property called Daker Gate afterwards became known as Acre Gate, and it was sold free from encumbrances, but on the title being investigated the mistake was found out and rectified by a cash payment, and a conveyance was made expressly charging the property with the £9 a year.¹

The founder of this charity was buried at Preston, 4th February, 1619-20; his widow married Roger Langton, her late husband's trustee [see p. 258.]

BANISTER'S CHARITY.

Henry Banister [or Banastre], of Hackney, gent., formerly of Preston, by a codicil to his Will dated 18th June, 1628, bequeathed £600 to trustees to be disposed of towards the maintenance of a minister or ministers "to water dry and barren places" in the county of Lancaster, where there should be the greatest want of such minister. If the feoffees thought fit £200 of this was to go to maintain a preaching minister in the town of Preston.

By deed dated 7th June, 1642, after reciting that the lands of the testator had been sold, it is witnessed that Sir Henry Rowe and nine others conveyed to Edmnd Werden and twenty-four others, the moiety of the estate upon trust to bestow the issues thereof to the maintenance of a preaching minister at Preston. The other moiety of the estate was to be

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report.

used for putting out poor children of Preston as apprentices. Sometime prior to 1658 the testator's whole estate was let for 1,000 years, at a rental of £16 a year. In 1673 the estate had been settled on Roger Sudall and John Chorley and their heirs, who granted the same to Thomas Hodgkynson and others for the purposes of the bequest. By another Indenture dated 7th May, 1714, it appears that William Lemon as surviving trustee granted the premises to Edmund Asheton, then mayor, and twenty-three others. From the Council books it appears the twenty-four trustees were all the select body of the Corporation.

The property consisted of a messuage in Brockholes, and 25 acres of land upon which there was a considerable amount of timber grown, which in 1787 and 1800 had been cut down and carried away by the lessee Richard Farington, but although counsel advised that it belonged to the charity it does not appear to have been recovered.¹

THOMAS HOUGHTON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Houghton of Woodplumpton, by deed dated 16th July, 1649, conveyed to Matthew Addison and others two messuages and sixteen acres of land in Woodplumpton and Houghton upon trust for himself for his life, and after his death and the death of his nephew John Salisbury, to certain uses, viz.: one part to be distributed to such poor aged needy and impotent people of Preston and Grimsargh; another part among the like poor of Broughton; a third part to the poor of Woodplumpton, Aives [Eaves], Catforth, and Bartell; and the fourth part to the poor of Alston and Elston. The money was to be distributed on the feast of St. Martin in winter from year to year. On 4th June, 1807, James Threlfall and Thomas Walmsley the then trustees conveyed the premises to the use of themselves and Richard Threlfall and Richard Walmsley for the purposes of the trust.

The property was let for £64 a year. In 1821 £7 was given in money to 140 persons (1s. each) and £4 distributed in sixpenny loaves.

COSNEY AND DAWSON'S CHARITY.

Dorothy Cosney of Preston, by her Will dated 20th March, 1678, left £100, and £6 to Dr. Seth Bushell, Vicar of Preston, and six others in trust, to pay the yearly income of £100 to such twelve pious men or widows as they should think fit: and the income of the £6 should be spent in the

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report.

entertainment of the trustees at the house commonly called the Hind in Preston, so long as it should be a place of public entertainment. John Dawson, by Will dated 15th November, 1698, left £100 to trustees, who were to pay one half of the first year's interest to the Overseers of the Poor of Preston: the interest accruing afterwards to be used yearly for binding "a poor fatherless and motherless child apprentice." In September, 1769 (by deed enrolled in Chancery) these two sums (£206) were sunk to secure an annuity of £10 10s., or yearly rent charge of certain properties in Preston, known by the name of *The Three Legs of Man*. The Charity Commissioners reported (1815-35) that the distribution of this Charity had been entered with great regularity in a book kept for the purpose from 1778.

CROOK'S CHARITY.

Thomas Crook of Abram, by Will dated in 1688, gave all his messuages and lands in Alston and Whittingham, called Shaw, to his two sons, Cabel and Richard Crook, and their heirs, upon trust to pay out of the rents arising therefrom certain annual payments, one of which was a sum of £4 to be paid every Shrove Tuesday "or thereabouts," to the poor of Preston, at the discretion of the Overseers "and some other head people of the town." The estate has been several times sold subject to this trust.¹ In 1824 the Churchwardens distributed this to certain poor women.

HODGKINSON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hodgkinson of Preston, gentleman [see p. 247], by his Will dated 19th December, 1697, left £50 to the Mayor and Corporation of Preston, for the "better support, provision, and maintenance of the poor,"² of the borough.

WINCKLEY'S CHARITY.

Thomas Winckley of Preston, gentleman [see p. 278], gave to the Corporation by Will dated 5th May, 1710, £50, to bind poor apprentices.³

RISHTON'S CHARITY.

William Rishton, by Will dated 5th August, 1729, left £100 to the Mayor and Corporation, upon trust, to distribute the interest thereof to the poor of Preston, at Christmas, yearly. In 1791 the arrears of interest on

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

³ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

² Do. do. do. do.

this and Winckley's Charity amounted to £260 9s. 8d., and to clear this off the Borough Treasurer for that year, until 1817, made a yearly payment of £20. Some years no boys offered themselves for apprentices when the interest was given in other ways.¹

ADDISON'S CHARITY.

Thomas Addison, by Will dated 12th June, 1729, directed that two closes of land called Davil Meadows, near Preston Marsh, should be chargeable with £5 a year, to be distributed amongst twenty poor householders of Preston on the 2nd February in each year. By indenture dated 7th March, 1778, these premises were conveyed, subject to this charge, to John Grimshaw, Esq., who used to distribute one half himself and hand over the other moiety to the Churchwardens. In 1823 the same custom prevailed, the then owner of the property being represented by his agent.²

HENRY AND ELEANOR RISHTON'S CHARITY.

By indenture enrolled in the court of Chancery, 4th December, 1738, it appears that Eleanor Rishton, with the consent of her husband, Henry Rishton, had given into the hands of Thomas Whitehead and others, £300 in trust for the benefit of the poor of the town of Preston, and to be invested in the purchase of lands for that purpose. One half the annual profits was to be used to apprentice such poor children "as should have a settlement in the town of Preston," and the other for the relief of poor persons and families visited with sickness or under any other apparent want. The distribution was to be "without any regard to party or distinction of church;" but where the objects appeared on equal footing, the relations (if any) of the donors should have the preference, and next after should come those who should be of the profession of the Church of England. The capital sum was not laid out in land but placed at interest on private security. The Charity Commissioners recommended that the money should be invested in "some permanent security."

PARKER OR CHORLEY'S CHARITY.

From an indenture enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, dated 9th May, 1757, it appears that Elizabeth Parker of Preston, a residuary legatee of Joseph Chorley of Preston, haberdasher [see p. 329], who by Will dated

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report. 1815-35.

² Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

14th January, 1747, bequeathed several legacies to Ellen, his wife, and others, and though no trust was contained in the Will he had often declared that it was his desire that £100 should be applied for charitable purposes, and to carry out this Elizabeth Parker conveyed to trustees a rent charge of £4 a year arising out of a messuage in Fleet Street in Cloughton; the rent charge to be paid to her for life, and after her decease to be divided in four equal parts; one of which is to be used for "such sober necessitous and industrious poor people of the borough of Preston" as should not be in receipt of parochial relief, or for binding apprentices. This Charity was never used for the latter purpose, but the whole was given to aged or necessitous persons.¹

ANN WINCKLEY'S CHARITY.

Ann Winckley, the widow of Nicholas Winckley, Esq. [see p. 280.] gave £100 to trustees to be placed out at interest, and the produce given to poor widows residing in the township of Preston. It was invested at four per cent. and the dividend given as directed. There was no trust deed.²

RIGBY'S CHARITY.

Henrietta Rigby left £100 by Will in 1741 upon trust to be put out at interest, and on the 19th June in each year the Vicar and Mayor to distribute the revenue equally amongst six of the poorest widows, being housekeepers and resident in the town. The custom was for the Mayor to hand over 50s. to the Vicar, who distributed the whole.³ This custom still obtains.

INGHAM AND ASHTON'S CHARITY.

Silvester Ingham of Preston, by his Will dated 23rd May, 1669, bequeathed 40s. to the poor of Preston, and James Ashton by Will dated 13th May, 1709, devised to the Mayor and Corporation £100 upon trust to employ £5 4s. of the interest for buying wheat loaves to be given away as they thought fit: and also 8s. for eight wheat loaves, to be disposed of every Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and Holy Thursday, to such poor of Preston as the Mayor and Alderman approved of: the remaining 8s. to be expended in "a treat for the Mayor and Aldermen." These bequests were probably never received. In 1714 the Town Clerk was instructed to recover these amounts.⁴

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

² Do. do. do. do.

³ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

⁴ Do. do. do. do.

WHITTINGHAM'S CHARITY.

Robert Whittingham of Preston, by Will dated 24th October, 1690, left to the Mayor and Common Council £68 for the use of the poor of the borough, the interest to be distributed yearly at Easter. This sum was paid to the Corporation 11th May, 1691, and soon after that date a Committee was appointed to take an account of the Charities of the town, and in consequence a sum of £100 (of which Whittingham £68 was probably a part) was lent on bond, and owing to the failure of the person to whom it was lent, it appears to have been lost.¹

JAMES SUDELL AND WILLIAM SUDELL'S CHARITY.

James Sudell of Preston, woollen draper, by his Will dated 8th April, 1698, left his lands in Houghton and elsewhere, to his brother Christopher Sudell, clerk [see Blue Coat School], with instructions to pay out of the rents, yearly, 20s., for buying bibles and testaments for the poorer sort of boys taught at the Free Grammar School; and 30s. a year to be distributed to such of the poor of Preston as should be named in a schedule to be made yearly by the Mayor and the two senior Aldermen. Since 1736 there are no traces of this bequest having taken effect. A further sum of £3 a year was given by William Sudell, but for fifty years this has been lost.²

WORTHINGTON'S ALMSHOUSES.

Bartholomew Worthington [see Grammar School, p. 205], by Will dated in 1663, directed his wife to build a small almshouse on the town's waste of Preston, near Fishergate Barrs, to consist of two rooms on the ground floor and one upper room for the use of the poor, aged, impotent, and decrepit persons, to be nominated by his wife, and after her death by the Mayor for the time being. This house was built, but as there were no funds for maintenance or repairs, it soon fell into a ruinous condition, and as it impeded the entrance to the town it was taken down at the end of the last century, and in its place an Almshouse was built adjoining the Corporation Almshouses, which not long afterwards were also taken down under the authority of an Act of Parliament for building the County House of Correction.³

CORPORATION ALMSHOUSES.

To replace the houses already referred to six almshouses were built on the waste in 1790. There was no endowment but the repairs were done by

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

³ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

² Do. do. do. do.

the Corporation. In 1833 the Corporation ordered the almshouses to be pulled down, and the proceeds of the sale of the materials, &c., applied to some charitable purpose.¹

SMITH'S CHARITY.

An entry in an old Register states that Mrs. Smith in 1710 gave the interest of £10 for bread to the poor at the sacrament. This was laid out jointly with other money belonging to Caddeley School; a tenth part of the rent was to be applied to the above-named purpose. The proportion due to Preston (viz.: £2 4s.) is still regularly paid in accordance with the wish of the donor.²

DONORS UNKNOWN.

John Langton of Kirkham, about the year 1750, received £50 from a person desiring to be unknown, the yearly interest of which was to be distributed to poor housekeepers within the township of Preston every Christmas Eve. At the same time he received a benefaction of £20 for the poor of St. Michael's-on-Wyre. By indenture dated 19th April, 1759, John Langton, for the consideration of £70, purchased a close of land in Kirkham, called Short Old Earth or the Broad Old Earth, and conveyed it to trustees for the use of these two charities. In or about 1820 the land was in the tenure of Richard Rawcliffe at a yearly rent of £7. The proportion due to Preston is still paid to the Vicar and distributed on Christmas Eve.³

LOST CHARITIES.

The following Charities are reported as lost:

1605	Sir Thomas Hesketh, Knight, for the poor the interest of	£20
1623	Seth Bushell, draper	£20
1625	Mrs. Sherburn	£10
	John Rogerson	£10
	William Rogerson	£4
	James Stopforth of Ulnes Walton	£10
	Peter Burscow of Walton-le-dale	£40
1631	William Martin of Preston ⁴	£20

¹ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

² Do. do. do. do.

³ Charity Commissioners' Report, 1815-35.

⁴ Do. do. do. do.

BROUGHTON SCHOOL.

1529
 Sometime in the days of Henry VIII. (probably about the year 1529), lands in Broughton, Goosnargh, Camerall [Cumbrall], and Haighton, were charged with a certain annual sum, to be used for exhibitions and "fynding a mete and discrete p'son to teach a grammar schole at Broughton in Preston," but as there was then no school available the money was for about thirty years used for the repair of the church and "brigges" belonging to the church. As to the correctness of these particulars several of the oldest inhabitants deposed; amongst them were George Cottam of Haighton, gent., aged forty-six years, and William Cross of Barton, aged eighty-six years. Other witnesses added that the lands in question had originally belonged to a dissolved Chantry; if this were true it proves that in the fifteenth century a Chantry existed in Broughton Church. Whatever was the origin of the endowment all agreed that the Churchwardens of Broughton had for thirty years prior to 2 Elizabeth [1559-60] regularly disbursed it.¹ Thirty-one years after this, *i.e.*, 33 Elizabeth [1590], we find from a deed of feoffment (dated 22nd December), and preserved amongst the school documents, that the very same lands referred to were conveyed by Bryan Singleton and Christopher Barton, to Robert Adamson and others, to hold to them and their heirs, in trust to pay the yearly rents and profits of the premises to the Churchwardens of Broughton, towards the exhibition and finding of an honest person, "sad and discreet," to teach a grammar school at Broughton, and in default of such master for the repairs of the church and church bridges, "as should be thought most convenient by the most honest men of Broughton." Bishop Gastrell² states that these lands were given in 18 Henry VIII. by Lawrence Stadaugh for the purpose herebefore named. The only evidence we can find in favour of this, is that in the deed just quoted the lands conveyed to the new trustees are said to have been "heretofore parcel of the inheritance of Lawrence Stadage, James Barton, and Thomas Helme."

In 1630 a dispute arose as to the division of the lands which belonged to Broughton School, when Hugh Charneley, Thomas Moreton, and others appeared as plaintiffs, and Sir Richard Hoghton, Knight and Bart., George Cottam, and others as defendants.³

¹ Depositions by Commissions, 2 Elizabeth, No. 14.

² Not. Cest., Chet. Soc., xxii., 469.

³ Depositions (Duchy of Lanc.), 5 Charles I., No. 37.

A writ, dated 5th February, 1630, was issued directing enquiry to be made, in consequence of which depositions were taken at Preston 1st April, 6 Charles I. [1630], before Peter White, clerk, and Henry Breres, gent., Commissioners. These are very lengthy, and the following is a digest of the evidence given.

Roger Farrand of Fishwicke, clerk, aged about forty-three, was present and a witness when the feoffees of the school land of Broughton sealed and delivered an indenture of lease dated 3rd May, 15 James I. [1617], to Thomas Cottam, and also when the said Thomas sealed and delivered a counterpart thereof to the trustees.

Thomas Turner of Goosnargh, husbandman, aged about sixty-six, says he knows that Thomas Cottam has occupied all the lands contained in the lease by virtue thereof, during his own life and that of Agnes his wife. The said Thomas assigned over the same to Thomas Wilson of Goosnargh, and to witness as friends in trust, to the uses contained in the said assignment. Deponent has had the keeping of the said writings for some time. Ever since the execution of the lease Thomas Cottam has paid the yearly rent of 4s. 8d. to the Churchwardens of Broughton for the use of the school of Broughton. Before the enclosing of the commons in Goosnargh the ancient rent was only 3s. 4d., but since the improvement of one acre and the third part of an acre were allotted to that tenement for the use of the school land of Broughton, 16d. being the rent allotted for that ground so improved, they have paid yearly 4s. 8d. Deponent has heard the said Thomas and Agnes say that the lease cost them 40s. to the feoffees. Roger Turner, who enjoys some lands in Goosnargh which belong to the feoffees to the use of the Grammar School of Broughton, has paid a fine to the said feoffees for the same. Thomas Cottam died in harvest time about six or seven years ago, and the said Agnes died about the following spring. Has always heard that parcel of the tenement of George Cottam was the inheritance of the feoffees to the use of the Grammar School of Broughton, and has heard his old aunt, grandmother of the now defendant George Cottam, say that the tenement belonging to five lords, they relied principally upon the feoffees of the school for the safe enjoyment thereof. The ancient rent paid to the feoffees was a land rent and not a quit rent. Witness thinks this is true because at the improvement of the commons in Goosnargh part of the commons was allotted to the feoffees, which was not usual except for land rents, and none of those in Goosnargh having quit

rents had any common allotted to them. Witness believes that a third part of the tenement of George Cottam is the inheritance of the feoffees besides the common. The ancient rent of 3s. 4d. was paid to the feoffees, the like ancient rent of 3s. 4d. to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, 3s. to Edmond Jackson, 18d. to the heirs of Catterall yearly, and 6d. to Sir Richard Hoghton for encroachments only and not for any part of the ancient tenement.

It is twenty-eight years and more since the general improvement of the common in Goosenargh. The ancient lands belonging to the messuage wherein the said George Cottam now dwells were before the said general improvements accounted twelve acres, and that one and one-third acres were allotted to the said tenement for and in right of the land of the feoffees of the school at Broughton. The improvements allotted in right for the lands of Broughton are two parcels of common, the one lying near Cottam house and the other near the east end of Threllfall Edge: they now remain in the occupation of the said Cottam. At the general enclosure of the common in Goosenargh every tenant and freeholder for every 3d. payable to a fifteenth were allotted four acres of common, so that witness paying 6d. had eight acres allotted to him.

The proper Christian name of the defendant Cottam's grandfather was William, but what his great-grandfather's name was witness does not know. He knows that Richard Sherdley, officer and bailiff for Sir Richard Hoghton, and measurer of the common, delivered to Robert Crosse and Thomas Goodshay, two of the feoffees in trust for the school of Broughton, one and one-third acres of common as a rateable part of the same, belonging to the school lands now in the occupation of the said George Cottam.

George Threlfall of Goosenargh, husbandman, aged about seventy-one, says that for the last sixty years he has heard that part of George Cottam's tenement belonged to Broughton school, and has heard his grandfather, Ralph Threlfall, who was more than eighty years old, say the same.

Henry Simpson of Goosenargh, blacksmith, aged about fifty-five, says that not long after the said commons were improved Thomas Cottam, deceased, came to "delve" turves upon part of the common lying near to witness's house, allotted for the lands belonging to the feoffees, and deponent heard him say that that part of the common was thus allotted, and that he might thank God that he had such good landlords, and wished that they were also landlords of the rest of his tenement.

Henry Smith of Goosenargh, husbandman, aged about forty-nine, thinks that the feoffees took only the small fine of 40s. from the said Thomas and Agnes Cottam, because they were old and had so many children. Once when witness asked the said Thomas Cottam which was Broughton's land and which Sir Richard Houghton's, he said he dare not tell him lest he might do harm; but when witness asked him where the meares should be, he answered "I weene they stand in yonder hedge," pointing to a hedge standing between the Midward field on the north and the meadow on the south, being parcels of the tenement of the defendant George Cottam.

Thomas Parkinson of Goosenargh, husbandman, aged about thirty-eight, says that about twenty years ago, when Sir Richard Hoghton was making leases to his tenants in Goosenargh, witness and his mother meeting the said Thomas Cottam, and bemoaning the large sums of money they should pay to the said Sir Richard for their tenements, the said Thomas said "yea, I may thinke myselfe happy that I have land under the feoffees of Broughton schole, for if it had been all under Sir Richard I had beene utterly undone and never beene able to have paid for it."

William Cottam of Goosenargh, shoemaker, aged about thirty-five, deposes as above.

Roger Turner of Goosenargh, husbandman, aged about forty-six, says when the said lease was made to Thomas and Agnes Cottam they were both over sixty.

Witness holds some lands of the feoffees and has taken a lease for three lives thereof and has paid fine for the same. The ancient rent thereof is 10s. yearly, which witness pays. George Turner, witness's brother, pays 4s. yearly to the feoffees for four acres of new improved land allotted to them in lieu of the old school land, as a rateable part of the same now in deponent's possession.

Part of George Cottam's tenement was called Broughton Schole land long before deponent's remembrance. Witness occupies twelve acres of the "auncient ould" land belonging to the said feoffees, and holds one acre, three roods, of Sir Richard Hoghton. The ancient rent of the former is 10s. and that of the latter is 2s. The quantity of the new improved lands allotted for the said Hoghton's lands is about half an acre of the yearly rent of 8d.; four acres of the new improved land were allotted to the feoffees at the yearly rent of 4s., which witness's brother pays.

Richard More of Broughton, husbandman, aged about fifty-two, says that about thirty years ago, on behalf of his mother, he, his brothers, and George Calvert, deceased, took a parcel of land called the meadow of the said Thomas Cottam, at which time the said Thomas pointed to a "sapling stubb" in the hedge next adjoining Henry Smith's land, about the middle of the hedge towards the east end thereof, and said that there was a meare which divided the lands of Sir Richard Hoghton from those of the feoffees of Broughton School.

William More of Barton, husbandman, aged about sixty, says that defendant, George Cottam, has often since his mother's death begged witness to request the feoffees of the Grammar School of Broughton to make him a new lease of that part of the tenement wherein he now lives which belongs to them, and offered to give him £5 for a fine for the same.

About forty years ago witness was sent by his father, who was a Churchwarden, and was to receive the rent to the use of the feoffees, to Cottam's house for the rent which was then 3s. 4d. Since that time witness has been Churchwarden, and has received of the said George Cottam 4s. 8d. rent for one year; 3s. 4d. being for the old lands, and 16d. for the new improved lands.

Thomas Sherdley of Haighton, yeoman, aged about seventy, deposes as above.

John Glave of Broughton, yeoman, aged about fifty-six, remembers that the deed now produced whereon the Commissioners have endorsed their names is the same that Richard Crosse and Robert Blacoe made, sealed, and delivered to plaintiffs more than eight years ago.

James Fletcher of Barton, yeoman, aged about thirty, says that on the 24th September, 1628, witness was present when Richard Blacoe and Robert Crosse, two old feoffees of the school land of Broughton, entered into a tenement in Goosenargh, now in the possession of defendant, George Cottam, "enterclayming" to hold the same to them and their heirs; afterwards they delivered possession and seisin thereof to Thomas Moreton, Hugh Charneley, William Sheppeard, John Daniell, and John Kitchin, by the delivery of "thacke and Dawbe" with the deceased.

Alexander Rigby of Preston, Esq., aged about thirty-five, says that about six years ago there was a conference between him and Thomas Bancks, a goldsmith of London, who pretended to have authority from Sir Richard Hoghton to contract for the sale of all the lands in Goosenargh which

Sir Richard had formerly granted to Sir Thomas Tildesly, Knight, and to William Hoghton, brother of the said Sir Richard, and others, and their heirs, and it was agreed that for £1,000 the said Sir Richard should grant to witness divers lands in Goosenargh, amongst them being Cottam's tenement, estimated to contain one messuage, and six acres and one rood of land, which had been of the ancient yearly rent of 6s. 9d.

Robert Crosse of Barton, husbandman, aged about sixty-nine, says that he and his then co-feoffees, Richard Barton the elder, Richard Blancoe, and Thomas Gordshay, at the special entreaty of Thomas Cottam and Agnes his wife, granted him a lease dated 3rd May, 15 James I. [1617], of a messuage in Goosenargh, and that they enjoyed the same at the rent of 4s.

The matter was not settled until 14th May, when the following decree was made:¹

Whereas upon hearing the cause depending in this Court between the said parties touching certain lands belonging to the Free School of Broughton then in question, it was then ordered that a Commission should be awarded for the division and setting forth of the said lands: Now forasmuch as Mr. Alexander Rigbie, plaintiffs' counsel, informs us that a division is made of the said lands according to the said decree, and certified by the Commissioners, and the certificate showed in Court. It is therefore ordered that plaintiffs and their heirs shall for ever from henceforth enjoy without disturbance of defendants or others, or of the right honourable James Lord Strange all the said several parcels of land in the said certificate mentioned to be allotted to them.

From time to time trustees have been appointed. In the trust deed dated 30th November, 1810, the endowment is stated to consist of an inn in Broughton called the Church House, with garden, &c., two cottages called the nursery, certain tenements in Goosnargh called Cumbrell, a house, &c., in Haighton, and the school-house in Broughton which adjoined the Church House.

In 1820 the income of the trust including Daniell's Charity [see p. 400] amounted to £128 12s. a year. The school consisted of two rooms, one of which was built after 1810, but was in a ruinous condition.²

In 1846 the old school-house was abandoned and the new one erected. A few notes of the earlier masters of this school may be of interest.

JOHN DANCER, schoolmaster of Broughton, was buried 2nd July, 1673.

¹ Decrees and Orders, Charles I., vol. 31, f. 199.

² Charity Com. Report, 1815-35.

THOMAS CURTIS, holding the same office, was buried 21st August, 1700.

RICHARD WITHNELL was appointed master¹ 1st March, 1705.

The post of headmaster of this school was at this period nearly always filled either by a clergyman or a candidate for Holy Orders, and his appointment was sanctioned by the Bishop.

THOMAS PARKINSON was appointed 4th June, 1716. The feoffees of the school at this date were William Whalley, William Blacow, George Beesley, Thomas Wood, and Thomas Grimbaldston.² This Thomas Parkinson is probably the same who was afterwards Curate of Garstang Chapel.³

JOHN PARKINSON was appointed about 1724, and was buried at Broughton, 20th March, 1740; he was probably succeeded by ROBERT CRAGG, who was here in 1744, and in 1755, on Sunday, 17th December, he gave notice in the Church that he intended "to stand as a candidate for Holy Orders," and no objection was made thereto.⁴ Robert Cragg married Elizabeth Beesley of Broughton, on 2nd November, 1744; he had several children baptized here; in 1756 he signed the Parish Registers and is described as "Rev.;" in 1752 he acted as Overseer at a salary of £3 10s.

In 1771 RICHARD WALTON, the schoolmaster, died; he left a Will which was proved at Lancaster; his successor was GEORGE CHARNLEY of Hutton, in Penwortham⁵ [see p. 144.] .

DANIEL'S CHARITY.

The founder of this Charity was William Daniel of Broughton, who on 3rd November, 1656, conveyed several closes of land in Broughton known as Highest Fields and Little Meadow, to trustees, to the intent that with certain limitations they should for the remainder of a term of 1,000 years pay 20s. annually to the Churchwardens, for the maintenance of a Grammar School-master at Broughton, and for want thereof towards the repair of the church and church bridges. William Daniel died without issue, and Margaret his widow, by indenture dated 29th July, 1690, granted £20 to be paid after her decease to trustees, for the use of the poor of Broughton. Subsequently the estate named in the indenture of 3rd November, 1656, was vested in trustees to the intent that the 20s. a year should be paid out of the profits, and that the remainder of the rents should be used to buy white kerseys, or to buy coals for such of the poor in the township of

¹ Bishops' Registers, Chester.

² Do. do. do.

³ Chet. Soc., civ., p. 102.

⁴ Bishops' Registers, Chester.

⁵ Do. do. do.

Broughton as should have the greatest necessity, having "a particular respect to those who should be sober honest, and industrious, and frequenters of the Protestant Churches;" or for binding apprentices, buying of bibles or other orthodox books; or towards their education in reading and instruction in the Christian religion. The kerseys were to take two-and-a-half yards each, at 1s. 6d. per yard; any odd cloth left to the value of 1s. 6d. was to be allowed to the trustee who purchased the cloth for his pains. The estate consists of three-and-a-half acres (customary), which in 1824 were let for £16 10s. a year. At that time four or five petticoats were given to poor widows; £1 was paid to the school and the residue divided amongst the poor on St. Thomas's Day.¹

GRIMSARGH SCHOOL.

The Charity Commissioners (1815-35), reported that there was then a school-house in which the master lived with a school attached to it; to this recently had been added by subscriptions of the inhabitants of Grimsargh and Elston, a house "upon a bit of land given for that purpose."

TAYLOR AND BOSCOW'S CHARITY.

This Charity consisted of £36 left by Robert Taylor and Peter Boscow sometime in the seventeenth century. New trustees were appointed by indenture, 1st December, 1693, and again on 5th July, 1726, when there had been added £5 left by John Glaive.² These sums were intended for the use of the poor; they have either been lost or merged in some other charity.

UNKNOWN.

In the township of Barton there is a sum of £77 10s. poor stock, the origin of which is unknown.

FARRINGTON'S CHARITY.

The donor of this was John Farrington of Elston, who by indenture dated 11th November, 1670, conveyed a messuage and tenement in Elston called John Farrington's tenement, together with thirty-two acres of land to trustees, to hold to the use of himself for his life and after his death to Hugh Farrington and other remainders, the last being Hugh Kendall and his heirs male; in default of such issue then to the use of the poor of

¹ Deeds in Church Chesh. and Charity Com. Report, 1815-35.

² Deeds in Church Chesh. and Charity Com. Report, 1815-35.

Ribbleton and Elston, for binding apprentices or otherwise, at the discretion of Richard Farrington of Ribbleton and his heirs, or such other person as should own the estate, and the Overseers of the Poor of the two hamlets. Long before 1731 the estate appears to have fallen into the hands of the trustees of the Charity, as at that date James Pedder, Esq., and Thomas Walmsley, Esq. were trustees, and it appears that their respective fathers and grandfathers had acted in a similar capacity. In 1824 the clear yearly rent was £55, which was divided equally between the two townships. The timber on the estate was felled in 1800 and realized £560. The interest of £500 of this is also divided between Ribbleton and Elston. At this period (1824) there were no cottagers living in Elston, all the poor belonging to it resided out of the township. For twenty years previous to 1824 the money due to Elston was never divided amongst more than eight persons, and in one year there were only two people eligible for the Charity. In some years there was no poor's rate in Elston. To this Charity is added the income arising from a close of land in Brockholes called Luck Field; the origin of this is unknown.

CHARNLEY'S CHARITY.

This (so far as it concerns Grimsargh) consists of £5 bequeathed by John Charnley by Will dated 6th February, 1727, the interest of which was to be paid to the Clerk of the Chapel and 20s. a year to the poor of the township. The £5 was lost about a century ago, but the £1 was distributed amongst the poor by the constable.¹

BOYLTON'S RENT CHARGE.

This consists of £3 15s. a year for the poor of Brockholes, and is a charge on property known as Boylton's Estate. The original donor was Thomas Whalley of Preston, chapman, whose Will was proved at Richmond in 1631,² but the history of the Charity is lost.

LEA SCHOOL.

This was founded by Samuel Neild, who by Will dated 18th June, 1784, left an estate in Lea to trustees to erect a school-house in Lea, and to pay a schoolmaster able to teach the English and Latin, writing and

¹ Charity Com. Report, 1815-35.

² Return to Parliament (Charity Com.), 1786. Gastrell Not. Cest. and Richmond Wills.

arithmetic, and he directed that such school should be a free school for the children of Lea and Cottam. Prior to 1802 the school was built. The property consists of a farm-house and sixteen-and-a-half acres of land, and in 1824 was let at £36 a year. There was also a pew in Preston Church which let for 12s. 6d. a year and the master's house. There were thus about fifteen children taught free.¹

RENT CHARGE.

There is a rent charge of £5 10s. arising out of an estate in Elston called Willacy's tenement. This is distributed with the other charities. Its origin is not known, but an indenture dated 2nd September, 1706, refers to a certain document bearing date 2nd February, 1686, whereby fifteen acres of land were demised to certain trustees by Hugh Kendal and William Kendal, subject to the annual payment of the above sum.²

BARTON SCHOOL.

This was built in 1848 as a monument to the memory of George Jacson of Barton, Esq.

RICHARD CROSS OF BARTON'S CHARITY.

The bequest of £100 for a minister at Broughton Church has already been referred to [see p. 131]; if there was no such preacher the interest of the money was to be given to the poor of Broughton, to be "apportioned or divided according to their fifteenths." In the seventeenth century there were several families in the district with the surname of Cross, but the one to which Richard Cross belonged appears to have held a higher social position than the rest. The following is a brief extract of his Will, dated 5th February, 1704.³

"I, Richard Cross of Barton, gentleman, do &c. . . I give to my wife Alice £6 out of the estate which I lease from Lord Derby, called Moreley in Sowerby, which estate I give to my nephew John Cross. All my messuages and lands in Myerscough called "Myerscoughouse," I give to my nephew Thomas Hudson, my cousin James Barton, and my friend William Shawe of Preston, for a term of two thousand years, upon trust for my nephew John Cross, with remainders to his sons, failing which to my nieces: Anne Briscoe, widow, and Jennet Fishwick, wife of Mr. James

¹ Trust Deeds and Charity Com. Report, 1815-35.

³ Proved at Richmond.

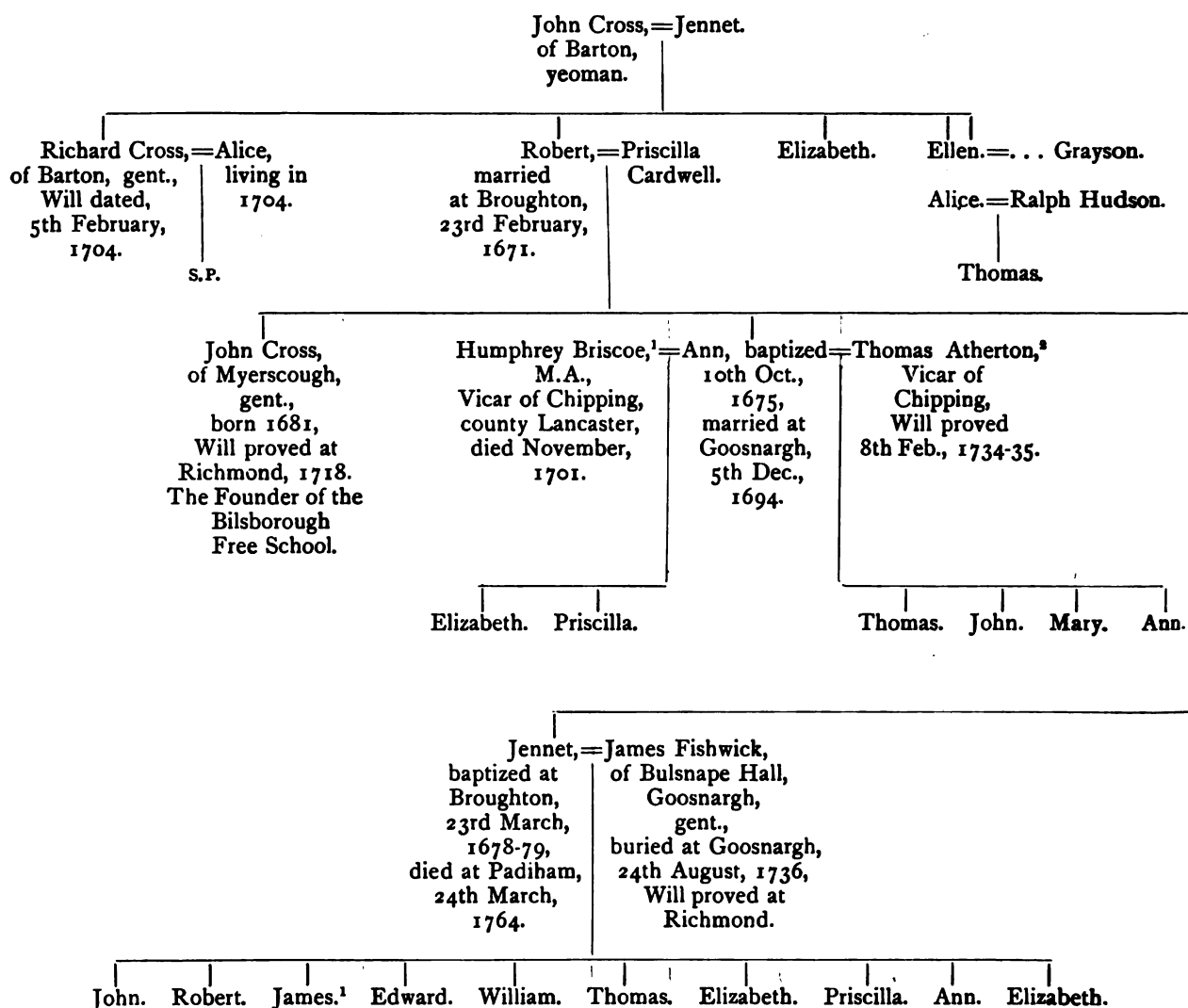
² Do.

do.

do.

Fishwick [of Bulsnape Hall] and their heirs, chargeable with £100 for the preaching minister at Broughton, &c.; also with payment of 20s. a year to the poor of Myerscough, and the following legacies: to Alice Kitchen of Barton 20s., to my cousins Elizabeth and Priscilla Briscoe and Elizabeth Fishwick £50 each, to my cousin William Grayson £10, to the younger children of my cousin Benjamin Cardwell begotten of my niece Jennet his wife £15, to my niece Jennet Cardwell £40, to my nephew Richard Hool £20 [and others]."

The following pedigree will be of interest.



¹ James was the father of the Rev. James Fishwick, Incumbent of Padiham, who was the great-grandfather of the author.

CHAPTER XVII.

Miscellany.

THE PRESTON PRESS.



HERE is no evidence of the existence of a printing press in Preston until near the latter half of the seventeenth century, but long before that time four Prestonians were registered as apprentices by the Stationers' Company in London, viz.: Hugh Singleton¹ in 1579, Thomas Hodgkinson in 1580, Thomas Woodcroft in 1585, and William Edwards in 1614, the last was probably the son of John Edwards, who was admitted at the Guild of 1602 as a Stallenger.

The first bookseller of Preston (who probably did not print) of which we have any authentic record is William Cadman, who was not a native, but having served his apprenticeship in London and been prevented "trading there by the late sadd accident of fire," desired the Corporation of Preston, on 1st October, 1666, to allow him to be "admitted to inhabit and trade in the borough for two yeares." On his giving security "in no wise to be burdensome to the town" he was admitted [see *post.*] At this time there was already one stationer in Preston—Richard Burton,² whose name appears in the Guild Roll of 1662, with the names of his two brothers, Thomas and Laurence, and his (Richard's) three sons, Joshua, Philip, and John. In 1678 Dr. Seth Bushell had a sermon, entitled *The Believer's Groan*, printed in London for Philip Burton of Preston, who sometime before 1699 had removed to Warrington. In 1682 Dr. Bushell's *Cosmo-Meros* was also printed in London but for J. Burton of Preston.³ In 1682, (Joshua, the brother of Philip) was entered as a gentleman, and he had then a son, Littleton Burton.

In 1710 a Lancashire Assize sermon by the Rev. S. Peploe, the Vicar of Preston, was printed in London for W. Prescott, "Bookseller in Preston." We may take the evidence of Thomas Gent who was living at

¹ Corporation Records.

² Richard Burton, stationer, of Preston, married Jane the daughter of Richard Marsden, *alias* Robinson of

Havershouse, near Colne [Townley, MSS.] Pal. Note Book, iv., 90.

³ John Burton, stationer, was buried at Preston, 20th March, 1700-1701.

this date, that in 1714 there was no printing press in Preston,¹ but he adds that he served his time with Robert Moon, who afterwards became a master-printer at Preston. The first issue of the Preston press appears to have been a small newspaper called "The Preston Journal, with news both foreign and domestic;" it was published in 1740 by W. Smith of Preston; in 1745 appeared "The True British Courant,"² which was published by Robert Moon and afterwards by James Stanley and John Moon; neither of these early ventures had very long lives. To W. Smith or Richard Moon probably belongs the honour of introducing the printing press in the town; in 1748 they published "A Sermon against the Methodists," by the Rev. George White, M.A., Incumbent of Colne, which was dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury; in the same year from the same press appeared a pamphlet entitled "On the Peace proclaimed in the year 1748: a poem, by the author of the "Kirkham Hunt," 8vo., 8pp. In 1750 was printed "Britannia: a poem, inscribed to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on his expedition against the Scots, containing several varieties and incidents very entertaining; by C. Taylor, A.B. Preston: Printed by J. Stanley and J. Moon." 8vo., 16pp.

John Hopkins, bookseller, was elected a town councillor in 1740, but does not appear to have been a printer. William Sergent was a printer and bookseller here for forty years; amongst his publications was "Preston Facetiæ, the Quack Doctor: a poem, &c.," which was dated 1750; he held the office of Mayor's bailiff in 1781, which was the year of his death; he was succeeded in his business by his son Henry. A little later and we find another of this family in the same trade, as is clear from the title of the rather scarce book entitled "The Wars of the Jews: with the most deplorable History of the Siege and Destruction of the City of Jerusalem and the Burning of the Temple by the Romans under the command of Titus Vespasian, &c., &c.; epitomized from the Works of Flavius Josephus and translated into English by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knight. In two books. Preston: Printed by E. Sergent, Market Place, 1780." 88pp. "Mayo's Vulgar Fractions" was printed in Preston in 1757, probably by Sergent.

The *Preston Review* was published in 1791 by Thomas Walker, but it only existed about a year. A local printer about this time was Robert Law, who died young, 6th January, 1797. The *Blackburn Mail* contains some verses tributary to his memory. The *Preston Journal* appeared 7th

¹ Autobiography, London, 1832.

² Possibly only an altered title to the Paper of 1744.

February, 1807, and was merged into the *Preston Chronicle* in 1812, which is still published. Afterwards came the *Preston Sentinel* in 1821 (ceased 1822); the *Preston Pilot*, 1825; the *Preston Observer*, 1837 to 1840; the *Preston Advertiser*, 1840, did not live long; the *Preston Guardian*, 1844; the *Preston Herald*, 1855.

HORSE RACING.

On Preston Moor in 1726, the Preston Races were inaugurated and afterwards periodically run until the early part of this century. At Fulwood race meetings continued until 1833. Perhaps the last meeting was in July, 1805, when there was a "Maiden Plate of £50—three mile heat," and Lord Derby's horse, brother to "Agonistes," in a race for 100 guineas was beaten by Sir W. Gerard's "Barouche" by "Overton."¹

COCK PIT.

The old English sport of cock-fighting was for several centuries a favourite pursuit in Preston, and dates back at least to the time of good Queen Bess. In 1650 the town council found the cockpit to be in such a ruinous condition that an order was made for it to be removed, "in regard it would fall down and be a great charge to repair," and it was decided to remove it to a site "nere unto the Townhall." A little more than a century later (in 1778), the "New Cockpit" was in the basement of a two-storey building in Back Lane [see p. 168.] In 1814, Dr. Whitaker complained that whilst standing at the altar of the Parish Church he could distinctly hear "the infernal yells, the diabolical oaths and curses which issued" from a cockpit near the churchyard. This place was closed in or about 1830, and afterwards served as a meeting place of the Teetotal reformers, and is now used as a place for dancing, &c.

BULL BAITING.

The Corporation, on 11th November, 1726, passed a resolution to the effect, that they had found by experience that this annual custom "within the town hath tended to introduce very great disorder and been frequent occasion of riots and bloodshed (particularly) of late between townsmen and soldiers, and they therefore order that no bull shall be bought or baited at the charge of the Corporation." Notwithstanding this, bull baiting was practised at intervals in the early part of the present century.

¹ Print of that date.

FOOT RACING.

From an early date foot racing has been a popular pastime in Lancashire; the following extract from the "Gazette" for 1675, shows that it was then a favourite sport of the people of Preston: "A foot race, four miles course, will be run at Preston, in Lancashire, upon Tuesday in Easter week, for a plate of £15 price. Free for any man bringing his footman's name to the Mayor of Preston, ten days before, and paying ten shillings."¹ About the same date a man of eighty-eight years of age undertook to run fourteen miles near Preston, against a man of sixty-eight, who was to have a mile start; it is on record that the octogenarian ran "stoutly" for seven miles, but becoming discouraged on finding his opponent still a mile ahead he gave up the contest.²

PARDONS FOR OUTLAWRY, &c.

In former days the reasons for outlawry were numerous and varied; it is interesting to note the pardon of two Preston men for such offences. In 1370-71, John le Fleecher, mercer, was pardoned at the suit of John de Darlington;³ Robert, the son of John le Fleecher, was an in-burgess in 1397; Thomas de Kayley of Preston, obtained a like pardon in 1442.⁴ On the 27th June, 3 Richard II. [1379], on the supplication of John Lamb, pardon was given to William Caudary of Preston, for his adherence to the French;⁵ there was a Roger Caudary on the Guild Roll of 1459.

CUCKINGSTOOL, BRIDLE, AND PILLORY.

All these forms of punishment were in common use here until a comparatively recent date. In 1654 Margaret, the wife of John Fisher, and "Jesabell," the wife of Roger Mosse, were ordered by the Court Leet to pay a fine of 1s. 6d. each or "have the bridle," for using "abusive and corrupt speeches," and in 1659 the Mayor directed that the punishment of a woman should be the "brideleinge of her through the town." A new cuckstool was erected by the bailiff in 1656 "over the new washing poole near the almes houses;" two years later they were ordered to put up a new one at "Churchgate, Townend." The jury in October, 1695, ordered the bailiff to repair the stocks, pillory, and cuckingstool. In Lang's map of

¹ Hewitson's *History of Preston*.

² State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1644, ciii., 10.

³ Deputy Keeper of Rec., 40 MS.

⁴ Pat. Rolls, No. vi., 20 Henry VI.

⁵ Pat. Rolls, 3 Richard II., memb. 43.

1774 a meadow lying to the north of Churchgate is marked as Cuckstool Pit meadow. The pillory stood near the Town Hall, and was used as late as 1814.

TEETOTALISM.

It was at a meeting in the "Cockpit" that the word teetotalism was adopted, and Preston has the reputation of being the first town in which a journal (*The Temperance Advocate*) entirely devoted to teetotalism was published, and here was opened the first temperance hotel in England.¹

WELLS AND SPRINGS.

In Fishwick, near Common Bank, was formerly a small petrifying spring, and at Boilton wood near Lower Brockholes, a chalybeate spring.² Another well at Lea was dedicated to St. Catherine [see Fernyhalgh and Broughton Church.] There was also a Holy Well at Houghton.

COLLOP MONDAY.

Peter Whittle, writing in 1821, says that at that time the Corporation, on Collop Monday, preceded by a band of music with the town's flags before them, walked the boundaries and caused the people to leap the colt-hole upon the Marsh, and that in former days the Mayor caused his bailiffs (on that day) to be whipped round the pump at the top of Lord Street, which has superseded the ancient draw-well.

EASTER EGGS.

The custom of dyeing eggs at Easter is still common at Preston; a writer in the *Palatine Note Book*³ in 1882, stated that in that year, on Easter Monday, he went to see the children roll their coloured eggs in Avenham Park, when there were about 20,000 people present—this was of course the Guild year.

AVENHAM.

Part of the lands upon which the Park now stands formed the subject of a dispute in 33 Elizabeth [1589-90], when William Dawson of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and Ralph Dawson late of Preston, deceased, late

¹ Hewitson's *History of Preston*.

³ Baines' *History of Lanc.*, vol. ii., p. 108.

² Baines' *History of Lanc.*, ii., 474.

uncle of the said William Dawson, were seised of certain lands called Avenham, by deed dated twenty years previous, to hold to Ralph Dawson and Elizabeth his wife, or the longest lives of them, with remainder to Robert Dawson, eldest son of Evan Dawson of Preston. Rauf Dawson died about twenty years before, and afterwards his wife died, when the property it was alleged should have come to the said Robert, but by "casual means" the deeds had got into possession of Henry Hodgkinson of Preston, who had entered upon the lands, &c.¹

At the Preston Guild of 1582 appeared Robert the son of Evan Dawson, deceased, William, Ralph, Thomas, Evan, and Christopher his brothers, also William Dawson, senior.

A VICTIM OF THE '45.

One of the Kays of Kayfold in Broughton, is said to have been hanged in front of his house, not far from Broughton vicarage.

A CENTENARIAN.

The Broughton Registers contain an entry of the burial of Mary Cole, on 8th October, 1658, of the age of "five score and six years."

WAYSIDE CROSSES.

Besides the crosses in the market place and in the churchyard there must have been scattered over the parish of Preston a large number of roadside crosses, many of which were doubtless what are called weeping crosses, and were erected on the road leading to the church, and marked a resting place where a prayer for the soul of the deceased was offered up—others may only have served as boundary marks. The following is probably not a complete list, as many have disappeared within modern time.

The Market Cross in the town of Preston.

In Molyneux Square, south-west of Roe Buck Inn, and at the bottom of Friargate Street, were formerly crosses.

Barton Cross—part of the pedestal is still left.

Daniell's Cross in Broughton, about thirty years ago was carted from its site and thrown into a pond; within the last year or two the pedestal was visible when the water was low.

In Grimsargh is the base of a cross near to the remains of the stocks at a place called the "Three Mile Cross."

¹ "Pleadings," 33 Elizabeth, cliii., D 3.

Between Newsham and Broughton, at the corner of the old Park Road, a pedestal of the cross is in the field.

In Lightfoot Lane, in a hedge bottom, is another pedestal.

On the Deepdale Road, near Sherburn House, is a stone pedestal.

There are also (or lately were) pedestals near Ribbleton Lodge; between Sun Hill and Ribbleton Halls; near Cross House in Barton Lane; and near the site of Fernyhalgh Chapel [see p. 149.] In D'Urton Lane there are the pedestals of three crosses, one near the junction with the ancient causeway, one at D'Urton Green, and another at Haighton Green.

TRADE TOKENS OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Shortly after the execution of Charles I. there was a great scarcity of small change in England, which led to the production of local tokens by corporate bodies and tradesmen in all our centres of industry; some of these tokens were made of indurable metal and of superior workmanship. The following is (we believe) a complete list of the issue made by Preston tradesmen.¹

O. IOSEPH BOLTON, of=a lamb carrying a flag.

R. PRESⁿN. Amoundernes=the grocers arms; this was a farthing token.

A branch of this family came to Preston early in the seventeenth century, the head of which was Richard Boulton, hosier; he was admitted a stallenger at the Guild of 1602; he was buried at Preston, 28th January, 1630-31, his Will being dated two days previous; he left his house and garden and a third of his goods to his wife Anne, the remainder to his children, Peter, William, Mary, and Elizabeth.²

Peter, the eldest son of Richard Boulton, was on the Guild Roll of 1622; he was buried at Preston, 8th April, 1631.

William (the second son) was on the Rolls of 1622, 1642, and 1662; in the latter year he had living sons, William, Richard, Peter, Edward, and Joseph,³ the latter having then living two sons, Giles and Edward.

Joseph Bolton (now spelt without the *u*) was elected an Alderman 23rd October, 1676, and the Guild Roll of 1682 furnishes the names of

¹ See article by Mr. Nathan Heywood, S.S.C., in vol. v. of *Lanc. and Chesh. Ant. Soc.* In the Warrington Museum are specimens of all these Preston tokens.

² An Anna, daughter of Richard Boulton, was married 3rd June, 1617, at Broughton Chapel, to Richard

Thornton; if this was the daughter of the above Richard she is not named in his Will.

³ Another Joseph Bolton was admitted in 1662, by Court Roll and fine, but the above-named is the Joseph Bolton who struck the token.

his two younger sons Samuel and James; he died before 20th August, 1683.¹ The token above referred to was undoubtedly his; his sons Samuel and Joseph were churchwardens of Preston, the former in 1693 and the latter in 1697.

O. JOHN CADMAN, of = The Apothecaries' Arms.

R. PRESTON AND GARSTANG = His Half-Penny.

John Cadman, Apothecary, was admitted a burgess at the Guild of 1662,² on payment of £5 10s.; probably William Cadman the stationer, who came to Preston in 1666 was one of his relatives [see p. 405.] The Apothecary died before the Guild of 1682, when his son John was entered on the Roll. In 1723 letters of administration were granted at Richmond to the heirs of John Cadman of Preston, junr.

O. ROGER HADDOCK & JOHN RAVALD = The Grocers' Arms.

R. OF PRESTON, THEIR PENNY = R. H. and I. R. and 1d. in a knot.

Roger Haddock, grocer, was probably a younger son of one of the numerous branches of the Haydocks of Cottam and Preston; at the Guild of 1662 he was admitted by copy of Court Roll on a fine of £3, on condition that he "served out his tyme" as servant to Mr. Richard Sumpner. A Roger Haydocke was a Councillor of Preston in 1682, and died in 1692.³ John Raval [or Revald] was an in-burgess in 1682, and he had then two sons, Robert and Richard; he died in or shortly before 1688;⁴ his son Robert was Churchwarden in 1695, and died in 1712;⁵ another John Raval (possibly his son) was a Churchwarden in 1726.

O. JOHN KELLET, THOMAS WOLEY = The Grocers' Arms.

R. IN PRESTON, THEIR HALF-PENY, and a lamb carrying a flag.

John Kellett was a member of a family which had been established in Preston for at least a century; in 1582 there was a John Kellett, glover, an in-burgess, and in 1662 we find on the Guild Roll, John Kellett, grocer, his brother Ralph, and his (John's) son Ralph. John Kellett, grocer, was a Churchwarden in 1664.⁶ Before 1682 he was dead and his business was

¹ Letters admon., Richmond, 1683.

² Elizabeth, the daughter of John Cadman, apothecary, was baptized at Preston, 12th October, 1662.

³ Letters admon. at Richmond.

⁴ " " "

⁵ Letters admon. at Richmond.

⁶ There was a John Kellett an Alderman before 1682, but as his sons named on the Roll were Gervase and Thomas, it is clearly not the grocer above-named.

carried on by his son Ralph, who, in or about the same year died and was succeeded by his son Ralph. Thomas Waley [Whaley or Whalley] grocer, appears in the list of in-burgesses of 1662; in 1682, William, the son of Thomas, deceased, is named together with his (William's) brothers, James, Thomas, and John.

O. CHRISTOPHER NOWELL=A lamb carrying a flag.

R. OF PRESTON, 1672=HIS HALF PENY.

Christopher Nowell in 1662 was entered as a burgess of Preston, together with his son Thomas. On 2nd August, 1672, he was elected a Councillor of Preston, and in 1682 was an Alderman; he was one of the seventeen Council-men named in the Charter of Charles II. [see p. 59.] On 13th May, 1685, the Council ordered "Mr. Christopher Nowell" to procure "a box for putting in the Charter;" on 11th July, 1701, as he had for some time been living in Leyland¹ he was (at his own request) discharged from the Council. His wife Martha was buried at Leyland 31st January, 1694-95, and he himself on 19th May, 1704.

O. IOHN SHIELD=The Grocers' Arms.

R. IN PRESTON, 1664=I. S. (a farthing token.)

John Shield was not a native of Preston and only appears to have remained there a short time.

O. RICHARD SVMPNER=The Grocers' Arms.

R. IN PRESTON=R. S. (a farthing token.)

O. RICH. AND IOHN SVMPNER, of=A lamb carrying a flag.

R. PRESTON, THEIR HALF-PENY=The Grocers' Arms.

Richard Sumpner (or Sompner) was a member of an old Preston family; he was the son of John Sumpner; in 1682 he is described on the Burgess Roll as "gent.," and his son John as "grocer."

SPA BATH.

This (the first public bath in Preston) was situate on Spa Brow, and was made in 1708, at the cost of William Rawstorne and others, on land belonging to the town, and on its completion it was leased to them by the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, for thirty-nine years at a rental of 2s. a year.

¹ At Leyland was baptized 13th December, 1685, Christopher, the son of Thomas Nowell; he died in the

following year, and in 1688, Thomas Nowell had another son christened Christopher.

In the lease the premises are described as "a well or cistern for cold bathing," and "a convenient house belonging thereto adjoining at the bottom of the hill near the Marsh Mill dam." There was a reservation of the "free liberty for the skimmers to wash and cleanse their skins at the stream or current of waste water running from the said bath."¹ This bath was used until about 1860. The Preston Baths and Wash-houses were opened in 1851, the cost of which was £11,217.

FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH.

From an order made by the Corporation in 1724 it appears that from "time out of mind whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary," the Mayor for the time being had always the right to bestow the freedom of the borough upon three persons and no more, unless in the case of "nobility and other persons of honour and distinction;" but it was complained that some attempt had been lately made to infringe the "said immemorial custom," by the Mayor's assuming the liberty of giving freedom to more than three persons: and it was thereupon ordered that "all such persons as shall be made free by the Mayor above that number (except noble persons, &c.) shall be immediately struck out of the Rolls, reserving to the Common Council the ancient right of conferring which freedom they think fit."² The feeling aroused by the action of the Mayor, which called for such drastic treatment was no doubt a political one, as the conferring of the freedom to a native made him a voter at all parliamentary elections.

BUSHELL BRASSES.

Since writing the notice of these [see p. 121] they have been restored to the Parish Church. They are to be placed upon a marble slab and fixed at the west end entrance of the church. On the moulded edges of the marble is inscribed: "These brasses were restored to this church after being lost for 47 years." The figure by T. Harrison Myres, F.R.I.B.A., the inscription by F. J. Holland, both of Preston, 1st January, 1900. Some fifty years ago these brasses were buried about two feet below the pavement of the church, and were there discovered by some workmen who sold them to a marine store dealer for 1s. 5d. From the dealer in old metal they were rescued by Mr. Holland (the father of Mr. F. J.

¹ Original Lease, "Preston Guardian" Notes, 185.

² Council Minute Book.

Holland), who it appears gave the portion on which the figure was engraved to the late William Dobson, and it subsequently came into the possession of Mr. T. H. Myres.

BIRTHPLACE OF LADY HAMILTON.

It has often been stated¹ that the wife of Sir William Hamilton, whose name will always be associated with that of Lord Nelson, was born in Preston—such is not the case; she was baptized 12th May, 1765, at Nesse in Great Neston, in the county of Chester; her parents were in the humblest circumstances; her father was Henry Lyons of Nesse, his wife's name was Mary. The daughter was christened Amy, which she afterwards varied to Amyley, Emly, and finally Emma.²

THE REGALIA AND PLATE OF THE BOROUGH.

As a full and detailed history and account of these has been several times written and printed within the last few years³ it will only be necessary here to furnish a list of the various articles and the dates of the acquisition:

The Great Mace (silver gilt) presented to the town by the Duke of Hamilton in 1703.

Two Silver Maces, their age uncertain.

The Town Flag, replacing a much older one in 1882.

There is a silver-headed Mayor's Wand, not now used, upon which is inscribed: "Thomas Sumpner, Sen., Maior of Preston, 1646; Henry Werden, Richard Fielden, Bailiffs." The wand now in use bears the inscription, "*Ex dono Edwardi Rigby, Arm'r.*"

The Civic Sword, which is carried by the beadle on state occasions, is of a pattern common in the middle of the last century.

The Hanap, or Cup and Cover: the cup is silver-gilt, and on its cover is "*A° Domini 1615,*" which corresponds with the hall-mark; on the cup itself are the arms of Preston and those of the donor. The inscription reads "*Donum Gratulatorium Henrici Banester de London, armigeri, collatum in usu proprii Maioris de Preston in Andernes, ac fratrum vius pro tempore existentium in perpetuum,*" [see p. 349.] The arms of the vessel show the Lamb *statant* or *passant regardant*, without nimbus.

¹ "Blackwood's Magazine," vol. 87, p. 417.

² "National Dictionary of Biography."

³ Plate and Insignia of Office, Jewitt's Hope, 1895. An

article in Transactions of Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by T. Stanley Ball, vol. 13, N.S., and Mr. A. Hewitson's "History of Preston."

The Silver Tankard was purchased at the town's cost in 1702.

The Queen Anne Cup, so called from its being presented in that sovereign's reign. The donor is believed to have been Henry Fleetwood, M.P. for the borough, 1708-22 [see p. 379.]

The Loving Cup. This two-handled goblet bears the inscription: "*En dono Radi Longworth gen. Ric'o Hynde gen. Mayori burg. sive Villi de Preston et successoribus suis in perpetuum, A.D., 1671.*" The hall mark indicates that the silver cup was made in 1583.

The Punch Bowl, &c., were "The gift of the Rt. Honble. Edward, Earle of Derby, 24th August, 1742."

The covered Ewer is of silver and bears the inscription: "The gift of Richard Atherton, Esquire, of Atherton, to the Corporation of Preston, 1722."

The Silver Salver was purchased by the Corporation in May, 1784.

The "Burrow" Salver, presented in 1889 by Mr. James Burrow, to commemorate his having been elected Mayor for three years in succession.

Snuff Boxes: One presented by Mr. Richard Palmer, Town Clerk of Preston, 1814, and the other in the same year by Mr. John Green, the Borough Treasurer.

A pair of Silver Candlesticks appear to be of about the year 1788.

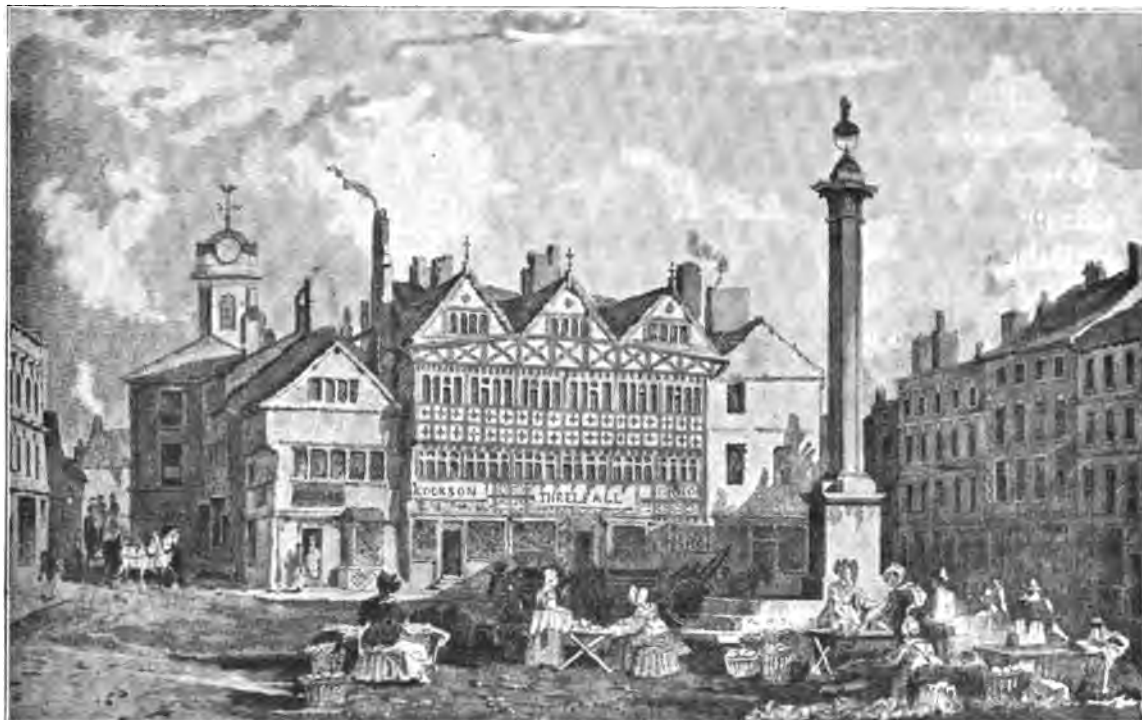
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LEA.

In addition to the notice of Lea on pp. 83-85, it may be noted that Warine the falconer, the son of Gilberte de Furness, was keeper of Lancaster Castle, and held from the King the manors of Litherland and French Lea, and Liverpool, which were subsequently confirmed to his son Henry. The words of the grant are, "Know ye that we have granted and by this our own Charter confirmed to Henry, the son of Warine de Lancaster, the lands which our father gave to Warine his father, that is Ravensmeols, Ainsdale, Litherland, Liverpool, and French Lea, and eightpence rent in the borough of Preston." In 1207, King John further confirmed this by Charter dated 28th August, in which it is set forth; beside the possessions just named Fitzwarine held English Lea, which had been given to him in exchange for Liverpool.¹

¹ Charter Roll, 1 John, Pt. 1, m. 5.

PRESTON TOWN IN 1774.

From the copy of a plan taken in 1774 by George Lang (of which the original appears now to be lost)¹ we are enabled to get a fair idea of the extent of the town as it then was. Approaching the town from New Hall Lane or from the Wigan road there were no buildings until the site of



PRESTON MARKET PLACE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

the House of Correction was reached, at which point Churchgate (as it was then called) commenced; this street after passing the church became Fisher-gate, and around and near the market place was a single line of building which ended before reaching the road now leading to the railway station. A few short streets divided the blocks of houses and shops near the centre of the town, and Friargate was lined with buildings on both sides to the point where the road branches off to Lancaster. Out of Churchgate going northwards was a narrow lane called Salter Lane, on both sides of which the green fields were called Salter Lane meadows, Salter Lane crofts, &c.;

¹ A reproduction of the greater portion of this map, on a reduced scale, is given in Mr. A. Hewitson's "History of Preston."

a little farther to the east was Cuckstool meadows [see p. 408] and Cuckstool Pit meadow; between Salter Lane and Friargate were Colleys Gardens and enclosed fields called Platford Dales, Patten field, Crown Piece, and Cockpit field; on the west between Friargate and Fishergate were Great Simpson field, House of Correction fields, Little Syke, Hop Grease meadow, and Maudland croft; on the southern side of Fishergate there were Bathhouse meadow, Dirk meadow, Alms-house meadow, Chorley meadow, and several enclosures named Avenham Brow, Great Avenham, Little Avenham, &c.; after these came Great Bull field, School field, Boy's Garden; beyond the church and between Churchgate and the river was Great Albin Hey, Water Willows, Townend Croft, Walker's Gardens, &c. Not far from where the present Theatre stands was the old "Playhouse," and a little below it was the Higher Garden.

A comparison with the above and the plan taken in 1824 [see p. 221], will show the rapid growth of the town between 1774 and 1824.

PRESTON VOLUNTEERS IN 1797.

In March, 1797, a meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of increasing the armed forces of the kingdom, with the immediate result that a body of 110 men was raised to serve as the Royal Preston Volunteers; the gentlemen nominated for commissions were Nicholas Grimshaw, Captain George Bolton, Captain Joseph Seaton Aspden, William Cross, Francis Chadwick, and Richard Pedder, Lieutenants.

The force was divided into two companies—a Grenadier and a Light Infantry. The uniform of the Grenadiers was to be a scarlet coat with blue facings, and lined with white shalloon, but the turned laps with white kersemere: a blue wing edged with a little gold fringe on each shoulder, and a yellow button with the letters RPV embossed thereon: white kersemere waistcoat single-breasted, light mixed pantaloons edged in the seams with scarlet and black cloth gaiters: a black velvet stock: a smart cocked hat with a black cockade and black feather. The uniform of the other company was a scarlet jacket with blue facings: the wings as also the waistcoat, pantaloons, gaiters and stock, the same as the other company: the hat round, small in the rim, and turned up on the left side, with a handsome black cockade and green feather.

In the June following rules and regulations were agreed to; some of these are interesting as showing the kind of discipline which was enforced,

as for example: "When the line is formed and the word 'attention' given the persons in the ranks are to stand steady without speaking or laughing until the command 'stand-at-ease,' under the penalty of sixpence."

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, appearing upon parade or in the field in liquor, shall forfeit for each offence, if an officer ten shillings, if a non-commissioned officer or private five shillings."

"All fines be collected by the non-commissioned officers of each company *immediately if the defaulters are present.*"

"Each officer to pay one shilling and each private threepence weekly × × × for the wages of the band of music belonging to the corps."

The force was managed by a committee of the townsmen, on which only two were members of the corps.

To this committee Captain Grimshaw reported that Robert Nickson seldom attended drill and wished to resign, upon which it was resolved that unless he paid a fine of ten guineas the committee would order a court-martial to be held.

Mrs. Nabb and Miss Shawe were requested to collect subscriptions for a pair of colours, which were duly purchased and presented; on the latter occasion an address was given to the corps by its chaplain, the Rev. Robert Harris [see p. 154.]

In 1798 the corps consisted of four companies.¹

PERAMBULATION OF THE TOWN.

This in most places in Lancashire was done on Ascension Day, but at Preston it appears that in the early part of the present century it was performed on Shrove Tuesday, when the members of the Corporation, preceded by a band and banners, walked round the boundaries of the town. Writing in 1821, Whittle thus describes the liberties of the borough: "Begin on the south side of the river Ribble, upon the spot called Washing-stead, proceeding upwards in an easterly direction by a little rivulet called Swillbrook, crossing the London road and passing up to the top of the aforesaid road till you come directly opposite the township of Fishwick, by which the town of Preston is separated from other townships; from thence the bounds pass to the north towards the entrance of Ribbleton Moor, close by the stone cross fixed on the highway leading to Ribchester, and from this aforesaid cross passing westerly of Ribbleton Moor more northwards, through some

¹ From M.S. in possession of the proprietor of the "Preston Guardian."

plots of land immediately to Eaves-brook, by which it is separated from the village of Ribble Ton; proceeding eastward and passing down to Eaves-brook until this water falleth into Savick, and by this means is partitioned from the ancient forest of Fulwood and Cadelly Moor, thence descending the river Savick to a certain ditch which forms the boundary line between Preston and Tulket; by taking the immediate direction of this aforesaid ditch in a southerly direction by Lancaster Lane till you arrive at Preston Marsh, a little westerly from the water mill, and thence going with the stream westward, walking on the north side following this stream to the Ribble; from thence coming eastward, passing the ancient Fish-house now called the Boat-house, until you arrive immediately opposite the beautiful town of Preston, situate upon a dunum to your left, moving onwards till you come to the aforesaid Washing-steads going on to Swillbrook." *En route* the perambulators had to cross a pool of water known as the Colthole, which each one of the party was expected to leap over (or into as the case might be) or find a substitute to execute the feat for him. After the perambulation was over the newly-elected bailiffs were "broken" by being whipped round the town's pumps.

REBELLION, 1715.

When General Wills entered Preston on 12th November in this year, he is said to have lost 120 men. We have no record as to where these soldiers were buried, but in the Parish Registers is the following entry: "Rt. Sergeant, Thomas Seed, Rt. Green, Wid. Cowell, kild accidentally in the fight in ye towne;" and in 1716, "Captain Preston, Captain Williams, 2 Lieut. Robert Esterdan, kild in the fight on the King's side," and on the 27th January, 1716, is recorded "William Abrie and Roger Muncaster, executed for the Rebellion." There were several other rebels executed at Preston about this time, and according to the best authorities their names (in addition to those just mentioned) were Thomas Cowpe of Walton-le-Dale, William Butler of Myerscough, and William Ackwright or Arkwright. Amongst the Sheriff's charges appear: "27th January, erecting gallows and paid for materialls, hurdle, fire, cart, &c., in executing Shuttleworth and 4 more at Preston, and setting up his head, £12 os. 4d." Shuttleworth's head was fixed on the Town Hall. At the same place on the 9th of February (1716), were hanged for treason, Richard Chorley of Chorley, Esq., James Drummond, William Black, Donald Mc'Donald, John Howard,

Berry Kennedy, and John Rowbottom. In the year 1817, whilst excavating at Gallows Hill, the headless bodies of two men enclosed in coffins were discovered. Another Preston rebel, James Burn of Fishwick, was executed at Wigan. Amongst those executed at Lancaster, 2nd October, 1716, was a John Winckley, and the writer of a pamphlet¹ on "The Walton-le-Dale Mock Corporation" has conjectured that this is the John Winckley who was Recorder of this Mock Corporation in 1710, 1713, and 1714; this is not correct as the Recorder was a Barrister-at-law of Preston (see p. 279), and was there buried in 1753; his son, Nicholas Winckley, in 1774, was Mayor of this same Corporation, which was not, as has been frequently stated, a Jacobite Club—but a convivial society which included amongst its members many well-known Hanoverians. The John Winckley who was executed was of Alston in the parish of Ribchester; his friends appear to have been allowed to take away his body, as the Registers record "buried 3rd October, 1716, Ion. Winckley de Alston, executed for Treason." In 1667, amongst the reported recusants of Alston was Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Winckley.

THE SHAWE FAMILY [see p. 343.]

Whilst these sheets have been going through the Press the *Lancashire Parish Register Society* has issued "The Register of the Parish Church of Whittington," and in it we discovered the first marriage of William Shawe of Fishwick. The entry is: "1760, 26 August, William Shawe of Preston Parish, and Susanna Ravald of Whittington, Spinster;" the officiating minister was Robert Ravald, and the witnesses were Jane Wilson and Elizabeth Walmsley.

Thomas Ravald graduated at Sidney College, Cambridge, A.B. 1752, M.A. 1758; he was appointed Rector of Whittington in 1755, and died in 1768, and his Will was proved at Lancaster in the same year. Susanna Ravald was probably his sister.

A RELIC OF THE BATTLE OF PRESTON.

A few years ago a labourer working on the Frenchwood estate, near to what is now Selborne Street East, found at a depth of three feet below the surface, a well preserved two-edged sword, which is now in the Preston Museum. The weapon is twenty-eight inches long; on its blade is inscribed "CLEMES HARTCOP MEFECIT SOLIGEN."

Soligen in Germany was long celebrated for the manufacturing of swords.

¹ Henry H. Barker, Blackburn, 1874.

ARMS OF LANGTON OF BROUGHTON TOWER.

With the pedigree of this family [see p. 258] the arms were omitted ; they are:

Argent, three cheveronells, gules, a canton, vair.

CREST:—An eagle displayed, double-headed, vert, charged on the breast with a trefoil, or.

ANCIENT STAINED GLASS IN PRESTON PARISH CHURCH.

The following heraldic designs were on the church windows, probably in the sixteenth century, but certainly in the first half of the seventeenth, and were noted by Thomas Chaloner in or about 1591, or by Randle Holmes in 1636 and 1652.¹

FIRST WINDOW.

Gules, a cross engrailed, argent, between four *fleurs-de-lis*, argent. (Ashurst.)

Azure, a lion rampant gardant, argent, *le champ, semé de fleurs-de-lys*. Argent, difference an annulet sable. (Holland.)

SECOND WINDOW.

Argent, a bend engrailed, sable (Radcliffe.)

Argent, on a fesse, sable, a lion passant, argent, between two escallops, argent in chiefe, three wheate eares, gules, bands, or. (Leyland.)

Impaled with gules, three chevrons argent. (Singleton.)

THIRD WINDOW.

Arms of Houghton and Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne, quartered with Lea ; quarterly *et Lea per se*.

FOURTH WINDOW.

Arms of Lea of Lea Hall: Sable, three barr⁹ argent.

FIFTH WINDOW.

Argent, between a chevron, sable, three bosons (? hedgehogs) passant. [The Brockholes bore a chevron between three badgers [*i.e.* bosons]; and the Byroms bore three hedgehogs. Adam de Byram of Salford, was a foreign burgess at the Guild of 1682.]

SIXTH WINDOW.

Azure, a lion rampant, gardant, argent, *le champs semy de cross-crosets*, or. (Holland.)

Azure, a lion, rampant, gardant, argent, *le champs semy de escallops*, argent. (Holland.)

¹ Harl. MSS., 2129, f. 72. The tricking is given in modern blazon and the abbreviations are in full.

Gules, a fret, or, quartered with argent, quarterly a lion rampant, cum (?) quarters, gules.

Argent, a lion rampant, gardant, vert (Sherburn of Stonyhurst), quarterly, argent, gules, the gules charged with three chevrons, argent, gules, three chevrons, argent. (Langton of Broughton Tower.)

Argent, three chevrons, gules, quartered, with argent, a cross, patonce sable. (Bold and Banastre.)¹

HERALDIC DECORATIONS FORMERLY AT LEA HALL [see p. 260.]²

The date when these decorations were in the windows or on the wainscot of Lea Hall is uncertain. They consisted of the arms of the following families, viz.: Clitheroe of Salesbury, in Lancashire; Lea of Lea (?) or of York; Trafford of Trafford; Holland of Denton; Atherton of Atherton; Ashton of Ashton-under-Lyne; the County Arms; the Royal Arms; Lord Derby; Fitton of Bolyn, county Chester; Thornton of Thornton, county Chester; Radcliff of Ordsall; Boothe of Dunham, county Chester; Langton of Agecroft; Dukensfeld of Dukensfeld, county Chester; Arderne of Harden, county Chester; Talbot of Bashall, county York; and (?) Ferres of Wemme; Boteler of Wemme; and Redmain.

THE MAYOR'S HOUSE IN 1574.

The name of the Mayor of Preston in 1574 is unknown, but that he was a man of good social position is apparent, unless we assume that the "Meare of Preston his house" was a building provided by the town for the use of the Mayor for the time being, or were the arms described below in the Moot Hall.

In a MSS. written between 1564 and 1598 are notes and trickings of arms, amongst which are the following: "These arms painted in the Meare of Preston his house the same yeare Sr Will^m Bouth was sheriffe of Lancaster A^o Dni [1574];" then follows the blazon of the arms of Hesketh, Fleming, Minshull, Fitton of Rufforth, Banastre, Towneley, Gaytforth, Farington, Fleetwood, Booth, Dugdale, Sherborne, and Thivenge *alias* Dodingals."³

¹ We are indebted for these details to an article by J. P. Rylands, Esq., F.S.A., in the 14 vol., N.S., of the Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches.

² Harl. MSS. 2129, f. 65, and Hist. Soc. of Lanc. and Ches., 14 vol., N.S. There are other arms given

in the same MSS., but it is doubtful if they were at Lea Hall.

³ The tricking, &c., will be found in vol. vi., N.S., Lanc. and Ches. Hist. Soc.

Appendix.

(A)

THE PROTESTATION OF 1642 IN THE PARISH OF PRESTON.



THE original of this list is preserved in the library of the House of Lords, where it was discovered in 1870. Taken in conjunction with the Guild Roll of 1642 we get a complete return of the adult inhabitants of the parish. Although there were a considerable number returned as not having signed to maintain the established religion against Popish innovations, to protect the King, the Parliaments, and the rights and liberties of the subjects, still it is clear that a large majority of the people of Preston were willing enough to add their signatures to the Protestation which was drawn up in 1641, and afterwards sent to "Sheriffs, Mayors, and Justices of the Peace," who were directed to take steps to secure the signatures of the well-affected, both householders and others, being eighteen years of age and upwards, and to take the names of all who refused to sign. This order was dated 20th January, 1641-42. In some districts this mandate was taken to include wives and widows.

In some parts of the north of Lancashire the non-protestors exceeded those who protested. In Claughton-in-Garstang 46 signed and 80 refused; in St. Michael's-on-the-Wyre 600 signed and 300 declined to sign; in the parish of Rochdale the whole parish gave their signatures; in Preston there were 640 who signed and 248 who did not.

In this parish which was considered a stronghold of Roman Catholicism the number of non-protestors is remarkable, and a careful analysis shows in a marked degree in which parts of the wide-spreading parish the adherents to the old form of religion were located and to a certain extent their social rank and position. In the town itself (as from the varied character of its inhabitants might be expected) nearly 400 signed and only 23 refused; in the Lower End of the town comprising Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam, the numbers were nearly equal, 59 signing and 51 refusing. The return for the Higher End (excluding Elston, Ribbleton, and Fishwick), gives 28 signatures and 21 non-protestors; in Elston 9 signed, 5 refused; in Ribbleton a similar number "protested" and 7 declined; in Fishwick the numbers were 16 and 23; and in Broughton (which doubtless included Barton and Haighton), 111 gave adhesion but 131 refused.

A note of Names of all such as have taken the Covenant or Protestation agreed upon in Parliament to bee taken of all persons beinge of the age of eighteen years, as appeareth by the direction of the said Parliament in a letter from the speaker of the House to Edmuund Werden, gentleman, now Mayor of Preston in Amounderness, in the countie of Lancaster. The letter beareth date the 29th Januarie last past, 1641.

THE TOWN OF PRESTON.

Wall, James	Addison, Mathew	Clarkson, George
Langton, Roger, Gen.	Archer, James	Clarkson, Richard
Hinde, Jon, Gen.	Woodward, William	Mitton, Henry
Sudell, Wm., Gen.	Ouerden, Edawrd	Salter, John
Sudell, Henerie, Gen.	Bryers de Fryers, Henrie, Gen.	Walmesley, Robert
Cottam, Wm., Gen.	Sumpner, William	Harrison, Andrew
Addison, Geo., Gen.	Langton, John	Hudson, John
Hodgkinson, George, Gen.	Bostocke, Richard	Croscawe, Samuell
Howorth, Laurence, Gen.	Jolly, John	Chorley, John, Junr.
Blackhurst, Seth, Gen.	Hindle, Edward	Taylor, Henry, Junr.
Hinde, Simon, Gen.	Banester, William	Smith, Thomas
Werdon, Thomas, Gen.	Hinde, John, Junr.	Hodgkinson, William
French, Matthew, Gen.	Walmesley, Edward	Turner, George
Hudson, Christopher, Cler.	Cowborne, Thomas	Cowborne, Richard
Worral, Thomas, Cler.	Barber, John	Butler, Cutbert
Clayton, Thomas, Gen.	Abraham, Richard	Kilshawe, John, Junr.
Patten, William, Gen.	Willson, Henrie	Clarkson, Henry
Fleetwood, Henrie, Gen.	Bostocke, Arthur	Blackborne, Richard
Blundell, Henrie, Gen.	Bragger, William	Cumbrall, Thomas
Mort, Adam, Gen.	French, Edward	Huson, Evan
Werdon, Edmund, Gen.	Painter, Nehemiah, Gen.	Eccles, Edward
Standishe, Alexander, Gen.	Taylor, Edward	Bryars, Edward
Wall, Evan	Shepherd, Henrie	Wright, Thomas
Bickerstaff, James	Miller, Robert	Sumpner, Richard
Mort, Seth	Mosse, Richard	Gregson, Richard
Ryley, Richard	Waterhouse, Michael	Johnson, William
Preston, Henrie, Gen.	Mathew, Jefferry	Atherton, Henrie
Hatch, Thomas, Gen.	Gregson, James, Junr.	Bostocke, Thomas
Haydocke, William	Tumlison, Roger	Holme, John
Kendall, George	Garstang, Thomas	Wall, John
Sumpner, Thomas	Lumax, Thomas	Wingreene, John
Turner, George	Hodson, Thomas	Barker, John
Greenwood, Edmund	Toogood, Edmund	Mitton, John
Adland, William, Senr.	Read, William	Tylinge, Richard
Benson, James	Badgier, James Duerst	Runshawe, Thomas
Cotton, Henrie	Lemon, James	Dolphine, John
Blundell, Robert	Osbaldeston, William	Lindsley, Alexander
Turner, William	Sumpner, Richard	Seriant, Thomas
Walmersley, Nicholas	Sharrocke, John	Parkinson, Thomas
Boulton, William	Hobbs, Robert	Werdon, James
Evans, Thomas	Clarkson, John	Copland, Thomas
Hatch, Rauffe	Willson, William	Evans, John
Bancke, Rauffe	Hold, William	Graddell, Richard
Taylor, James	Cartmell, John	Lacthfield, Randle
Cowp, Miles	Woodhouse, Edmund	Sudell, Edward

Walshman, John
 Wall, Laurence
 Townende, John
 Cragg, Thomas
 Reade, William
 Clakeson, Laurence
 Abbott, Edmund
 Werdon, George
 Abbott, James
 Graddell, William
 Bercher, Richard
 Taylinge, John
 Myers, Walter
 Bennett, William
 Longton, James
 Harrison, William
 Berchall, George
 Wakefield, Ellis
 Silcocke, William
 Evans, Jonathon
 Booth, Thomas
 Thorpe, Richard
 Suggon, William
 Barker, Richard
 Myers, John
 Blundell, Richard
 Bickerstaffe, Thomas
 Burton, Laurence
 Caterall, Thomas
 Clayton, Richard
 Bramwell, Francis
 Hodgkinson, Edward
 Primatt, Richard
 Whalley, Henrie
 Brabbin, John
 Walmsley, James
 Browne, Edward
 Hodgkinson, William, Gen.
 Bostocke, Rauffe
 Blundell, George
 Masson, Richard
 Dannel, Edward
 Mitton, Henrie
 Woode, George
 Shawe, Richard
 Rogerson, Evan
 Beckensall, Robert
 Lemon, Henrie
 Whalley, William
 Hayhurst, John
 Hilton, James
 Waterhouse, John
 Langton, Richard
 Cowell, Thomas
 Woodroffe, Roger
 Hilton, Richard
 Huisson, William
 Easthame, Lambert
 Stith, Robert

Farran, Eames
 Balshaw, Thomas, Junr.
 Sudell, Thomas
 Tasker, George
 Lemon, William, Junr.
 Mawdsley, Thomas
 Shaw, William
 Hayhurst, Jonathon
 Orme, Richard
 Cuerdall, William
 Charnocke, Edward
 Willislie, John
 Hall, John
 Walmsley, William, Senr.
 Houlden, John
 Bruer, Thomas
 Jollie, Richard
 Whittside, Trinitie
 Twisleton, John
 Hardman, Thomas
 Place, Thomas
 Charnocke, Richard
 Sedden, William
 Rivington, Roger
 Jolly, Richard
 Abraham, Lawrence
 Berlay, Evan
 Procter, William
 Kilshaw, Thomas
 Hodgkinson, John
 Hodson, William
 Seed, Thomas
 Seed, Robert
 Bostocke, Christopher
 Hodgkinson, John, Senr.
 Harman, Abraham
 Barnes, Thomas
 Abbott, James
 Ingham, William
 Wiggins, William
 Helme, James
 Hunt, Robert
 Copland, Robert
 Cuerdace, Henrie
 Cooke, John
 Fisher, John
 France, Edward
 Haydocke, James
 Barwicke, Thomas
 Nickson, Thomas
 Duddell, John
 Dickson, Mathew
 Billie, Richard
 Marsden, William
 Turner, Richard
 Burton, Henrie
 Farmon, James
 Dickson, Roger
 Newtham, Richard

Walmsley, Christopher
 Harrison, James
 Barwicke, John
 Kinge, Richard
 Carter, Richard
 Griffin, Edward
 Sudell, Thomas
 Chorley, John, Senr.
 Chambers, Robert
 Kellie, Frances
 Werdon, Evan
 Tumpson, Henrie
 Woodhouse, George
 Wilkinson, George
 Dickson, John
 Withington, William
 Myles, John, Junr.
 Kellett, John
 Copland, John
 Walmsley, William, Senr.
 Fishwicke, John
 Pickeringe, Henrie
 Hindley, Robert
 Richardson, William
 Hodgson, John
 Whinerowe, Peeter
 Thorpe, John
 Ascue, Thomas
 Wilson, James
 Hall, Thomas
 Barton, James
 Jolly, Alexander
 Gornall, Hugh
 Johns, Hugh
 Sallom, William
 Nodder, John
 Harrison, Rauffe
 Poole, William
 Rydinge, John
 Inghame, Henrie
 Sharrocks, Andrew
 Newsam, Edward
 Sharpe, Frances
 Banister, Richard
 Cottam, James
 Poole, Lawrence
 Werdon, Henrie
 Walmsley, Thomas
 Walmsley, Edmund
 Sumpner, Roger
 Lach, Richard
 Balshawe, Thomas
 Sabsburne, Thomas
 Archer, Thomas
 Woodhouse, Rauffe
 Worthington, Bartholemew
 Hodgkinson, Rauffe
 Burton, John
 Woodward Nathaniel

Mathew, Barnabee	Cowper, John, Junr	Gregson, Thomas
Taylor, Thomas	Hindle, Richard	Ridley, Bernard
Turner, Thomas	Hodgkinson, Luke	Sudell, John
Merrie, George	Walmesley, William	Bayley, Robert
Glover, Henrie Wilson	Rydinge, Richard	Wall, Isacke
Sudell, John, Junr.	Eaues, Rauffe	Marton, William
Balshaw, Richard	Corke, Edward	Walmesley, Thomas
Barrow, Richard	Salisbury, Isacke	Beckensall, Thomas
Whitthouge, William	Plase John	Bickerstoffs, William
Rydinge, William	Turner, Thomas	Welshman, Thomas
Addison, John	Ashton, Thomas	Hatch, Oliu ^o
Shakeshaft, Robert	Addison, Thomas	Merrie, George
Jolly William	Martin, Thomas	Whinerowe, John
Barnes, John	Fielden, Richard	Bradkerke, William
Bayley, Henrie	Walmesley, William	Wilkinson, James
Johnson, Richard	Walker, Thomas	Harrison, John
Sudell, John, joiner	Hall, Thomas	Townend, James
Cowlinge, Lawrence	Hoult, Robert	Holme, Henrie
Atlocke, Lawrence	Toogood, Robert	Kellett, William
Slater, Robert	Bramell, Henrie	Mitton, John
Dolphin, Thomas	Werden, Thomas	Hesketh, Robert
Grundie, William	Howorth, Roger	Kilshaw, William
Bayley, Richard	Farrer, Francis	Dobson, Robert
Bullaegue, Henrie	Hodgkinson, William	Halliwell, William
Copland, James	Sherborne, Richard	Parswell, James
Lawder, Christopher	Masson, Thomas	Frances, Rauffe
Jameson, John, Gen.	Cowbron, Henrie	Eaues, Richard
Bamber, Robert	Kellett, John	Woodborne, Richard
Farrand, Roger	Hatch, Edward	Holme, William
Burscough, John	Bullen, Nicholas	Hindle, John
Hodgkinson, Richard	Harrison, William	Mercer, Richard
Lund, Richard	Bayley, William	Higham, John
Cotteous, William	Coderbanke, William	Johnson, Edward
Scoules, James	Heaton, Peeter	Hindle, Richard
Hinde, Hugh	Anderton, John	

A note of the Names of such as have not taken the Covenant.

Merr, Robert	Preston, Henrie	Graddell, William
Merr, John	Gregson, Henrie	Wadsworth, Hugh
Wesbie, Thomas	Myersco, Richard	Gragson, John
Ashton, Henrie	Slater, Robert	Blacow, William
Gregson, James	Crooke, Lawrence	Taylor, James
Gregson, Edward	Johnson, Rauffe	Portor, William
Gregson, John	Bilsborowe, James	Grastocke, Thomas
Charneley, Richard	Singleton, Cutbert	

THE LOWER PART OF PRESTON.¹

The Names of such as have taken the Covenant.

Moore, Richard	Goodshawe, Richard	Walker, Rowland
Cooben, George	Gregson, William	Horridge, John
France, Thomas	Harrison, John	Catherall, Lawrence
Graeson, Thomas	Cooben, Will	Horridge, John, Junr.
Shervington, Henry	Hudson, John	Fiddler, Raphe
Brewer, Richard	Procter, Christopher	Morretie, William

¹ The lower end of Preston included Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam.

Bretton, William	Arthwright, Thomas	Morleley, John
Higginson, Roger	Moore, Alexander	Hellme, William
Houghton, William	Eccles, John	Johnson, Thomas
Fiddler, William	Haddocke, Robert	Harrison, James
Porter, Edward, Junr.	Hollenhead, James	Darwine, William
Moore, Alexander	Wrench, Will	Baine, Henry
Bortton, William	Whatkinson, Thomas	Shervinto, John
Browne, William	Gregson, Robert	Fiddler, John
Walton, Richard	Gregson, Williamson	Duddell, Henry
Shakeshaft, Regnald	Browne, Lenard	Hankinson
Gregson, Edward	Tewtill John	Swansie, Edward
Mellinge, Will	Lunde, John	Swansie, Henry
Whales, Alexander	Porter, William	Edwards, Henry
Arthwright, Henry	Gregson, Edward	

*Names of such Persons in the LOWER END OF PRESTON, who
did not take the Covenant.*

Helme, John	Charnlley, Willm	Sharpe, Cuthbert
Wharles, John	Hodgkinson, John	Sharpe, Henry
Wharles, William	More, Thomas	Thomas, Milner
Poole, John	Bonny, Robt	Haydock, Robt
Hollinhead, William	Blackleech, Richard	Bilsburrow, Henry
Bispham, John	Poole, Raphe	Scoles, Edward
Melling, John	Blackleech, Henry	Shervington, John
Smith, Thomas	Higginson, Henry	Short, Thomas
Threlfall, Thomas, Smith	Bilsburrow, William	Simpson, John
Greene, Thomas	Blackleech, Henry	Duddell, John
Short, Robt	Haydock, William	Bradley, John
Short, Gabriell	Harrison, Thomas	Noblett, Robt
Grayson, Richard	Higginson, Robt	Arthwright, John
Harrison, John	Helme, John	Walton, James
Shervington, George	Brittaine, William	Wrench, John
Browne, Henry	Chritchlaw, John	Short, Roger
Seede, James	Shervington, Thomas	Short, John

*P^resenton &c., made for the HIGHER END OF THE PARISH OF PRESTON,¹ the
first of March, Anno Dom. 1641, concerning the p^redestation, first
the Names of them w^{ch} hath taken the oath.*

Elston, Robarte	Bucke, George	Whaley, Will
Broxophy, Rico	Fishwicke, John, Senr.	Marcer, Thomas
Calton, James	Pemberton, James	Alis his wife
Fogg, Laraunce	Bayes, Robt	Comholach, Robts
Pemberton, Rico	Pemberton, Larance	Comholach, Nicholas
Tasker, Heugh	Cossan, Randle	Gregson, Gilbert
Haslem, John	Pye, John	Helme, John
Broughton, Robts	Smith, John	Walmsley, Marie vid ux' eius
Vycke, Rico	Clarke, Henri	Will Walmsley
Simpson, James	Tomlinson, Will	

¹ The Higher End included Grimsargh, Brockholes, Elston, Ribbleton, and Fishwick, but there are separate returns for the three latter.

The Names of them which did not come in.

PRESTON HIGHER END.

Houghton, Will	Walmsley, James	Ranson, Thomas
Ousbouldeston, Robts	Rogerson, Thomas	Carden, Riço
Hothesall, Will	Hothesall, John	Coore, Riço
Singleton, Thomas	Greenelfe, Will	Banister, Christopher
Singleton, Will	Cossin, Thomas	Fletcher, Raphe
Bashall, Thomas	Greenelfe, John	Kellatt, X X X
Dickson, Ric	Fishwicke, John, Junr.	Tasker, Will

ELSTON—*which haith taken.*

Farington, John	Gregson, Will	Walmesley, James
Gregson, John	Walmsley, Christopher	Walmesley, Alexander
Whithed, Edmane	Stampton, John	Walmesley, Rico

Them which haith not taken the oath [IN ELSTON.]

Hothesall, Robto	Walmesley, Leonard	Walmesley, Thomas
Bradley, James	Gregson, John, Senr.	

Them wch haith taken—RIB⁹LTON.

Cattrall, Will	Ridley, Rico	Kellate, John
Whaley, James	Walmesley, Christopher	Hearste, Thomas
Abbott, John	Sudell, John	Bragger, Thomas

The Names of them w^{ch} have not taken the oath [IN RIBBLETON.]

Croocke, John	Elston, William	Sherborne, Edward
Kellate, Ewane	Kendell, Will	Parkinson, Robto
Elston, Ewane		

FISHWICKE TOWNE.

The Names of those wch have taken the oath.

Farrond, Eyues	Sudell, Will	Torner, Robto
Walmesley, Allis, vx	Sudell, Ricō	Kellate, Ann
Cellate, Rape	Sheakeshafte, Henri	Sudell, Will
Eyves, John	Charneley, Elizabeth	Lach, Nicholas
Farrand, Margret vx ⁹ Roger	Heaton, Cattering	Cardell, Edward
Kellate, Rico		

The Names of theme wch haith not takne the oath

[IN FISHWICK.]

Caterall, John	Melling, Peter	Woode, Raphe
Torner, James	Walmesley, Will	Melling, Rico
Stanaway, Will	Sudell, Edward	Clarson, Georg
Eyves, Will	Eyves, Raphe	Woodecrofte, Will
Orome, John	Eyves, Rico	
Heye, Will	Heaton, John	Cotton, Hugh
Brown, Raphe	Poope, John	Cotton, James
Walsh, Thomas	Sudell, Roger	Huson, Richard

BROUGHTON.¹*The Names of those that haith taken the Protestacon.*

Farrand, Roger, cl'	Walmesley, George	Hornbie, Gilberte
CHURCHWARDENS' NAMES.	Gregory, Thomas	Kitchinge, Lawrence
Blacowe, William, his mark ×	Bell, William	Simpson, Roberte
Charnley, George, „ ×	Gregson, William	Blacow, Thomas, jun ^o of light workhouses
Barton, Christopher „ ×	Clitturell, Christo'	Rawlinson, Thomas
Toppine, Roberte „ ×	Banestre, Christo' Esq.	Harrison, James
CONSTABLES' NAMES.	Curran, William	Gregson, Willm
Goodshey, Thomas	Curra, John	Arthwright, Styven
Arthwrighte Mathewe, his mark ×	Shutleworth, Richard, Esquire	Parker, Robert
Burton, Thomas, „ ×	Shutleworth, Richard	Harrison, William
OVERSEERS' NAME.	Shutleworth, Nic.	Carter, Robert
Gregson, William, his mark ×	Clarkson, Henery	Newsham, Henery
Ambros, Isacke	Goodshawe, Thomas	Newsham, Edmond
Farand, Rogerr	Arthwright, Mathewe	Camell, John
Shutlworth, Barton	Sherdley, John	Sherrington, George
Yatts, Thomas	Barton, William	Arthwright, Robert
Thornley, Michell	Willislie, Thomas	Danyell, William
Crosse, William	Chester, William	Hindley, William
Blacowe, Edmund	Cardwell, Richard	Harrison, Rogere
Willislee, George	Barton, Thomas	Gregson, James
Foster, Richard	Toppin, Thomas	Charnley, Robert, Jun.
Gregson, James	Arasmithe, Thomas	Wilkinson, Thomas
Eccells, Edward	Crosse, Thomas	Fawcett, Styven
Billington, George	Walkere, Thomas	Harrison, Willm
Cardwell, William	Balcowe, Edward	Barton, John
Willislie, Richard	Hornby, John	Barton, Richard
Charnley, Edmond	Anderton, Lawrence	Newsham, Thomas
Blacklaiche, Thomas	Morton, Robert	Sleaterr, John, Senr.
Crosse, John	Parkinson, William	Merre, Rawffe
Broodhurst, John	Calverte, John, Yonger	Whalley, Thomas
Blacowe, William	Barton, James	Morton, Thomas
Toppine, Robert	Toppine, Gilbert	Charnley, Robert
Barton, Christo'	Threllfall, James	Whalley, William
Charnley, George	Merton, George	Breware, Richard
	Poulton, Lawrence	Kitchinge, Christo'
	Parocke, Thomas	Bushell, John
	Goodshawe, Thomas	Burton, Thomas, Constable
	Beesley, Heneri	Wilkinson, Thomas
	Threlfall, Robert	Durham, Robert

The Names of those that refuse to take the protestacon.

[IN BROUGHTON.]

Anderton, Thomas	Hornbye, Thomas	Gregson, Christo'
Rawlinson, Richard	Beesley, Thomas	Kithinge, Thomas
Walker, John	Whitticker, Rawffe	Helme, Edward
Santus, Roger	Davie, Edward	Sheparte, William
Walker, Richard	Singlton, Roger	Cardwell, Culbarte
Jackson, Richard	Singlton, Richard	Calverte, John

¹ Possibly Barton is included in this.

Charnley, Richard
 Cowbane, Thomas
 Tomlinson, William
 Calverte, Edward
 Calverte, Christopher
 Cotton, Oliver
 Lynd, Oliver
 Sherdley, Thomas
 Weringe, William
 Kitchinge, John
 Kitchinge, Henery
 Barnes, James
 Blacowe, Richard
 Kitching, John, Sen.
 Kitching, Thomas
 Collinson, Richard
 Kitchinge, John
 Charnley, Henery
 Flechere, James
 Wadsworth, Nichollas
 Fishwicke, Alex
 Cowppe, Robert
 Charnley, George
 Beesley, George
 Burton, Roger
 Sherdley, Thomas, Senr.
 Sherdley, Thomas, Junr.
 Clarkson, Robert
 Clarkson, Evan
 Clarkson, Robert
 Clarkson, George
 Clarkson, Thomas
 Thorppe, Thomas
 Blacowe, Henri
 Simpson, John
 Simpson, Edward
 Clarkson, Richard
 Wilkinson, George

Singl'ton, George Singl'ton, Thomas Singl'ton, Richard Singl'ton, Richard Shakshaft, William Anderton, John Eccleston, James Singl'ton, Thomas Forest, Heneri Dillworthe, John Sampson, William Crosse, John Crooke, Willm Arthwright, Robert Singl'ton, Willm Cottom, Richard Wade, Hugh Crooke, Richard Sleator, John Kendell, Richard Charnley, Hugh Singl'ton, James Gregson, Henery Gregson, Edward Tayller, Barnard Tayller, John Singl'ton, Byran Greene, William Bretten, William Bordmon, Thomas Boney, William Gradell, Heneri Shakshaft, Richard Noblett, George Adamson, Thomas Tayller, William Breware, John	} Overseers of the pore.
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Gregson, Edmond
 Gregson, Robert
 Ayrey, Anthony
 Breware, Thomas
 Brewar, John
 Blacowe, Thomas, Junr., Tayller
 Blacowe, Thomas, Senr., Tayller
 Blacowe, Christopher
 Almon, John
 Crosse, Andrewe
 Crosse, John
 Greenelle, Thomas
 Morre, Richard
 Glave, Thomas
 Dilworthe, John
 Lynd, William
 Butler, John
 Arthwright, Lawrence
 Arthwright, William
 Danyell, Richard
 Sturzaker, Willm.
 Gradell, Henery
 Crooke, George
 Dillworth, Richard
 Blacowe, William, Tayller
 Adamson, Robert
 Fisher, Heneri
 Adamson, James
 Pendl'ton, Thomas
 Barton, Lawrence
 Barton, Henery
 Corwene, Robert
 Porter, William
 Turner, Willm
 Tayllor, Christopher
 Wardde, Richard
 Snappe, John

Appendix.

(B)

THE HEARTH TAX¹ OF 1663.



N Act was passed in the 14th Charles II. "to establish an additional Revenue" for the "better support" of the "Crown and Dignity" of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, whereby it was enacted that on and after 20th March, 1662, "every dwelling and other house and edifice and all lodgings and chambers in the Inns of Court, &c.," that "are or hereafter shall be erected within the kingdom, &c., shall be chargeable with the annual payment, for every fire-hearth and stove within every such house, &c., the sum of two shillings by the year in two equal portions. And to facilitate the collecting of this tax the owners of the hearths were required to send in a return to the officer appointed to collect the same. To secure the correctness of such returns penalties were to be levied on defaulters. An exception was made in the cases of such poor persons as were usually exempt from paying church or poor rates, and occupiers of houses of less rent than 20s. a year, and who did not possess goods and chattels of greater value than £10.

The original returns are preserved at the Record Office.

PRESTON.

Mr. Law. Wall - - - - - 6	Nic. Mitton - - - - - 3	Sargant Bostooke - - - - - 2
Mr. Silvester Ingham - - - - - 6	Mr. Willm Lemon - - - - - 3	Robert Brindley - - - - - 3
Mr. Ja. Hodgkinson - - - - - 6	Mr. Hen. Chorley - - - - - 4	Jane Herst widdow - - - - - 2
Mr. Will. Coll - - - - - 6	Jo. Addison - - - - - 3	Mr. Tho. Mawdsley - - - - - 3
Mrs. Greenough - - - - - 2	Chr Nowall - - - - - 1	Mr. Geo. Pigott - - - - - 8
Mr. Will. Shawe - - - - - 6	Mary Chorley - - - - - 1	Rich. Bostake - - - - - 3
Mr. Edward Warden - - - - - 7	Simon Hinde - - - - - 4	Mr. Will Hodskinson - - - - - 11
Cha. Quicknard - - - - - 3	Mr. Will. Sudell - - - - - 6	Jo. Clarkson - - - - - 1
Ed. Robinson, Esqr. - - - - - 4	Willm Dobson - - - - - 1	Will. Curtes, Jun. - - - - - 2
Jo. Cadman - - - - - 2	Mr. Robt Heskett - - - - - 4	Rog' Myaes - - - - - 1
Tho. Salisburie - - - - - 2	Willm Curtes - - - - - 4	Jo. Clifton - - - - - 2
Law. Croke - - - - - 2	Chr Santer - - - - - 3	Edw. Hindley - - - - - 2
Jo. Worell - - - - - 2	Mr. Jo. Lawe - - - - - 5	Mr. Ja. Abbott - - - - - 3
Jo. Greenwood - - - - - 2	Widdow Jelly - - - - - 6	Mrs. Mary Patten - - - - - 2
Eliz. Eckles, vid - - - - - 3	Willm Woodward - - - - - 6	Dorety Twiston - - - - - 4
Sargt. Burtan - - - - - 4	Will Audland - - - - - 2	Mrs. Ann Frankland - - - - - 3

¹ Add. Lay Subsidy ²²⁰/₈ 15 Class 11.

Ja. Hodgkinson	- - - 2	Mrs. Joane Wall	- - - 5	Mathew Read	- - - 1
With Leaman	- - - 1	Mr. With Wall	- - - 9	Mrs. Jenet Addison	- - - 2
Mrs. Dorothy Cosney	- - - 2	Mr. John Simpno'	- - - 4	Tho. Fisher	- - - 2
Rog. Wooderofo	- - - 1	Ellis Wakefeild	- - - 2	Hen. Holl	- - - 1
Peter Hale	- - - 1	Mr. Ric' Sumpner	- - - 2	With Marsden	- - - 2
Walter Mieas	- - - 1	John Townend	- - - 2	James Sharples	- - - 2
Law. Bostocke	- - - 1	John Milar	- - - 2	Thurst. Darwen	- - - 2
Mr. Will Turner	- - - 4	George Hodginson	- - - 1	Jo. Dickonson	- - - 2
With Grundie	- - - 1	Roger Charnocke	- - - 1	Jo. Tyleinge	- - - 2
Mr. Strow	- - - 2	Mr. Tho. Marten	- - - 5	Jo. Dowson	- - - 1
Ric. Cunlife	- - - 1	Mr. Tho. Wearden	- - - 4	Ric. Tyleing	- - - 2
Jo. Sudell	- - - 1	Mr. With Wearden	- - - 2	Tho. Birchell	- - - 4
Jo. Clarkson	- - - 2	Mrs. Margret Adison	- - - 4	Geo. Blundell	- - - 2
Hen. Blackhurst	- - - 2	Mr. Seath Mort	- - - 3	Edw. Charnocke	- - - 1
Doct' Hinde	- - - 1	Mr. Rich. Fleetwood	- - - 2	Tho. Seed	- - - 1
Rich. Mason	- - - 1	Mrs. Breears	- - - 2	John Willasee	- - - 2
Jo. Gregson	- - - 5	Allex Rigby, Esqr.	- - - 15	Robt Sheshaft	- - - 1
Jo. Mitton	- - - 1	John Presall	- - - 2	Jo. Chorley	- - - 2
Tho. Foole	- - - 3	Mathew Dixon	- - - 1	Law. Poole and his mother	- - - 1
Jo. Hodskinson	- - - 2	Sarah Kendall	- - - 2	Wid. Copland	- - - 1
Alex' Jolly	- - - 2	John Place	- - - 1	Tho. Pether	- - - 5
Mary Shorrocke, widow	- - - 2	Mr. Seath Blackhurst	- - - 4	Evan Rogerson	- - - 2
Rich. Sharpe	- - - 2	Mrs. Anne Gorton	- - - 3	John Smithson	- - - 1
Mr. Withm Walmsley	- - - 10	Margret Taylor	- - - 1	Ralph Woodhouse	- - - 4
Silvester Ingha Jun.	- - - 1	Tho. Loxam	- - - 2	Robert Walker	- - - 1
Tho. Thorneborrow	- - - 1	Ed. Taylor at his moth's	- - - 2	James Dawson	- - - 2
Eliz. Ryley, widd.	- - - 2	Withm Bennet	- - - 1	Ed. Craven	- - - 2
Tho. Coope	- - - 6	Raphe Eaues	- - - 1	Jo. Sudall's house	- - - 2
With Banester	- - - 2	James Peesall	- - - 1	With Sedan	- - - 1
Evan Wall	- - - 8	Hugh Sharach	- - - 2	Ann Huson widd.	- - - 1
Mr. Edw. Rigby	- - - 8	Widd. Hatch senio'	- - - 1	Jo. Helms, Junr.	- - - 1
Hen. Gregson	- - - 2	Widd. Hatch Junior	- - - 1	Jo. Barker	- - - 2
Tho. Myers	- - - 5	James Wholey	- - - 2	Mrs. Briers	- - - 2
Rog' Rivington	- - - 4	Jhon Langton, Gent.	- - - 3	Mr. Tho. Bickarstaf	- - - 2
Mr. James Abbott	- - - 7	Robert Loxam	- - - 3	Jo. Fletcher	- - - 2
Widdow Harrison	- - - 5	John Hodginson	- - - 2	Jo. Jameson	- - - 1
Mr. Tho. Rishton	- - - 4	Mr. Rich. Kinge	- - - 6	James Helme	- - - 1
Geo. Burchell	- - - 3	Hen. Willson	- - - 3	Jo. Helme sen'	- - - 1
Barth. Worthington	- - - 2	Richard Clarkson	- - - 2	Tho. Cumbrall	- - - 1
Tho. Dewarst	- - - 2	With Darwen	- - - 1	Hugh Copland	- - - 4
Jo. Crooke	- - - 3	David [?] Rishton	- - - 3	Robt Turlor	- - - 1
Hen. Breares	- - - 1	John Cooke	- - - 1	Tho. Walmsley	- - - 2
Grace Hobbs	- - - 1	Ralph Shoratt	- - - 3	Jane Walmsley wid.	- - - 2
Mrs. Artcher	- - - 4	With Adlington	- - - 3	Tho. Graystocke	- - - 1
Mrs. Hen. Atherton	- - - 2	Mr. With Ashley	- - - 2	Tho. Shepherd	- - - 2
Mr. Jo. Cottam	- - - 3	Widd. Dewhurst	- - - 1	With Graystocke	- - - 1
Mr. Will. Banester	- - - 10	James Townend	- - - 2	Mrs. An Preston	- - - 9
Mr. Taylo' jun.	- - - 2	With Bultrell	- - - 2	Jo. Wholey & his mother	- - - 1
Mr. Taylo' sen.	- - - 5	Mrs. Jane Langton	- - - 12	Jo. Coptan	- - - 1
With Cottam	- - - 3	Thos. Gregson	- - - 4	Hen. Eyterington	- - - 4
Mr. With Holdar	- - - 1	Jenet Prescot	- - - 1	With Charnocke	- - - 1
John Smith, Joyner	- - - 3	Ric. Lindsay	- - - 1	Robt Tomlinson	- - - 3
Oliver Hatch	- - - 1	Rich. Burton	- - - 2	Roger Walshman	- - - 1
Edw. Dawson	- - - 2	Mr. Blundell	- - - 6	Hen. Gradell	- - - 4
John Thorpe	- - - 1	Peter Harrison	- - - 3	Isabell Gradell	- - - 1
With Rydinge	- - - 3	Tho. Ordes	- - - 7	Abell Mose	- - - 1
Geo. Penwortham	- - - 1	Mr. Thomas Sumpner	- - - 9	Jo. Whinaron	- - - 1
Henery Kilshawe	- - - 3	Mr. Henry Ashton	- - - 7	With Marton	- - - 4
Mrs. Joane Banest'	- - - 11	With Harison	- - - 3	Tho. Balshe	- - - 1

Law. Tomlinson - - - - 2	Mr. Luck Hodgkinson - - - - 4	Jo. Banckes - - - - 2
Edw. Frances - - - - 2	Wm Blacon - - - - 3	Law. Farington - - - - 2
Jo. Hisham - - - - 2	Ed. Taylor - - - - 3	John Woods - - - - 2
Jo. Eckeston - - - - 2	James Ashton - - - - 4	John Smith, miln' - - - - 2
Tho. Scoles - - - - 2	Tho. Arkwright - - - - 3	Jo. Gregson, Taylor - - - - 1
Ric. Letmore - - - - 1	Widd. Walmsley - - - - 2	Jo. Povell - - - - 2
Jane Mitton - - - - 2	Wm Wearden - - - - 2	Wm Lugorno' - - - - 1
Wm Walmsley - - - - 2	Raph Kilshaw - - - - 1	Mr. Euan Wall at his new house - - - - 6
Jo. Holl - - - - 1	Geo. Woodhouse - - - - 4	Tho. Goodshaw - - - - 1
Jo. Sumpno' - - - - 1	Jo. Kilshaw - - - - 1	Giles Leech - - - - 1
Nich. Watson - - - - 2	Rich. Turner - - - - 2	George Hindley - - - - 1
Tho. Walmsley - - - - 6	Hen. Brammell - - - - 2	
Tho. Camell - - - - 2	Widd. Blackburne - - - - 2	

FULLWOOD. ¹

Mr. Robt Clinton - - - - 7	Widd. Claiton - - - - 1	Widd. Taylor - - - - 1
Mr. Roger Sudall - - - - 4	John Kay - - - - 1	Wm Sharrocke - - - - 1
Jeffrey Gregson - - - - 2	Henry Tomlinson - - - - 1	Wm Comilaich - - - - 1
Tho. Noblet - - - - 2	Ric. Tomlinson - - - - 1	Law. Lingard - - - - 1
Tho. Goodshaw - - - - 2	Ed. Walmsley - - - - 1	Rich. Charnley - - - - 1
James Price - - - - 1	Xpher Rogerson - - - - 2	Rich. Singelton - - - - 1
Rich. Tomlinson - - - - 1	Rich. Sudell - - - - 1	James Singelton - - - - 2
Susan Baker - - - - 1	Jo. Sudell - - - - 1	Ric. Balshawe - - - - 1
James Hatch - - - - 1	Jo. Walmsley - - - - 1	John Kendall - - - - 1
Robert Hodginson - - - - 1	Ed. Balshaw - - - - 2	Widow Gregson - - - - 1
Robert Shakeshaft - - - - 1	Widd. Charnocke - - - - 1	
Edward Leech - - - - 1	Wm Harrison - - - - 1	
Ric. Simpson - - - - 1	Law. Sudell - - - - 1	

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BROUGHTON.

Mrs. Jane Langton - - - - 12	Rich. Simpson - - - - 1	Hen Beesley - - - - 1
Wm Whitte - - - - 2	James Arthwright - - - - 1	Robt Deerom - - - - 1
Tho. Whaley - - - - 2	Geo. Wilkinson - - - - 2	Tho. Smith - - - - 1
James Walton - - - - 1	Rich. Singleton - - - - 1	Wdd. Gregson - - - - 1
Rich. Brewer - - - - 1	Ric. Cottam - - - - 1	Tho. Goodshaw - - - - 1
Tho. Blackoe - - - - 1	Jo. Anderton - - - - 1	John Croucke - - - - 3
Widd. Blackoe - - - - 1	Widd. Shakshaft - - - - 1	Wilm Stursaker - - - - 1
Ric. Walton - - - - 1	John Moore - - - - 1	Wm Key - - - - 1
Law. Tomlinson - - - - 1	John Walton - - - - 1	Tho. Crosse - - - - 1
Widd Forest - - - - 1	Eliz. Ravide - - - - 1	Tho. Grinells - - - - 1
Ric. Walton - - - - 1	Robt. Adamson - - - - 5	Wm Daniell - - - - 2
Law. Tomlinson - - - - 1	John Dickinson - - - - 1	Jo. Bowler - - - - 1
Widd. Forest - - - - 1	Jeoffrey Sidell - - - - 1	Edw. Gregson - - - - 2
Wilm Crooke - - - - 2	Geo. Harrison - - - - 1	Tho. Arkwrich - - - - 1
Edward Daniell - - - - 2	Rich Arkwrich - - - - 1	Margret Dilbart - - - - 1
Jo. Slater - - - - 1	Robte Harthwright - - - - 1	Tho. Tournier - - - - 1
Wm Bayes - - - - 1	Widow Sleter - - - - 2	John Tournier - - - - 1
Henry Charnley - - - - 3	Richard Blackey - - - - 1	Tho. Kitchin - - - - 1
Bernard Taylor - - - - 1	Wm Goodshew - - - - 1	
Henry Singlton - - - - 1	Tho. Goodshew - - - - 1	

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BARTON.

Ric. Shuttleworth, Esq. - - 22	John Barton - - - - 2	Roger Sainter - - - - 2
Tho. Arrowsmith - - - - 2	Ric. Barton - - - - 2	Robt Rawnsom - - - - 1
John Curwen - - - - 1	James Walker - - - - 1	Katherine Stapelton - - - - 1
Geo. Jackson - - - - 1	Robt Curwen - - - - 1	Law. Anderton, sen' - - - - 2

¹ Fulwood is not in the parish but is included in the original list.

Tho. Morton - - - - - 2	Wm Singleton - - - - - 1	Henry Kitchinge - - - - - 2
Charles Topping - - - - - 2	Tho. Blacklegth - - - - - 2	Lawrence Barnes - - - - - 2
Robt Charnley, Jun' - - - - - 1	Robert Shepherd - - - - - 2	Wm Heywood - - - - - 1
Wm Gregson - - - - - 2	George Calvert - - - - - 1	Rich. Blacowe - - - - - 1
Robt Charnley, sen' - - - - - 1	Ric. Charnley - - - - - 1	Law. Anderton, Jun' - - - - - 1
Richard Threlfall - - - - - 1	Wm Norcrosse - - - - - 1	Tho. Kitchinge, Gouldsmith- 4
Tho. Hornbie - - - - - 1	Edw. Gregson - - - - - 1	Gilbert Barton - - - - - 1
Robt Parkinson - - - - - 2	Willasie House - - - - - 1	Wm Cardwell - - - - - 2
Tho. Blacowe - - - - - 1	Wilm Crookall - - - - - 1	Tho. Kitchinge de Hooke - 1
James Fletcher - - - - - 3	Law. Kitchinge, sen' - - - - - 1	Rich. Poolton - - - - - 1
Xpher Gregson - - - - - 1	Hugh Cletherall - - - - - 1	Law. Kitching, Jun' - - - - - 1
John Crosse - - - - - 1	John Threlfall - - - - - 1	Edm. Willase - - - - - 1
Bell House - - - - - 1	Wm Crosse - - - - - 3	Olliver Cottam - - - - - 1
Rich. Sheapherd - - - - - 1	Roger Barton - - - - - 1	—
Cuthb't Cardwell - - - - - 3	Tho. Sherdley - - - - - 1	102
Wm Cardwell sen' - - - - - 2	Eliza Turner - - - - - 1	

LEA.

S' Rich. Houghton - - - - - 13	Tho. Shorthouse - - - - - 1	Widd. Harrison - - - - - 1
Tho. Fidler - - - - - 1	Walker House - - - - - 1	Rich. Haghton for Thrithlaw
Wm Couban - - - - - 1	Widd. Holme - - - - - 1	fens - - - - - 2
Wm Helme - - - - - 1	Robt Frankinson - - - - - 1	John Fidler - - - - - 1
Wm Pateson - - - - - 1	Widd. Frankinson - - - - - 1	Ralph Johnson - - - - - 1
John Bruer - - - - - 1	Ric. Hoghton & the occupiers 2	Ric. Moore - - - - - 1
John Harrison - - - - - 2	Widd. Breton - - - - - 1	Simpson house - - - - - 1
John Smaley - - - - - 1	John Hudson - - - - - 1	John Breton - - - - - 1
Tho. Smith - - - - - 1	Henry Gregson - - - - - 1	Thomas Cowban - - - - - 1
John Crosse - - - - - 1	Robt Gregson - - - - - 2	John Lenty - - - - - 1
Gabriell Short - - - - - 1	Jo. Wharles - - - - - 1	—
Edm. Lenty - - - - - 1	Wm Gregson - - - - - 1	49

ASHTON.

Mr. Edm. Wearden - - - - - 6	John Eccles - - - - - 1	Rich. Goodshaw - - - - - 2
Henry Swance - - - - - 2	Edw. Gregson - - - - - 1	John Duddell - - - - - 1
Tho. Bickarstaff - - - - - 2	Tho. Shorte - - - - - 1	Henry Browne - - - - - 1
Jo. Chrichley - - - - - 1	Jo. Sherrington - - - - - 1	Wm Merrielle - - - - - 1
James Seed - - - - - 1	Richard Duddell - - - - - 1	Geo. Shevington - - - - - 1
Wm Porter - - - - - 1	John Gregson - - - - - 3	John Harrison - - - - - 1
Randle Shakeshaft - - - - - 1	Bruer House - - - - - 1	—
Tho. Hornbey - - - - - 1	Wm Heathes - - - - - 1	32

INGALL AND COTTAM.

Cottam Hall - - - - - 4	Rich. Higginson - - - - - 1	Robt. Noblet - - - - - 2
Milner Wief - - - - - 1	Tho. Bairon - - - - - 1	Tho. Mort - - - - - 1
Blackleach House - - - - - 1	James Hollinhey - - - - - 1	Rich. Bradley - - - - - 1
Curdoe House - - - - - 1	Widd. Comwell - - - - - 1	John Hodgkinson - - - - - 1
Raphe Poole - - - - - 1	James Hollinhead - - - - - 2	Rich. Haidocke - - - - - 1
Hen. Bilsborow - - - - - 1	John Werden - - - - - 1	Widd. Bonney - - - - - 1
Wm Simpson - - - - - 1	Wm Haidocke - - - - - 1	—
Robert Hodgkinson - - - - - 1	Ric. Melling - - - - - 1	27

FISHWICKE.

Mr. Thomas Eyves - - - - 3	Mrs. Heatton, widd. - - - - 1	Edw. Cuerdall - - - - - 1
Mr. Roger Penoson - - - - 4	Tho. Asley - - - - - 1	Ric. Woodcrosse - - - - - 1
James Pillinge - - - - - 1	Raph Killet - - - - - 1	Jo. Sudall - - - - - 1
Rich. Melinge - - - - - 1	Eyneis Farund - - - - - 2	Arthur Bostocke - - - - - 2
Mr. Jo. Bailif - - - - - 2	Marg'tt Farund - - - - - 1	James Turner - - - - - 1
Ric. Heatton - - - - - 1	Tho Bramtoell - - - - - 1	—
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HAIGHTON.

Hugh Wadsworth - - - - 4	Ric. Crumlum - - - - - 1	Geo. Beesley - - - - - 1
Edw. Gerrard - - - - - 3	Wm Hood - - - - - 1	Jane Singleton - - - - - 2
Ric. Cardwell - - - - - 3	Wm Grimbalsen - - - - - 1	Law. Chornley - - - - - 2
Geo. Chornley - - - - - 2	John Clarkson - - - - - 1	Xpher Rogerson - - - - - 1
Hugh Chornley - - - - - 2	John Wearden - - - - - 1	Rich. Lorrimer - - - - - 1
Elizab. Walmsley - - - - - 1	Alice Artherricke - - - - - 1	John Simson - - - - - 1
Christo' Taylor - - - - - 2	Henry Blackooe - - - - - 1	—
Edw. Simpson - - - - - 1	Ric. Clarkson - - - - - 1	34

RIBLETON.

Rich Farrington gent. - - - 3	Jo. Key for pt of Ribleten	Edw. Pope - - - - - 1
Rich Kinge, gent. for pt of	Hall - - - - - 2	Eliz. & Grace Lingard - - - 1
Bibleton Hall - - - - - 1	Will. Kendall jun' - - - - 1	Willm Whayley - - - - - 1
Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Mar-	Rich. Huson - - - - - 1	Rich Ridley - - - - - 1
grett Houghton for pt of	Willm Boulton - - - - - 1	Jo. Abbott - - - - - 1
Ribleten Hall - - - - - 3	Rosomond Kendell - - - - 1	—
	Rich. Whittington - - - - 2	20

ELSTON.

John Marthe - - - - - 1	Mr. John Farington - - - - 2	Willm Gregson - - - - - 4
John Whitside - - - - - 2	Tho. Womsley - - - - - 4	Widdowe Gregson - - - - - 1
Clarksoes old house - - - - 1	Leo. Womsley - - - - - 3	Robert Hudersell - - - - - 2
Rich. Clarkson - - - - - 1	John Womsley - - - - - 1	Robert Hudersell - - - - - 2
John Hurdsell cū mater - - - 4	Tho. Womsley elder - - - - 2	—
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GRIMSARGH CÚ BROCKHOLES.

Mr. Wm Houghton - - - - 4	Widd. Rogerson - - - - - 1	Mr. Wm Elston - - - - - 5
Henry Charnley - - - - - 2	Jo. Greenalls - - - - - 1	Hugh Walshman - - - - - 5
Rich. Dickson - - - - - 1	Tho. Cossna, yonger - - - - 1	Mrs Mary Turner - - - - - 2
Jo. Fishwicke & Hen. - - - - 2	Tho. Cossna, elder - - - - 1	Gilbert Gregson - - - - - 1
An Hothersall & Jo - - - - 2	Wm Rogerson - - - - - 1	Henry Daniell - - - - - 1
Jo. Walmsley - - - - - 1	George Comalech - - - - - 1	—
Edw. Peeters - - - - - 1	Jo. Helme - - - - - 1	
James Heard - - - - - 1	Robt Comalech - - - - - 1	36

From this return it appears that in the town of Preston (excluding Fulwood) there were 727 hearths or fires taxable which were paid for by 262 persons. The largest number paid for by one ratepayer was 15 which belonged to Alexander Rigby, Esq.; Mrs. Jane Langton was charged for 12; Mrs. Joan Banister and Mr. William Hodgkinson with 11 each. In Broughton there were 82 hearths for which Mrs. Jane Langton of Broughton Tower, paid for 12. Barton was taxed for 102, of which the owner of Barton Hall (Richard Shuttleworth) paid for 22. Lea Hall was rated for 13; those in the entire hamlet only amounting to 32; out of 27 hearths in Ingol and Cottam, the Hall of Cottam was charged with 4; Fishwick Hall appears to have had two tenants who between them paid tax for 7 fires; Ribbleton Hall was divided into several tenements, the total hearths amounting to 9 out of 20 for the entire hamlet.



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As a general rule the modern form of spelling is adopted, the variants being given in brackets.

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Errata.

Page.

10. Line 17 from the bottom—"Lavock" read "Savock."
19. Bottom line—for "1208" read "1199."
21. Line 2 from the bottom—for "Puncharder" read "Puncharden."
25. Line 2 from the bottom—for "*Novarun*" read "*Novarum*."
39. Line 6 from the bottom—for "Osbailester" read "Osbaldeston."
71. Line 3 from the top—for "1795" read "1797."
78. Line 6 from the bottom—omit "*on his death Thomas Sumpner*"—William Shawe did not die until 1659.
79. Line 19 from the bottom—for "Gladwell" read "Gradwell."
95. Line 9 from the bottom—for "Brockdale" read "Brockhall."
96. Line 6 from the top—for "Ellis" read "Ellen."
111. Note—after "Earl" insert "Sussex," and for "Dom. Sur." read "Dom. Series."
121. Line 4 from the bottom—"Broughton arms" read "Houghton arms."
168. Line 3 from the bottom—for "chap. 69" read "chap. 17."
195. Bottom line—for "Todyyll" read "Todgyll."
212. Line 10 from the bottom—for "Clayton" read "Caldecott."
223. Pedigree—George Preston's Will, for "1654" read "1655-56."
247. Top line—for "Caver" read "Carver."
270. Pedigree—for "Jane Crane" read "James Crane."
314. Pedigree—for "John Rignayden" read "John Rigmayden."
319. Line 15 from the bottom—for "D. Crook" read "Dr. Crook."
329. Line 14 from the bottom—for "Susan" read "Sarah."
339. Line 13 from the bottom—for "1664" read "1644."
343. Pedigree—"Susanna Shawe, bur. 1761" read "1766."
374. Line 19 from the top—for "Lancashire" read "Lincolnshire."

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